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The 2nd October, 1896.

No. 737.—The services of Mr. L. Marshall, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Finance and Commerce Department, with effect from the 15th October 1896.

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Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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NOTIFICATION.

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No. 437.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to extend to Upper Burma (except the Shan States) the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894).

By order,

T. C. WILSON,

Offg. Rev. Secy. to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

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NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th September, 1896.

No. 1570-*G*.—Mr. W. H. Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Second Assistant and Assistant Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the 18th September, 1896.

No. 3028-*I.-A*.—The services of Mr. C. H. Jopp, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 26th September, 1896.

The 1st October, 1896.

No. 1589-*G*.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Surgeon-Captain T. W. Shaw, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, (p. a.) for one month.

No. 3047-*I.-B*.—The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 2319 I., dated the 10th July, 1894, licensing the Reverend W. H Beeby, B.D., of the Baptist Mission at Hanamkonda to solemnize marriages and to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, is hereby cancelled.

No. 3063-*I.-B*.—With reference to the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 3175-I, dated the 6th September, 1894, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to accept the resignation tendered, under section 15, sub-section (2) of the Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act (VI of 1886), by the Reverend W. H. Beeby of his appointment as Registrar of Births and Deaths within the Hyderabad State, excluding the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Cantonment of Secunderabad.

The 2nd October, 1896.

No. 1594-*G*.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain C. E. Ross, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 19th June, 1896—

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 21st July, 1896—

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 22nd July, 1896—

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment (hereby made) of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 9th August, 1896—

Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 15th August, 1896—

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 29th August, 1896—

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Captain J. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 8th September, 1896—

Captain G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 8th September, 1896—

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

No. 3066-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as substituted by section 1 of Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend W. A. Wilson, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission at Neemuch, to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native States under the Central India Agency.

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-4.)

No. 3068-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to issue the following Code of provisions relating to Revenue-officers and the administration of the land-revenue in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

A Law to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue-officers and the administration of the land-revenue in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to Revenue-officers and the administration of the land-revenue in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; It is hereby provided as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) These provisions may be called the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896, and are hereinafter referred to as "this Law."

(*2*) This Law extends to the territories known as the Hyderabad Assigned Districts; and

(*3*) It shall come into force on such day as the Resident may, by notification, direct.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) On and from that day the laws, rules and orders mentioned in the first schedule shall, subject to the other provisions of this section, be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

(*2*) Any law or document referring to any law, rule or order hereby repealed shall be construed as referring to this Law.

(*3*) All rules prescribed, appointments made, securities furnished, powers conferred, orders issued, notifications published, assessments fixed, determined, registered, sanctioned or declared, charges assessed, fines imposed, agreements executed or accepted, farms, leases or permissions granted, records prepared or altered, rights acquired, liabilities incurred, times or places appointed and other things done shall, so far as they are consistent with this Law, be deemed to have been respectively prescribed, made, furnished, conferred, issued, published, fixed, determined, registered, sanctioned, declared, assessed, imposed, executed, accepted, granted, prepared, altered, acquired, incurred, appointed and done hereunder.

(*4*) Such portions of the rules and orders mentioned in the third part of the said schedule as referred to matters in regard to which the Resident is empowered to make rules or give instructions under any of the provisions of this Law, and in so far as they are consistent with this Law, shall be deemed to be rules made or instructions given under this Law until they are altered or superseded by rules made or instructions given under this Law

(*5*) All proceedings pending at the commencement of this Law which have been commenced under any law, rule or order hereby repealed, shall be deemed to have been commenced under this Law, and shall thereafter be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

Saving.

3. Nothing in this Law shall interfere with or affect any rights accrued or hereafter accruing under the Berar Forest Law.

Definitions.

4. In this Law, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "Revenue-officer" means any officer of any rank whatsoever employed in or about the business of the land-revenue or of the surveys, assessments, accounts or records connected therewith:

(*2*) "Deputy Commissioner" means the Deputy Commissioner of the district:

(*3*) "land" includes the sites of villages, towns and cities; it also includes trees, growing crops and grass, fruit upon, and juice in, trees, rights of way, ferries, fisheries, and all other benefits to arise out of land and things attached to the earth, or permanently fastened to things attached to the earth, and also shares in, or charges on, the revenue or rent of villages, or other defined portions of territory:

(*4*) "survey-number" means a portion of land formed into, or recognized as, a survey-number at the last preceding survey, or subsequently recognized as such by the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer authorized in this behalf:

(*5*) "recognized division of a survey-number" means a division of a survey-number recognized at the last preceding survey, or subsequently recognized as such by the Deputy Commissioner or any other officer authorized in this behalf:

(*6*) "building site" means a definite portion of land held for building purposes, whether any building be actually erected thereupon or not, and includes the open ground or court-yard enclosed by, or adjacent to, any building erected thereupon:

(*7*) "boundary-mark" means any erection, whether of earth, stone or other material, and also any hedge, vacant strip of ground or other object, whether natural or artificial, set up, employed or specified by the Deputy Commissioner or other Revenue-officer having authority in that behalf, in order to designate the boundary of any land:

(*8*) "to hold land" means to be legally invested with a right to the possession and enjoyment or disposal of such land, either immediate or at the termination of tenancies legally subsisting:

(*9*) "holder" or "landholder" means the person in whom a right to hold land is vested, whether solely on his own account, or wholly or partially in trust for another person, or for a class of persons, or for the public; and includes a mortgagee vested with a right to possession:

(*10*) "holding" means the whole land over which such right extends under any single original title: Provided that, when land has been divided into villages or survey-numbers or has been separately assessed at any survey-settlement made or confirmed under this Law or any law, rule or order hereby repealed, the land of each village, survey-number or assessed portion shall be regarded as held under a separate title:

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Section 4. Chapter II.—Appointment and Powers of Revenue-officers.—Sections 5-10.)

(*11*) "superior holder" means the person who for the time being is, or but for some special exemption would be, primarily responsible to the Government for the payment of the revenue or rent on account of alienated land, or, where more than one person is responsible, the person whose responsibility has been recognized by the Deputy Commissioner under the provisions of this Law:

(*12*) when in the case of alienated land the highest right in respect of the occupation of the land and the highest right in respect of the receipt of the revenue or rent of the land do not vest in the same person, the holder who has the highest right in respect of the occupation of the land is called the "inferior holder":

(*13*) "tenant" means a person who holds land from another person, called his "landlord," and is, or but for a special contract would be, liable to pay rent for the land to that other person; but does not include a superior holder, an inferior holder or an occupant:

(*14*) "occupant" means a holder of unalienated land or, where there are more holders than one, the holder having the highest right in respect of any such land, or, where such highest right vests in more holders than one, any one of such holders; and when there are more occupants than one in a single holding, each of such occupants is also called a "co-occupant"

Explanation.—A lessee under the Waste-land Rules of 1865, 1876, 1879 or 1880 is not an occupant of the lands leased to him within the meaning of this definition:

(*15*) "registered occupant" means the person for the time being primarily responsible to the Government under the provisions of this Law for the payment of the revenue or rent on account of unalienated land:

(*16*) "occupancy" means the sum of the rights vested in an occupant as such:

(*17*) "alienated" means transferred, so far as the rights of the Government to receive the rent or land-revenue are concerned, wholly or partially, to the ownership of any person:

Explanation.—Lands leased under the Waste-land Rules of 1865, 1876, 1879 or 1880 are "alienated" within the meaning of this definition:

(*18*) "agricultural year" and "revenue-year" mean, respectively, the year commencing on such date as the Resident may, in each case, from time to time by notification appoint, and "year" means the year commencing on the first day of April:

(*19*) references to enactments of the British Indian Legislature shall be deemed to refer to such enactments as applied for the time being by the Governor General in Council to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(*20*) "legal practitioner" means a person who is authorized to practise under the rules regulating legal practitioners in the Court of the Resident and the Courts subordinate thereto, or under the rules regulating legal practitioners in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner and the Courts subordinate thereto:

(*21*) "notification," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, means a notification published by the authority of the Resident in the Hyderabad Residency Orders:

(*22*) "village-cess" includes any cess, contribution or due which is customarily leviable within a village and is neither a payment for the use of private property or for personal service nor imposed by or under any law, rule or order for the time being in force:

(*23*) "land-revenue" includes all payments, whether in money or in kind, due to the Government on account of a specified parcel of land or specified benefits arising out of land, and also includes any rent, cess or rate fixed with reference to land or other immoveable property or to interests therein and imposed by the Government: and

(*24*) "rent" means whatever is payable to a landlord in money, kind or service by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land by him.

CHAPTER II.

APPOINTMENT AND POWERS OF REVENUE-OFFICERS.

Chief controlling authority in revenue matters.

5. The Resident shall, subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, be the chief controlling Revenue-authority.

Revenue-officers.

6. Besides the Resident there shall be the following classes of Revenue-officers:

(1) the Commissioner,

(2) Deputy Commissioners,

(3) Assistants,

(4) Tahsildars, and

(5) other executive officers.

Subordinate of revenue-officers.

7. All Revenue-officers shall be subordinate to the Resident, all Revenue-officers below the rank of Commissioner to the Commissioner, and all Revenue-officers employed in a district to the Deputy Commissioner.

Commissioner.

8. The Commissioner shall be appointed by the Governor General in Council and shall exercise the powers and perform the duties conferred and imposed on the Commissioner by this Law, or any law, rule or order for the time being in force, and, so far as is consistent therewith, all such other powers and duties within the Hyderabad Assigned Districts as may from time to time be prescribed by the Resident.

Division of the Hyderabad Assigned District into districts.

9. (*1*) The Hyderabad Assigned Districts shall be divided into such districts, and each district shall consist of such taluks and each taluk of such villages as the Resident may from time to time by notification prescribe.

(*2*) The existing boundaries of districts and taluks shall remain as they are, for the purposes of this Law, until altered.

Deputy Commissioner of the district.

10. The Resident shall appoint in each district an officer who shall be the Deputy Commissioner and may exercise, throughout the district, all the powers and perform all the duties

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter II.—Appointment and Powers of Revenue-officers.—Sections 11-20.)

conferred and imposed on a Deputy Commissioner by this Law or any law, rule or order for the time being in force, and shall in all matters not specially provided for by any law, rule or order act according to the instructions of the Resident.

Assistants.

11. The Resident may appoint to each district so many Assistants as he may deem expedient; and such Assistants shall be called "Assistant Commissioners," "Extra Assistant Commissioners," "Attachés," or by such other designation as may be expressed in the order of their appointment.

Duties and powers of Assistants.

12. (1) Subject to the general orders of the Resident, the Deputy Commissioner may place any of his Assistants in charge of the revenue-administration of one or more of the taluks in his district, or may himself retain charge thereof.

(2) An Assistant thus placed in charge shall, subject to the provisions of this Law, exercise such of the powers conferred, and perform such of the duties imposed, upon the Deputy Commissioner by this Law or any law, rule or order for the time being in force, so far as regards the taluk or taluks in his charge, as the Commissioner may from time to time direct:

Provided that the Deputy Commissioner may, whenever he shall think fit, direct any such Assistant not to exercise certain powers or perform certain duties, and may reserve the same to himself or assign them to any other Assistant subordinate to him.

(3) To such Assistants as it may not be possible or expedient to place in charge of taluks the Deputy Commissioner shall, under the general orders of the Resident, assign such particular powers and duties as he may from time to time deem fit.

Deputy Commissioner of the district in case of temporary vacancy.

13. (1) If the Deputy Commissioner is disabled from performing the duties of, or for any reason vacates, his office or leaves his district or dies, his Assistant of highest rank present in the district shall, unless other provision has been made by the Resident, succeed temporarily to the office, and shall be held to be the Deputy Commissioner until the Deputy Commissioner resumes charge of the district, or until the Resident appoints a successor to the former Deputy Commissioner and such successor takes charge of the office.

(2) An officer whose principal office is different from that of an Assistant and who is an Assistant for special purposes only, shall not be deemed to be an Assistant for the purposes of this section.

Tahsildars.

14. (1) The officer entrusted with the local revenue-administration of a taluk shall be called the Tahsildar, and shall be appointed by the Resident.

(2) The powers and duties of the Tahsildar shall be such as may be expressly conferred or imposed upon him by this Law or by any law, rule or order for the time being in force, or as may be imposed upon, or delegated to, him by the Deputy Commissioner, under the general or special orders of the Resident. Every Tahsildar in office at the commencement of this Law shall continue, until such time as is otherwise directed by competent authority, to exercise the powers and to perform the duties at present exercised and performed by such an officer.

Employment of subordinates by Tahsildars.

15. The Tahsildar may, subject to such general orders as may from time to time be passed by the Commissioner or by the Deputy Commissioner, employ any of his subordinates to perform any portion of his ministerial duties:

Provided that all acts and orders of his subordinates when so employed shall be liable to revision and confirmation by such Tahsildar.

Tahsildar in case of temporary vacancy.

16. If the Tahsildar is disabled from performing the duties of, or for any reason vacates, his office or leaves his taluk or dies, his subordinate of the highest rank on the spot shall succeed temporarily to the office, and shall be held to be the Tahsildar until the Tahsildar resumes charge of the taluk or until such time as a successor is duly appointed and takes charge of the office.

Other executive officers.

17. (1) The Resident may appoint such other officers and invest them with such powers as may from time to time be necessary to give effect to the provisions of this Law.

(2) Such officers shall discharge such duties and be subordinate to such authorities as, in the absence of any provision in this Law, the Resident may prescribe.

Combination of offices.

18. The Resident may appoint one and the same person, being otherwise competent according to law, to any two or more of the offices provided for in this Chapter, or confer or impose upon an officer of one denomination all or any of the powers or duties of any other officer or officers within certain local limits or otherwise as may seem expedient.

Notification of certain appointments and powers of acting officers.

19. (1) The appointment of all officers mentioned in sections 5 to 14 (both inclusive), 17 and 18 shall be notified.

(2) Any person appointed to act temporarily for any such officer shall exercise the same powers and perform the same duties as might be exercised or performed by the officer for whom he is so appointed to act.

(3) Appointments required to be notified under this section shall be notified in the Hyderabad Residency Orders or in the *Gazette of India*.

Establishments.

20. Subject to any instructions given under section 216, and unless the Resident shall otherwise direct,—

(a) all members of the Commissioner's establishment shall be appointed by the Commissioner;

(b) all members of the establishment of the Deputy Commissioner and all members of the establishments of officers subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner shall be appointed by the Deputy Commissioner; and

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter III.—The Security to be furnished by certain Revenue-officers and the Liability of Principals and Sureties.—Sections 21-26.)

(*c*) all members of the establishment of an officer appointed under section 14 and not subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner shall be appointed by such officer as the Resident may direct:

Provided that any officer empowered to make appointments under this section may delegate so much of his power in this behalf as he may deem fit to any subordinate officer, but subject to the retention by him of a right of revision at any time of any appointment that may be made by such subordinate officer.

CHAPTER III.

THE SECURITY TO BE FURNISHED BY CERTAIN REVENUE-OFFICERS AND THE LIABILITY OF PRINCIPALS AND SURETIES.

Resident to direct what officers shall furnish security, and to what amount.

21. (*1*) The Resident may direct that such Revenue-officers as he deems fit shall, previously to entering upon their office, furnish security to such amount as he may in each case think expedient, either by deposit of Government paper duly endorsed, accompanied by a power to sell, or in the form contained in the second schedule, or in such other form as he may from time to time prescribe.

(*2*) The amount for which such security shall be furnished may be varied, from time to time, by order of the Resident, who shall also determine the number of sureties to be required.

Fresh or additional security.

22. The Deputy Commissioner or other officer authorized by the Resident in this behalf may, at any time after security has been given by a Revenue-officer subordinate to him, if it appears to him that the security taken is unsatisfactory, or if the officer is transferred to an office for which larger security is required, or for other sufficient reason, demand fresh or additional security and, in case of the officer failing to give such security within one month after its being required of him, may suspend or dismiss him:

Provided that no greater security shall be demanded than is required by the orders of the Resident under the last foregoing section:

Provided, also, that, in the event of a Revenue-officer who has been required to furnish security owing to his transfer to an office for which larger security is required, failing to furnish the required security, he may be allowed to revert to his former post, if any, instead of being suspended or dismissed.

Demands for money, papers or property and confinement in default of delivery.

23 (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner or any other officer deputed by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, shall, in all cases in which the Government may have a claim on any Revenue-officer, or on any person formerly employed as such in the district, for public moneys or papers or other Government property, by order in writing under his official seal, if he uses one, and signature, require the moneys or papers or property detained to be delivered to the person bearing the said order either immediately or on such date and at such place as the order may specify.

(*2*) If the officer or other person aforesaid shall not deliver the moneys, papers or property as directed in the order, the Deputy Commissioner may cause him to be apprehended, and may send him with a warrant in the form contained in the third schedule to be confined in the civil jail till he complies with the order:

Provided that no person shall be detained in confinement under any such warrant for a longer period than one calendar month.

Public moneys recoverable as arrears of land-revenue and by issue of search-warrant, and persons in possession of public moneys, papers and property bound to give them up.

24. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner may also take proceedings to recover any public moneys due by any Revenue-officer in the same manner and subject to the same rules as are laid down in this Law for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue from defaulters, and for the purpose of recovering public moneys, papers or other property appertaining to Government, may issue a search-warrant and exercise all such powers with respect thereto as may be lawfully exercised by a Magistrate under the provisions of Chapter VII of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

(*2*) It shall be the duty of every person in possession of public moneys, papers or other property appertaining to the Government, in regard to which he knows or has reason to believe that a search-warrant has been issued under the provisions of this section, to make over the same forthwith to the Deputy Commissioner, and every person knowing where any such property is concealed shall be bound to give information of the same to the Deputy Commissioner.

Liability of sureties.

25. The surety or sureties of such officer or other person as is aforesaid, who may enter into a bond in the form contained in the second schedule, or in any other form prescribed by the Resident, shall be liable to be proceeded against jointly and severally in the same manner as his or their principal is liable to be proceeded against in case of default and notwithstanding such principal may be so proceeded against:

Provided that, in any case of failure to discharge or make good any sum of money due to the Government or to produce any property of Government of ascertained value, no greater sum than is sufficient to cover any loss or damage which the Government may actually sustain by the default of the principal, shall be recovered from the surety or sureties as the amount which may be due from such surety or sureties under the terms of the security bond executed by him or them:

Provided, also, that the said surety or sureties shall in no case be liable to imprisonment in default of producing public papers or property, if he or they pay into the Government treasury the whole or such part of the penalty named in the bond as may be demanded.

An officer or surety in jail may, by furnishing certain security, obtain his release.

26. If an officer or other person as aforesaid, or his surety or sureties against whom a demand is made, shall give sufficient security in the form contained in the fourth schedule, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause such officer or surety,

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter III.—The Security to be furnished by certain Revenue-officers and the Liability of Principals and Sureties.—Sections 27-29. Chapter IV.—Certain Acts prohibited to Revenue-officers, and their Punishment for Misconduct.—Sections 30-34.)

if in custody, to be liberated, and shall countermand the sale of any property that may have been attached, and restore it to the owner.

Liability of surety not affected by death of principal or by his taking a different appointment.

27. (1) The liability of the surety or sureties shall not be affected by the death of the principal, or by the appointment of the principal to a situation different from that which he held when the bond was executed, but shall continue so long as the principal occupies any situation in which security is required under section 21 or until his bond is cancelled.

Liability of heirs of deceased officer.

(2) The heirs of a deceased officer shall be liable by suit in the Civil Court for any claims which Government may have against the deceased, in the same way as they would be for similar claims made by an individual.

How surety may withdraw from further liability.

28. Any surety, whether under a separate or joint bond, may withdraw from his suretyship at any time on giving notice in writing to the officer to whom the bond has been given that he desires so to withdraw; and his responsibility under the bond shall cease after six calendar months from the date on which he gives such notice as to all demands upon his principal concerning moneys, papers or other property for which his principal may become chargeable after the expiration of such period of six calendar months, but shall not cease as to any demands for which his principal may have become liable before the expiration of such period, even though the facts establishing such liability may not be discovered till afterwards.

Records to be the property of Government.

29. All records which have been, or may be, prepared by any hereditary officer, Revenue-officer or village-officer in pursuance of the duties of his office or by order of his superior officer or of the present or former Government, are hereby declared to be the property of the Government, and the Deputy Commissioner is hereby empowered to demand their production.

CHAPTER IV.

CERTAIN ACTS PROHIBITED TO REVENUE-OFFICERS, AND THEIR PUNISHMENT FOR MISCONDUCT.

Prohibition on Revenue-officers trading, bidding at auctions and holding land.

30. (1) No Revenue-officer shall, except with the express permission of the Resident,—

(a) engage in trade, or be in any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in any commercial transaction, or in the purchase or hiring of land in the district to which he is appointed or in which he is employed;

(b) purchase or bid for, either in person or by agent in his own name or in the name of another or jointly or in shares with others, any property which may be sold by order of any revenue or judicial authority in such district;

(c) hold, directly or indirectly, any land or be in any way concerned on his private account in the collection or payment of revenue of any kind in such district.

(2) The Resident may delegate to the Commissioner or to the Deputy Commissioner the power of granting the permission mentioned in this section in the case of any specified class of officers or for any special occasion.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude any person from being a member of a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

Prohibition of unlawful detention of money and acceptance of presents.

31. No Revenue-officer shall—

(1) derive, either for himself or for any other individual, any profit or advantage, beyond his lawful salary or emoluments, from any public moneys or property with the collection or charge of which he is entrusted or connected; or

(2) demand, or receive, under the colour or by the exercise, of his authority as such Revenue-officer, or by way of gratification or otherwise, or knowingly permit any other person to demand or receive on his behalf, any sum or any consideration whatever over and above what he is legally entitled to demand or receive under the provisions of this Law or of any law, rule or order for the time being in force.

Penalty.

32. Subject to any instructions given under section 216, any Revenue-officer may be fined, reduced, suspended or dismissed for any such offence as is described in the last foregoing section, or for any breach of departmental rules or discipline, or for carelessness, unfitness, neglect of duty or other misconduct, by the authority by whom such officer is appointed, or by any authority superior to such authority; and this power, may be delegated by such first-mentioned authority, wholly or partially, to any subordinate officer on the same condition as the power of appointment delegated under section 20:

Provided that no Revenue-officer whose monthly salary exceeds two hundred and fifty rupees, shall be fined, suspended, reduced or dismissed except by order of the Resident.

All such orders to be made in writing.

33. When any Revenue-officer passes an order for fining, reducing, suspending or dismissing any subordinate officer, he shall record such order or cause the same to be recorded, together with the reasons therefor, in writing, under his signature, in the language of the district or in English. Any explanation which the subordinate officer accused may wish to offer, shall first be considered and reduced to writing in the language in which it is given, and shall form part of the record.

Fines.

34 (1) No fine inflicted under this Chapter shall in any case exceed the amount of one month's pay of the office held by the offender at the time of the commission of the offence.

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter IV.—Certain Acts prohibited to Revenue-officers, and their Punishment for Misconduct.—Sections 35-37. Chapter V.—Land and Land-revenue.—Sections 38-41.)

(2) All fines inflicted under this Chapter may be recovered from the officer's pay.

Appeals barred in certain cases.

35. (1) If the Deputy Commissioner, whether of his own motion or on appeal from a subordinate officer's order, passes an order for fining, reducing, suspending or dismissing any Revenue-officer subordinate to him whose monthly salary does not exceed thirty-five rupees, or if any authority superior to the Deputy Commissioner passes any such order against a Revenue-officer whose monthly salary does not exceed ninety-nine rupees, no appeal shall lie against such order:

Provided that at least one appeal shall lie against every order made, of his own motion, by any authority other than the Resident for dismissing an officer whose monthly salary exceeds thirty-five rupees.

(2) No appeal shall lie against any order inflicting a fine not exceeding one rupee.

Liability to criminal prosecution not affected by this law: officer may be suspended during trial and subsequently suspended, reduced or dismissed.

36. (1) Nothing in this Chapter shall affect any officer's liability to a criminal prosecution for any offence with which he may be charged.

(2) Any officer subjected to such prosecution may be suspended pending the trial, and at its close may, upon a consideration of the circumstances brought to light during its course, be suspended, reduced or dismissed by any competent authority, whether he has been found guilty or not.

Chapter not to apply to certain patels and patwaris.

37. Except as provided in section 31, nothing contained in this Chapter shall be held to apply to patels and patwaris appointed under the Berar Patel and Patwaris Law, 1885, or shall in any way affect that law.

CHAPTER V.

LAND AND LAND-REVENUE.

Lands.

All public roads, etc., and all lands which are not the property of others, belong to the Government.

38. All public roads, lanes and paths, the bridges, ditches, dykes and fences on or beside the same, the beds of rivers, streams, nalas, lakes and tanks, and all canals and water-courses, and all standing and flowing water, and all lands wherever situated, which are not the property of individuals, or of aggregates of persons legally capable of holding property, and except in so far as any rights of such persons may be established in or over the same, and, except as may be otherwise provided in any law for the time being in force, are, and are hereby declared to be, together with all rights in or over the same, or appertaining thereto, the property of the Government; and the Deputy Commissioner may, subject to the orders of the Commissioner, dispose of them in such manner as he may deem fit or as may be authorised by general rules sanctioned by the Resident, subject always to the rights of way and all other rights of the public or of individuals legally subsisting.

Lands may be assigned for special purposes, and when so assigned shall not be otherwise appropriated without sanction of the Commissioner.

39. Subject to the general orders of the Resident, the Deputy Commissioner whilst survey-operations are proceeding under Chapter VIII, and the Commissioner at any other time, may set apart lands, the property of the Government and not in the lawful occupation of any person or aggregate of persons in unalienated villages or unalienated portions of villages, for free pasturage for village-cattle, for grass reserves or for any public or municipal purpose; and lands assigned specially for any such purpose shall not be otherwise appropriated or assigned without the sanction of the Commissioner; and, in the disposal of land under section 38, due regard shall be had to all such special assignments.

Power to make rules as to grazing on Government waste-lands heretofore set apart for forests reserves and pasturage of village cattle.

40. (1) Grazing on Government waste-lands, other than those which may have been, or which may be, declared to be State forests under the provisions of the Berar Forest Law, may be regulated by rules to be, from time to time, either generally or in any particular instance, prescribed by the Deputy Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Commissioner.

(2) The decision of the Deputy Commissioner in any case of dispute as to such grazing shall be conclusive.

Trees.

Concession of Government rights to trees in case of settlements completed before the commencement of this Law.

41. (1) In unalienated villages or portions of villages of which the original survey-settlement has been completed before the commencement of this Law, the right of the Government to all trees in all alienated land, and in all unalienated land under occupation at the commencement of this Law, shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be presumed to have been conceded to the occupant or holder.

(2) The contrary may be proved by showing—

(a) that the rights of the Government were specially reserved at the time of the survey-settlement, or, when permission to occupy has been granted subsequent to the completion of the survey-settlement, at the time of the grant of such permission, and that the rights so reserved have not been subsequently conceded to the occupant;

(b) that the trees have been planted and reared by, or under the orders of, or at the expense of, the Government, or at the expense of local funds, and that the rights of the Government have not been specially conceded to the occupant;

(c) that the land has not been alienated, that the trees were in existence when the last permission to occupy was granted, that the land on which the trees are growing, has not been occupied continuously for twenty years from the

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter V.—Land and Land-revenue.—Sections 42-51.)

date of the last permission to occupy and that the rights of the Government in the trees have not been purchased by or specially conceded to the occupant; or

(*d*) that the occupant has continuously recognized the rights of the Government.

Concession of Government rights to trees in the case of settlements completed after the commencement of this Law.

42. In unalienated villages or portions of villages of which the original survey-settlement shall be completed after the commencement of this Law, the right of the Government to all trees shall be deemed to be conceded to the occupant or holder of the land on which they are growing, except in so far as such right may be specially reserved at the time of the settlement.

Concession of Government rights to trees in case of land taken up after completion of settlement.

43. When permission to occupy land shall hereafter be granted after the completion of the survey-settlement of the village or portion of the village in which such land is situated, the said permission shall be deemed to include the concession of the right of the Government to all trees growing on that land which may not be specially reserved at the time of granting such permission.

Government trees and forests.

44. The right to all trees specially reserved under the provisions of the three last foregoing sections, and to all trees, brushwood, jungle or other natural product, wherever growing, except in so far as the same may be the property of individuals or of aggregates of individuals capable of holding property, vests in the Government; and such trees, brushwood, jungle or other natural product shall be preserved or disposed of in such manner as the Resident may from time to time direct.

Trees planted by or under the orders of the Government.

45. (*1*) All trees which have been planted and reared by, or under the orders of, or at the expense of, the Government, or at the expense of local funds, vest in the Government; but, in the event of such trees dying, or being blown down, or being cut down by order of the Deputy Commissioner, the timber shall become the property of the holder of the land on which they were growing, and the usufruct, including the loppings, of such trees shall also vest in the said holder:

Provided that no such trees shall be lopped except under the order of the Deputy Commissioner.

(*2*) If the holder of any land in which such trees are growing shall so desire and shall make an application to the Deputy Commissioner for the purpose at any time within two years after the commencement of this Law, the Deputy Commissioner shall deduct the strip of land covered by the said trees from his holding and remit thenceforward the proportionate amount of land-revenue due upon the strip so deducted. Any strip of land so deducted shall, together with the trees upon it, vest thereafter in the Government.

Recovery of value of trees, etc., unauthorizedly appropriated.

46. (*1*) Any person who unauthorizedly fells and appropriates any tree or any portion thereof, or removes any other natural product which is the property of the Government, shall be liable to the Government for the value thereof, and such value shall be recoverable from him as an arrear of land-revenue, in addition to any penalty to which he may be liable under the provisions of this Law for the occupation of the land or otherwise, and notwithstanding any criminal proceedings which may be instituted against him in respect of his said appropriation of Government property or forest-produce.

(*2*) The decision of the Deputy Commissioner as to the value of any such tree, or portion thereof, or other natural product shall be conclusive.

Presumption as to Government trees standing on occupied lands.

47. In the case of trees, being the property of the Government and standing on alienated or occupied land, the holder or occupant shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be entitled to half the usufruct, including the loppings, of such trees:

Provided that the holder or occupant shall not be so entitled, where a remission of assessment has been granted in respect of the land occupied or injured by the trees, on account of such occupation or injury.

Presumption as to trees, the property of individuals, standing on Government lands.

48. In the case of trees, being the property of individuals and standing on unoccupied Government land, the Government shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be entitled to half the usufruct, including the loppings, of such trees:

Provided that nothing in this section shall prevent the Government from assessing the land occupied or injured by the trees and the recovery of the said assessment in lieu of the usufruct.

Land-revenue.

All land liable to pay revenue unless specially exempted, and special exemption liable to be overruled temporarily in case of necessity.

49. All land, whether applied to agricultural or other purposes and wherever situated, shall be liable to the payment of land-revenue to the Government according to the provisions hereafter contained in this Law, except such land as may be wholly exempted under the provisions of any special contract with the Government or of any law, rule or order for the time being in force.

Liability of alluvial lands to land-revenue.

50. All alluvial lands, newly-formed islands or abandoned river-beds, which vest, under any law, rule or order for the time being in force, in any holder of alienated land, shall be subject, in respect of liability to the payment of land-revenue, to the same privileges, conditions or restrictions as are applicable to the original holding in virtue of which such lands, islands or river-beds so vest in the said holder; but no revenue shall be leviable in respect of any such lands, islands or river-beds until or unless the area of the same exceeds half an acre and also exceeds one-tenth of the area of the said original holding.

Assessment of land-revenue in cases of diluvion.

51. Every holder of land paying revenue in respect thereof shall be entitled, subject to such instructions as may be from time to time given in this behalf by the Resident,

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter V.—Land and Land-revenue.—Sections 52-57. Chapter VI.—Occupation of Unalienated Land.—Sections 58-59.)

to a decrease of assessment if any portion thereof, not being less than half an acre in extent nor less than one-tenth of the holding, is lost by diluvion.

Description of lands chargeable with land-revenue, and effect as regards assessment, of variation of purpose to which lands are applied.

52. (*1*) The land-revenue leviable under the provisions of this Law shall be chargeable—

(*a*) upon land appropriated for agricultural purposes;

(*b*) upon land from which any other profit or advantage than that ordinarily acquired by agriculture is derived;

(*c*) upon land appropriated for building-sites.

(*2*) The assessment fixed under the provisions of this Law upon any land appropriated for any one of the above purposes shall be liable to be altered and fixed at a different rate when such land is appropriated for any other purpose, notwithstanding that the term, if any, for which such assessment was fixed, may not have expired; and any land allowed by the Government to be held free of assessment on condition of its being appropriated to one purpose shall become liable to assessment if at any time it is devoted to any other purpose.

(*3*) The Deputy Commissioner may also, subject to any instructions given under section 216, prohibit the appropriation for certain purposes of any unalienated land liable to the payment of land-revenue, and may summarily evict any holder who may appropriate, or attempt to appropriate, the same to such prohibited purposes.

Assessment by whom to be fixed.

53. On all lands not wholly exempt from payment of land-revenue, and not within the local operation of an order made under section 83, the assessment of the amount to be paid as land-revenue shall be fixed at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the control of the Resident, and the amounts due according to such assessment shall be levied on all such lands:

Provided that in the case of lands partially exempt from land-revenue, or the liability of which to payment of land-revenue is subject to special conditions or restrictions, respect shall be had in the fixing of the assessment and the levy of the revenue to all rights legally subsisting, according to the nature of the said rights.

Settlement of assessment to be made with the holder directly from the Government, or, in his absence, with the next holder.

54. (*1*) The settlement of the assessment to land-revenue of each portion of land or survey number shall be made with the person who, under section 105, is primarily responsible to the Government for the same.

(*2*) If the said person is absent and has left no known authorized agent in the district, so that the settlement of the assessment cannot be concluded with him, such settlement may be made with the person holding under him or in occupation of the land.

Rates for use of water.

55. The Resident may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, authorize the Deputy Commissioner, or such other officer as the Resident deems fit, to fix such rates as he may from time to time think proper for the use by landholders and other persons of water the right to which vests in the Government, or which has been made available in consequence of the construction, improvement or repair of any irrigation or other work by the Government. Such rates shall be liable to revision at such periods as the Resident shall from time to time determine, and shall be recoverable as land-revenue.

Land-revenue to be a paramount charge on the land.

56. Arrears of land-revenue due on account of land by any landholder shall be a paramount charge on the holding and every part thereof, failure in payment of which shall make the occupancy or alienated holding, together with all rights of the occupant or holder over all trees, crops, buildings and things attached to the land or permanently fastened to anything attached to the land, liable to forfeiture; and on such forfeiture the Deputy Commissioner may levy all sums in arrear by sale of the occupancy or alienated holding, freed from all tenures, incumbrances and rights created by the occupant or holder or any of his predecessors in title, or in anywise subsisting as against such occupant or holder, or may otherwise dispose of such occupancy or alienated holding in accordance with any instructions given under section 216.

Forfeited holding may be taken possession of and otherwise disposed.

57. The Deputy Commissioner may, in the event of the forfeiture of a holding under the last section or under any other law, rule or order for the time being in force, take immediate possession of the land embraced within such holding and dispose of the same, by placing it in the possession of the purchaser or other person entitled to hold it, according to the provisions of this Law or of any law, rule or order for the time being in force.

CHAPTER VI.

OCCUPATION OF UNALIENATED LAND.

Occupation.

Written permission of Tahsildar required previous to taking up unoccupied land.

58. (*1*) Any person desirous of taking up unoccupied land which has not been alienated, shall previously to entering upon occupation, obtain the permission in writing of the Tahsildar.

(*2*) Such person shall also execute an agreement to become the registered occupant in such form as the Deputy Commissioner may from time to time prescribe, and the right of occupancy in the land shall not pass till such agreement shall have been accepted by the Deputy Commissioner.

Penalties for unauthorized occupation of land.

59. (*1*) Any person who unauthorizedly occupies any land set apart for any special purpose, or any unoccupied land which has not been alienated, shall be liable to pay,—

(*a*) if the land which he unauthorizedly occupies, forms part of an assessed survey-number, the assessment of the entire number for the whole period of his occupation, and

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(Chapter VI.—Occupation of Unalienated Land.—Sections 60-66.)

(*b*) if the land so occupied by him has not been assessed, such amount of assessment as would be leviable for the said period in the same village on the same extent of similar land appropriated to the same purpose,

and shall also be liable, at the discretion of the Deputy Commissioner, to a penalty not exceeding five rupees, or a sum equal to ten times the amount of assessment payable by him for one year, if such sum be in excess of five rupees, if he has taken up the land for purposes of cultivation, and not exceeding such limit as may be fixed in any instructions given in this behalf under section 216, if he has appropriated it to any non-agricultural purpose.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner's decision as to the amount of assessment payable for the land unauthorizedly occupied shall be conclusive, and, in the determination its amount, occupation for an incomplete portion of a year shall be counted as for a whole year.

(*3*) Any person unauthorizedly occupying any such land may be summarily evicted by the Deputy Commissioner, and any crop which he may have raised on the land, shall be liable to forfeiture, and any building or other construction which he may have erected thereon, shall also, if not removed by him after such written notice as the Deputy Commissioner may deem reasonable, be liable to forfeiture.

(*4*) Forfeitures under this section shall be adjudged by the Deputy Commissioner, and any property so forfeited shall be disposed of as the Deputy Commissioner may direct.

Occupancy-right to be paid for and to be liable to certain conditions.

60. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner may, subject to such orders as may from time to time be made by the Resident, before accepting an agreement under section 58, require the payment of a certain price for the occupancy or sell that right by auction or annex such conditions, not inconsistent with this Law or any law, rule or order for the time being in force, to the occupancy as may seem fit.

(*2*) The price of an occupancy shall include the price of the Government right to all trees not specially reserved under the provisions of section 43.

Occupancy of alluvial land which vests in Government.

61. (*1*) When it appears to the Deputy Commissioner that the occupancy of any alluvial land which vests, under any law, rule or order for the time being in force, in the Government, may, with due regard to the interests of the public revenue, be disposed of in perpetuity, he shall offer the prior right of occupancy thereof to the occupant, if any, of the bank or shore on which such alluvial land has formed.

(*2*) The price of an occupancy so offered shall not exceed three times the annual assessment of the land of which the occupancy is offered.

(*3*) If the said occupant shall refuse such occupancy, the Deputy Commissioner may dispose of the same under the last foregoing section without any restrictions as to the price thereof.

Temporary right to alluvial lands to small extent.

62. When alluvial land forms on any bank or shore, the occupant, if any, of such bank or shore shall be entitled to the temporary use and occupation thereof, unless or until the area of the same exceeds half an acre and also exceeds one-tenth of the area of his holding. When the area of the alluvial land exceeds the said extent, it shall be at the disposal of the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the provisions of the last foregoing section.

Occupants' Rights.

Uses to which occupant of land for agricultural may put his land.

63. (*1*) An occupant of land appropriated for agricultural purposes is entitled by himself, his servants, tenants, agents or other legal representatives, to erect farm buildings, construct wells or tanks, or make any other improvements thereon for the better cultivation of the land or its more convenient occupation for the purposes aforesaid.

(*2*) If any occupant wishes to appropriate his holding or any part thereof to any other purpose, he shall apply to the Deputy Commissioner for permission. The Deputy Commissioner on receipt of such application shall at once furnish the applicant with a written acknowledgment of its receipt, and after inquiry may either grant or refuse the same. Unless the Deputy Commissioner shall in a particular instance otherwise direct, no such application shall be recognized except it be made by the registered occupant.

(*3*) When any such land is thus appropriated to any purpose unconnected with agriculture, the Deputy Commissioner may, subject to any instructions given under section 216, require the payment of a premium in addition to any new assessment which may be leviable under the provisions of section 52.

Penalty for so appropriating land without permission.

64. If any such land be so appropriated without the permission of the Deputy Commissioner first obtained, the occupant and any tenant, or any other person holding under or through him, shall be liable to be summarily evicted by the Deputy Commissioner from the land so appropriated and from the entire field or survey-number of which it may form a part, and the occupant shall also be liable to pay, in addition to the new assessment which may be leviable under the provisions of section 52 for the period during which the said land has been so appropriated, such penalty as the Deputy Commissioner may, subject to any instructions given under section 216, impose.

Permission may be granted on terms.

65. Nothing in the two last foregoing sections shall prevent the granting of the permission aforesaid in special cases on such terms as may be agreed on between the Government and the occupant.

Occupant's rights are conditional.

66. An occupant is entitled to the use and occupation of his land for the period, if any, to which his occupancy is limited, or, if the period be unlimited or a survey-settlement has been extended to the land, in perpetuity, conditionally on the payment of the amounts due on account of the land-revenue for the same

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(Chapter VI.—Occupation of Unalienated Land.—Sections 67-75.)

according to the provisions of this Law, or of any rules made under this Law, or of any law, rule or order for the time being in force, and on the fulfilment of any other terms lawfully annexed to his occupancy.

Reservation of right of Government to mines and minerals.

67. The right of the Government to mines and mineral products in all unalienated land is, and is hereby declared to be expressly reserved:

Provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to effect any subsisting rights of any occupant of such land in respect of such mines or mineral products.

Intestate occupancy or holding to be sold.

68. If an occupant dies intestate and without known heirs, the Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of this Law or of any law, rule or order for the time being in force for the sale of forfeited occupancies in realization of the land-revenue, dispose of his interest in the occupancy by sale, and the law for the time being in force concerning property left by such occupant dying intestate and without known heirs shall not be deemed to apply to the said interest, but only to the proceeds of such sale after deducting all arrears of land-revenue due by the deceased to the Government and all the expenses of the said sale.

Relinquishment of Occupancy.

Occupant may relinquish his occupancy.

69. (*1*) A registered occupant may, by giving a notice in writing to the Tahsildar, relinquish the occupancy either absolutely or in favour of a specified person:

Provided that such relinquishment shall include all rights in whole survey-numbers or in whole recognized divisions of survey-numbers.

(*2*) An absolute relinquishment shall be deemed to have effect from the close of the current revenue-year, and notice thereof shall be given before the thirty-first day of March in such year or before such other date as may be from time to time prescribed in this behalf for each district by the Resident. A relinquishment in favour of a specified person may be made at any time if no arrears of land-revenue are due in respect of the land.

Right of way to relinquished land.

70. If any person relinquishes land the way to which lies through other land retained by him, the right of way through the land so retained shall continue to the future holder of the land relinquished.

The Registered Occupant.

Registered occupants and their liabilities.

71. The person who has last executed an agreement in respect of any land under section 58, section 72 or section 73, is the registered occupant of that land, and shall, as such, be liable for the land-revenue and other demands of the Government in respect of the land until such time as the occupancy is relinquished absolutely under section 69, or until some other person is recognized as the registered occupant under the provisions of section 72 or section 73.

Transfers of their rights are to be recognized by the Deputy Commissioner, otherwise than on decree or order of a Civil Court.

72. The Deputy Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of section 73, recognize another person as the registered occupant in the following cases:

(*1*) where the registered occupant has died, the Deputy Commissioner may recognize the person who appears to him to be the heir, or, where there are more heirs than one, the principal heir, of the deceased registered occupant;

(*2*) where an occupancy has been relinquished in favour of a specified person, the Deputy Commissioner may recognize the person in whose favour the occupancy has been relinquished;

(*3*) where an occupancy has been taken possession of under section 57, the Deputy Commissioner may recognize the purchaser or other person placed in possession;

(*4*) where the interests of a registered occupant have been sold under section 68 or under the provisions of Chapter XI, the Deputy Commissioner may recognize the purchaser;

(*5*) where the registered occupant consents that another person shall be recognized as registered occupant in his stead, the Deputy Commissioner may recognize such person;

and the Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of section 73, recognize the person who appears to be the heir or principal heir, the person placed in possession, the purchaser or the person in whose favour the occupancy has been relinquished, or to whose recognition the registered occupant consents, as the case may be, on his executing an agreement to become the registered occupant in such form as may be prescribed by the Deputy Commissioner.

Transfers to be recognized on decree or order of the Civil Court.

73. If, by the decree or order of a competent Court, it is adjudged that the registered occupant is an inferior holder under another person, or that another person is entitled to be the registered occupant, or if, in execution of such decree or order, the interests of a registered occupant have been transferred by sale or otherwise to another person, the Deputy Commissioner may recognize such other person, and he shall recognize such other person on his producing a certified copy of the decree or order or the Court's certificate of the sale or transfer and on his executing an agreement to be such occupant in such form as the Deputy Commissioner may prescribe.

Other transfers need not be recognised.

74. Save as provided in sections 69, 71, 72 and 73, the Deputy Commissioner shall not be bound to recognize any person to whom any interest in any portion of an occupancy has been assigned.

Presumption from registration.

75. In the absence of proof to the contrary, it shall be presumed that every person shewn in a settlement-register or village-records as the registered occupant,

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(Chapter VI.—Occupation of Unalienated Land.—Sections 76-77. Chapter VII.—Superior and Inferior Holders and Grant of Receipts.—Sections 78-80.)

did execute an agreement to become the registered occupant at some time before the preparation of the register or record and that he was the last person who had executed such an agreement at the time when the register or record was prepared.

Remedies against Forfeiture of Occupancies.

To prevent forfeiture of occupancy, certain persons other than the registered occupant may pay the land-revenue.

76. In order to prevent the forfeiture of an occupancy, under the provisions of section 56 or of any other law for the time being in force, through non-payment by the registered occupant of the land-revenue due on account thereof, any co-occupant, tenant, mortgagee or other person interested in the continuance of the occupancy may pay, on behalf of such registered occupant, all sums due on account of the land-revenue, and the Deputy Commissioner may receive the same.

Suspension of certain Provisions of this Chapter.

Resident empowered to suspend operation of section 46 or 58.

77. (*1*) The Resident may, by notification, from time to time,—

(*a*) suspend the operation of section 58 or of section 69 or of both within any prescribed local area, either generally or in respect of cultivators or occupants of a particular class or classes ; and

(*b*) cancel any such notification.

(*2*) During the period for which any notification under clause (*a*) is in force within any local area, such rules shall be substituted for the provisions of which the operation is suspended, as the Commissioner shall from time to time direct.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR HOLDERS AND GRANT OF RECEIPTS.

Tenants' Rights.

Rent, duration of tenancy and presumption as to tenure.

78. (*1*) A person placed, as tenant, in possession of land by another, or, in that capacity, holding, taking or retaining possession of land permissively from, or by sufferance of, another, shall be regarded as holding the same at the rent, or for the services, agreed upon between them, or, in the absence of satisfactory evidence of such agreement, at the rent payable or services renderable by the usage of the locality, or, if there is no such agreement or usage, shall be presumed to hold at such rent as, regard being had to all the circumstances of the case, shall seem just and reasonable.

(*2*) Where, by reason of the antiquity of a tenancy, no satisfactory evidence of its commencement and of the period agreed upon between the landlord and tenant, or those under whom they respectively claim, for its duration, is forthcoming, and there is no usage of the locality as to its duration, the period of its intended duration shall, as against the immediate landlord of the tenant, be presumed to be co-extensive with the duration of the tenure of such landlord and those who derive title under him.

(*3*) Where there is no satisfactory evidence of the capacity in which a person in possession of land, in respect of which he renders service or pays rent to the landlord, received, holds or retains possession of the same, it shall be presumed that he is in possession as tenant.

(*4*) Nothing contained in this section shall affect the right of the landlord (if he has the same by virtue of agreement, usage or otherwise) to enhance the rent payable or services renderable by the tenant up to a degree which shall, in the judgment of the Court, be just and reasonable and to sue for the eviction of the tenant for non-payment of the rent or non-rendition of the services, either respectively originally fixed or duly enhanced as aforesaid.

(*5*) The rent for the time being payable or the service for the time being renderable by a tenant shall, for the purposes of this section, be presumed to be just and reasonable till the contrary is proved.

(*6*) In determining what shall be considered a reasonable rent, the Court shall not take into consideration as against the tenant the enhanced value of the property due to improvements effected by the tenant.

(*7*) In the case of a Court decreeing the ejectment of a tenant, holding otherwise than under an express agreement, on the ground of non-payment of rent, the Court may consider whether the tenant has made improvements, and may pass a decree for ejectment, subject to the payment by the landlord of such sum as may be considered just and reasonable compensation for the unexhausted improvements.

(*8*) The rent of a tenant holding otherwise than under an express agreement shall not be enhanced without notice in writing served by the landlord upon the tenant at least six months before the commencement of the agricultural year from which the enhancement is to take effect, through a Revenue-officer and in accordance with instructions to be given by the Resident in this behalf.

Termination of annual tenancy and notice of such termination.

79. (*1*) An annual tenancy shall, in the absence of proof to the contrary, be presumed to run from the end of one agricultural year to the end of the next.

(*2*) An annual tenancy shall, in the absence of any special agreement to the contrary, require for its termination a notice in writing, in the form contained in the fifth schedule or in a form to the like effect, given by the landlord to the tenant, or by the tenant to the landlord, at least three months before the end of the agricultural year of tenancy at the end of which it is intimated that the tenancy is to cease.

Grant of Receipts.

Receipts to be granted by Revenue officers for payments of land-revenue.

80. (*1*) Every Revenue-officer receiving any money on account of land-revenue or recoverable as land-revenue shall, on demand by the person paying or delivering such money, grant a receipt for the same :

Provided that, when such payment or delivery is made by a registered occupant or his servant or agent, the Revenue-officer may refuse to grant a receipt unless a receipt book, in such form

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter VII.—Superior and Inferior Holders and Grant of Receipts.—Sections 81-82. Chapter VIII.—Survey-settlements.—Sections 83-87.)

as the Commissioner may from time to time prescribe, is produced for the record of the payment.

(2) Every patel or patwari refusing to grant a receipt under the proviso to sub-section (1) shall report to the Tahsildar the fact of such refusal within twenty-four hours.

Penalty for failure to grant receipts or report refusal.

81. Whoever, in contravention of the provision of the last foregoing section, refuses or neglects to grant a receipt, or, having refused to grant a receipt, neglects to report the fact of such refusal, shall, on conviction by the Deputy Commissioner, be liable to a fine not exceeding three times the amount received or refused.

Landholders to grant receipts.

82. (1) Any landholder receiving any payment, whether in money or in kind, on account of revenue or rent from an inferior holder or tenant shall give to the payer a written receipt for the payment, which receipt shall be signed by the landholder and shall specify such particulars as may be prescribed by the Resident.

(2) If such receipt does not contain substantially the particulars prescribed by the Resident, it shall be presumed, till the contrary is shown, to be an acquittance in full of all demands for revenue or rent up to the date on which it was given.

CHAPTER VIII.

SURVEY-SETTLEMENTS.

Power to introduce revenue-survey.

83. (1) The Resident may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, whenever it may seem expedient, direct the survey of any land in any part of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with a view to the settlement of the land-revenue and to the ascertainment and record of rights and liabilities of every description connected with the land or for any other similar purpose, and such survey shall be called a revenue-survey. Such survey may extend to all lands generally in a specified area or to such land only as the Resident may direct; and, subject to the orders of the Resident, the officers conducting any such survey may except from the survey-settlement any land to which it may not seem expedient that such settlement should be applied.

(2) Every revenue-survey and every operation in connection with a revenue-survey shall be conducted in accordance with any instructions for the administration thereof given under section 216.

(3) Subject to any instructions given under section 216, the control of every revenue-survey shall vest in and be exercised by the Commissioner, subject to the general orders of the Resident.

The Deputy Commissioner or other officer may require service from holders of land and others.

84. (1) The Deputy Commissioner and any officer deputed to conduct or take part in any revenue-survey may require, by general notice or by summons, the attendance of holders of land and of others interested therein, in person or by legally constituted agent duly instructed and able to answer all material questions, and the presence of ex-pargana and village officers who in their several stations and capacities are, legally or by usage, bound to perform service in virtue of their respective offices, and require from them such assistance in the operations of the survey and such service in connection therewith as may, in each case, not be inconsistent with the position of the individual so called on.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner or other officer aforesaid may also call upon all holders of land and other persons interested therein to assist in the measurement or classification of the lands to which the survey extends by furnishing flagholders, and, in the event of a necessity for employing hired labour for this or other similar objects incidental to the survey operations, may assess the cost thereof, with all contingent expenses, on the lands surveyed, for collection as a revenue-demand.

Survey-number.

85. (1) In order to facilitate the work of classification, assessment and record, the Deputy Commissioner or other officer aforesaid shall divide the lands to which the survey extends, into portions of a convenient size and shape to be called survey-numbers, and group the survey-numbers in villages. In forming survey-numbers and grouping them in villages, regard shall be paid to existing divisions, to departmental orders and to the orders of the Resident.

(2) At the time of the revision of a survey the Deputy Commissioner or other officer aforesaid may, subject to the above considerations, recognize existing survey-numbers, join distinct survey-numbers so as to form a single survey-number or subdivide survey-numbers so as to form distinct survey-numbers.

Recognized share of survey-number.

86. (1) When two or more holdings are included in a single survey-number, the Deputy Commissioner or other officer aforesaid may recognize such holdings without forming separate survey-numbers. Holdings so recognized shall be called recognized divisions of survey-numbers.

(2) The provisions of this Law relating to survey-numbers shall be applicable, so far as may be, to recognized divisions in survey-numbers.

Survey numbers not ordinarily to be of less than a certain extent.

87. (1) Except as hereinafter provided, no survey-number comprising land used for agricultural purposes only shall be made of less extent than a minimum to be fixed from time to time for the several classes of land in each district by the Commissioner, with the sanction of the Resident. A record of the minima so fixed shall be kept in the Tahsildar's office in each taluk, and shall be open to the inspection of the public at reasonable times.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not apply to survey-numbers which have already been made of less extent than the minima so fixed, or which may be so made under the authority of the Commissioner given either generally or in any particular instance in this behalf; and any survey-number separately

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter VIII.—Survey-settlements.—Sections 88-94.)

recognized in the survey-records shall be deemed to have been authorizedly made whatever be its extent.

Deputy Commissioner or other officer in charge of survey to fix assessments.

88. (1) Subject to the control of the Resident, the Deputy Commissioner or other officer in charge of a survey shall have authority to fix the assessment of land-revenue at his discretion on all lands within the local operation of an order made under section 83, which are not wholly exempt from land-revenue, and the amounts due according to such assessment shall, subject to the provisions of section 90, be levied on all such lands.

(2) In fixing such assessment regard shall be had to the requirements of the proviso to section 53.

(3) But nothing in this section shall be deemed to prevent the officer aforesaid from determining and registering on lands wholly or partially exempt from payment of land-revenue or on lands specially excepted under section 83 from the survey-settlement, the proper full assessment which would be payable but for such exemption or exception, or from dividing all such lands to which the survey extends, into survey-numbers.

The assessments so made may be on land, or on means of irrigation, or in other sanctioned manner.

89. The power to assess under the last foregoing section shall, in the case of lands used for agricultural purposes only, include power to assess, whether directly on the land or in the form of a rate or cess upon any means of irrigation or in any other manner whatsoever that may be sanctioned by the Resident.

Assessments so made not leviable without the sanction of the Resident; but may be fixed, with or without modification, by the Resident for a term of years.

90. (1) The assessment fixed by the Deputy Commissioner or other officer in charge of a survey shall not be levied without the sanction of the Resident or of such other officer as the Governor General in Council may from time to time direct.

(2) The Resident may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, declare such assessment, with any modifications that may be deemed necessary, fixed for a term of years not exceeding thirty in the case of lands used for agricultural purposes only and not exceeding ninety in any other case.

Introduction of survey-settlement how to be made.

91. (1) When the Resident or other officer aforesaid shall have sanctioned the levy of the assessments fixed by the officer in charge of the survey, the Deputy Commissioner, or other officer in charge of the survey, or such other officer not below the rank of an Extra Assistant Commissioner as may be specially appointed for the purpose by the Deputy Commissioner, shall publicly announce or cause to be announced the assessment fixed on each survey-number.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner, or other officer in charge of the survey, or the specially appointed officer, shall, at a reasonable time beforehand, cause public notice to be given, in such manner as he shall deem fit, of the time at or about which the assessments will be announced as aforesaid.

(3) If the holder or other person interested in any holding does not appear in person or by agent, he shall be subject, nevertheless, to the same liabilities as if he had attended.

(4) When the assessments have been announced in the manner provided in sub-section (1), the survey-settlement shall be held to have been introduced.

Excess assessment not to be levied in the year in which a survey-settlement is introduced; nor in the following year if the number is resigned that year.

92. (1) In the revenue-year in the course of which a survey-settlement, whether original or revised, is introduced under the last foregoing section, the difference between the old and the new assessment of all lands on which the latter may be in excess of the former, shall be remitted, and the revised assessment shall be levied only from the next following revenue-year.

(2) In the revenue-year next following that in which any original or revised survey-settlement has been introduced, any occupant who is dissatisfied with the increased rate imposed by such new assessment on any of the survey-numbers held by him, shall, on resigning such number in the manner prescribed by section 69 on or before the thirty-first day of March, receive a remission of the increase so imposed.

The fixing of assessment under section 90 limited to ordinary land-revenue.

93 The fixing of the assessment under the provisions of section 90 shall be strictly limited to the assessment of the ordinary land-revenue, and shall not operate as a bar to the levy of any cess which the Governor General in Council may impose or sanction, under the provisions of this Law or of any law, rule or order for the time being in force, for purposes of local improvement, such as schools, village and district roads, bridges, tanks, wells, accommodation for travellers, and the like, or for the support of the jaglia force, or as a bar to the levy of any rate for the use of water which may be imposed under the provisions of section 55.

The Resident, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may direct a fresh survey and revision of assessment; but improvements made from private capital and resources not to be assessed.

94. (1) The Resident may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, at any time direct a fresh revenue-survey or any operation subsidiary thereto, but no enhancement of assessment shall take effect till the expiration of the period previously fixed under the provisions of section 90.

(2) In revising assessments of land-revenue regard shall be had to the value of land, and, in the case of land used for agricultural purposes, to the profits of agriculture:

Provided that, if any improvement has been effected in any land during the currency of a settlement by, or at the cost of, the holder thereof, the increase in the value of such land or in the profit of cultivating the same due to the said improvement shall not be taken into account in fixing the revised assessment thereof at the next subsequent settlement:

Provided, also, that nothing in this section shall affect the provisions of the first proviso

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.
(Chapter VIII.—Survey-settlements.—Sections 95-96. Chapter IX.—The Settlement of Boundaries and the Construction and Maintenance of Boundary-marks.—Sections 97-99.)

to section 11 of the Land Improvement Loans Act, 1883.

XIX of 1883.

Explanation.—The word "improvement" in this section includes wells and works of surface and subsoil drainage, if any, made by, or at the cost of, the holder.

Revenue-management of villages not belonging to Government that may be temporarily under Government management.

95. In the event of any alienated village coming under the temporary management of the Government, the Deputy Commissioner may let out the lands thereof at rates determined by means of a survey-settlement or at such other fixed rates as he may deem to be reasonable, and sell the occupancy of unoccupied lands by auction, and otherwise conduct the revenue-management thereof under the rules for the management of unalienated lands, so far as such rules may be applicable, and for so long as the said village shall be under the management of the Government officers:

Provided that any written agreements relating to the land made by the superior holder of such village shall not be affected by any proceedings under this section in so far as they shall not operate to the detriment of the lawful claims of the Government on the land.

Separate demarcation of land appropriated under section 51 or 53.

96. When any portion of cultivable land is appropriated under the provisions of section 51 or 53 for any non-agricultural purpose, the portion so appropriated may, with the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be demarcated and made into a separate survey-number at any time, notwithstanding the provisions of section 87.

CHAPTER IX.

THE SETTLEMENT OF BOUNDARIES AND THE CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF BOUNDARY-MARKS.

Determination of village-boundaries.

97. The boundaries of villages situated in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts shall be fixed, and all disputes relating thereto shall be determined, by the Deputy Commissioner or by such other officer as may be nominated by the Resident for the purpose, and every such officer shall be guided by the following rules:

Village-boundaries may be settled by agreement.

Rule 1.—If the patels and other village-officers of any two or more adjoining villages and, in the case of an alienated village, the holder thereof or his duly constituted agent voluntarily agree to any given line of boundary as the boundary common to their respective villages, the officer determining the boundary shall require the said parties to execute an agreement to that effect, and shall then mark off the boundary in the manner agreed upon. Every village-boundary fixed in this manner shall be held to be finally settled, unless it shall appear to the said officer that the agreement has been obtained by fraud, intimidation or any other illegal means:

Provided that, if the Commissioner is satisfied that the agreement was arrived at under a *bonâ fide* mistake as to a matter of fact essential to the agreement, he may, on application made to him at any time within one year of the date of the agreement, sanction its revision.

Procedure in case of disagreement or dispute.

Rule 2.—If the patels and other village-officers and, in the case of an alienated village, the holder thereof or his duly constituted agent do not agree to fix the boundaries of their respective villages in the manner prescribed in the last foregoing rule, or if it shall appear to the said officer that the agreement has been obtained by fraud, intimidation or any other illegal means, or if there is any pending dispute, the said officer shall make a survey and plan of the ground in dispute, exhibiting the land claimed by the contending parties and all particulars relating thereto, and shall hold an inquiry into the claims of the said parties and thereafter make an award in the case. If either of the villages concerned is alienated, the award shall be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner.

Determination of field boundaries.

98. If, at the time of a survey, the boundary of a field or holding is undisputed and its correctness is affirmed by the village-officers then present, it may be laid down as pointed out by the holder or person in occupation, and if it be disputed, or if the said holder or person in occupation be not present, it shall be fixed by the Deputy Commissioner or other officer deputed to conduct or take part in the survey according to the village-records and according to occupation as ascertained from the village-officers and the holders of adjoining lands, or on such other evidence or information as the Deputy Commissioner or such other officer may be able to procure.

(2) If any dispute arises concerning the boundary of a field or holding which has not been surveyed, or if at any time after the completion of a survey a dispute arises concerning the boundary of any survey-number, it shall be determined by the Deputy Commissioner, who shall be guided in the case of survey-numbers by the survey-records, if they afford satisfactory evidence of the boundary previously fixed, and, if not, by such other evidence as he may be able to procure.

Settlement of boundary-disputes by arbitration.

99. (1) If the several parties concerned in a boundary-dispute agree to submit the settlement thereof to an arbitration committee and make application to that effect in writing, the officer whose duty it would otherwise be to determine the boundary, shall require the said parties to nominate a committee of not less than three persons, within a specified time, and, if, within a period to be fixed by the said officer, the committee so nominated, or a majority of the members thereof, arrive at a decision, such decision, when confirmed by the said officer, or, if the said officer be lower in rank than the Deputy Commissioner, by the Deputy Commissioner, shall be final:

When award may be remitted for reconsideration.

Provided that the said officer or Deputy Commissioner shall have power to remit the award or any of the matters referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter IX.—The Settlement of Boundaries and the Construction and Maintenance of Boundary-marks.—Sections 100-102. Chapter X.—Lands within the Sites of Villages, Towns and Cities.—Sections 103-104. Chapter XI.—Realization of Land-revenue and other Revenue-demands.—Section 105.)

same committee for any of the causes set forth in section 520 of the Code of Civil Procedure. (I of 1882.)

(2) If the committee appointed in the manner aforesaid fails to effect a settlement of the dispute within the time specified, it shall be the duty of the officer aforesaid, unless he or, if the said officer is lower in rank than the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner sees fit to extend the time, to settle the same as otherwise provided in this Law.

If arbitration fails, survey-officer to settle the dispute.

100. The settlement of a boundary under any of the foregoing provisions of this Chapter shall, subject to the provisions of Chapter XVII, be conclusive of the proper position of the boundary-line or boundary-marks.

Effect of the settlement of a boundary.

Boundary-marks.

101. (1) Every Revenue-officer authorized by the Deputy Commissioner shall have power to have boundary-marks of villages or survey-numbers, whether cultivated or uncultivated, constructed or repaired and to assess all charges incurred thereby on the holders or others having an interest therein.

Construction and repair of boundary-marks of survey-numbers and villages.

(2) Every such officer shall, by a notification posted in the chauri or some other public place in the village to which the lands concerned belong, require the holders of survey-numbers to construct or repair, within a specified time, the boundary-marks of their respective survey-numbers, and, on their failure to comply with the requisition so made, may construct or repair them, and assess all charges incurred thereby as hereinbefore provided.

(3) A general notification issued in the manner aforesaid shall be held to be good and sufficient notice to each and every person having any interest in any survey-numbers in lands within the local operation of an order under section 83.

(4) The size, material and description of boundary-marks shall be such as the Commissioner, having regard to the requirements of soil and climate, may deem necessary.

(5) The Commissioner may direct that a vacant strip of ground, of such width as he may think fit, shall be reserved as a boundary-mark.

102. (1) If any person wilfully destroys or injures or without lawful authority removes a boundary mark lawfully erected, or commits mischief in respect of, or takes possession of, any strip of land reserved as a boundary-mark under section 101, sub-section (5), he may be ordered by a Tahsildar to pay such fine not exceeding fifty rupees for each mark so destroyed, injured or removed, or strip of land so injuriously affected, as may, in the opinion of the Tahsildar, be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the same and of rewarding the informant, if any.

Penalty for destruction, injury or removal of boundary-marks.

(2) The imposition of a fine under this section shall not bar a prosecution under section 434 of the Indian Penal Code.

CHAPTER X.

LANDS WITHIN THE SITES OF VILLAGES, TOWNS AND CITIES.

Fixing of Sites.

103 The Deputy Commissioner or other officer in charge of a survey, acting under the general or special orders of the Resident, may determine what lands are included within the site of any village, town or city, and may fix and from time to time may vary the limits of the same, regard being had to all subsisting rights of landholders.

Limits of sites of villages, towns and cities how to be fixed.

Miscellaneous.

104 If the Resident at any time deems it expedient to direct a survey of the lands, other than those used ordinarily for agricultural purposes only, within the site of any village, town or city, under the provisions of section 67, or a fresh survey thereof under the provisions of section 80, such survey shall be conducted, and all its operations shall be regulated, according to the provisions of Chapters VIII and IX:

Survey of lands such sites how to be conducted.

Provided that nothing contained in sections 84, 89, 91, 92 and 97 shall be considered applicable to any such survey in any town or city containing more than two thousand inhabitants.

CHAPTER XI.

REALIZATION OF LAND-REVENUE AND OTHER REVENUE-DEMANDS.

Responsibility for Land-revenue.

105. (1) The registered occupant shall be primarily responsible to the Government for the land-revenue of unalienated land, and the superior holder shall be primarily responsible to Government for the land revenue of alienated land.

Primary and secondary responsibility for land-revenue and allowance of credit for payments made by person not primarily responsible.

(2) On failure of the person primarily responsible to the Government for the land-revenue to pay the same according to any law, rule or order for the time being in force in that behalf, it may be recovered from the co-occupant of unalienated land or the co-sharer of alienated land, or in either case from the inferior holder, tenant or other person in actual occupation of the land.

(3) When land-revenue is recovered from any such co-occupant, co-sharer, inferior holder, tenant or other person, he shall be allowed credit for all payments which he may have made to the registered occupant or superior holder, or to his landlord, at or after the prescribed or usual times of such payments, and he shall be entitled to credit in account with the registered occupant or superior holder, or with his landlord, for the amount recovered from him.

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.
(Chapter XI.—Realization of Land-revenue and other Revenue-demands.—Sections 106-113)

Priority of Government Claim for Land-revenue.

Claims of the Government to have priority over all others.

106. The claim of the Government to any moneys recoverable under the provisions of this Chapter shall have priority over any other debt, demand or claim whatsoever, whether in respect of mortgage, judgment, decree, execution, attachment or otherwise, against any land or the holder thereof.

The liability of the crop for the revenue of the land.

107. In all cases the land-revenue for the current revenue-year of land used for agricultural purposes, if not otherwise discharged, shall be recoverable, in preference to all other claims, from the crop of the land subject to the same.

Land-revenue when leviable.

Land-revenue may be levied at any time during the revenue-year.

108. The land-revenue shall be leviable on or at any time after the first day of the revenue-year for which it is due; but, except when precautionary measures are deemed necessary under the provisions of sections 109 to 113 (both inclusive), payment shall be required only on the dates to be fixed under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Precautionary Measures for the Security of the Land-revenue.

Removal of crop which has been sold, &c., may be prevented until the revenue is paid.

109. When the crop of any land or any portion of the same is sold, mortgaged or otherwise disposed of, whether by order of a Civil Court or other public authority, or by private agreement, the Deputy Commissioner may prevent its being removed from the land until the revenue of the said land for the current revenue-year has been paid, whether the date fixed for the payment of the same, under the provisions hereinafter contained, has yet arrived or not. But in no case shall a crop, or any portion of the same, which has been sold, mortgaged or otherwise disposed of, be detained on account of more than one year's revenue.

To secure land-revenue the Deputy Commissioner may prevent reaping or removal of crop, appointing watchman if necessary.

110. In order to secure the payment of the land-revenue by enforcement of the lien of the Government on the crop, the Deputy Commissioner may—

(*a*) require that the crop growing on any land liable to the payment of land-revenue shall not be reaped until a notice in writing has first been given to himself or to some other officer to be named by him in this behalf, and such notice has been returned endorsed with an acknowledgment of its receipt;

(*b*) direct that no such crop shall be removed from the land on which it has been reaped, or from any place in which it may have been deposited without the written permission of himself or of some other officer as aforesaid;

(*c*) cause watchmen to be placed over any such crop to prevent the unlawful reaping or removal of the same, and realize the amount required for the remuneration of the said watchmen, at such rate not exceeding the rate of pay received by the peons on his establishment as he may deem fit, as an arrear of land-revenue due in respect of the land to which such crop belongs.

Notification and enforcement of Deputy Commissioner's orders under last section.

111. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner's orders under either clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of the last foregoing section may be issued generally to all the holders of land paying revenue to the Government in a village, or to individual holders only.

(*2*) If the order is general, it shall be made known by public proclamation, to be made by beat of drum in the village and by affixing a copy of the order in the chauri or some other public place in the village. If it is to individual holders, a notice thereof shall be served on each holder concerned.

(*3*) Whoever disobeys any such order after the same has been so proclaimed or a notice thereof has been served upon him, or abets, within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code, the disobedience of any such order, shall be liable, on conviction by the Deputy Commissioner, to fine not exceeding double the amount of the land-revenue due on the land to which the crop belongs in respect of which the offence is committed. XLV of 18

Reaping and harvesting of crop and release of the same in whole or part.

112. The Deputy Commissioner shall not defer the reaping of the crop nor prolong its deposit unduly so as to damage the produce, and, if within two months after the crop has been deposited the revenue due has not been discharged, he shall either release the crop and proceed to realize the revenue in any other manner authorized by this Chapter, or take such portion thereof as he may deem fit for sale, under the provisions of this Chapter applicable to sales of moveable property, in realization of the revenue due and of all legal costs, and release the rest.

Temporary attachment and management of a village or share of a village.

113. (*1*) If, owing to disputes among the sharers or for any other cause the Deputy Commissioner considers that there is reason to apprehend that the land-revenue payable in respect of any holding consisting of an entire village or of a share of a village will not be paid as it falls due, he may cause the village or share of a village to be attached and taken under the management of himself or any agent whom he may appoint in this behalf.

(*2*) The provisions of section 129 shall apply to any village so attached, and all surplus profits of the land attached, beyond the cost of such attachment and management, including the cost of the introduction of a revenue-survey, if the same is introduced under the provisions of section 95, shall be kept in deposit for the eventual benefit of the person or persons entitled to the same, or paid to the said person or persons from time to time as the Deputy Commissioner, subject to the orders of the Commissioner, may direct.

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.
(Chapter XI.—Realization of Land-revenue and other Revenue-demands.—Sections 114-125.)

Precautionary measures to be relinquished on security being furnished.

114. The precautionary measures authorized by the last five foregoing sections shall be relinquished, if the person primarily responsible for the payment of revenue, or any person who would be responsible for the same if default were made by the person primarily responsible, pays the costs, if any, lawfully incurred by the Deputy Commissioner up to the time of such relinquishment, and furnishes security satisfactory to the Deputy Commissioner for the payment of the revenue at the time at which, or in the instalments, if any, in which, it is payable under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Regulation of Payment of Land-revenue.

The Resident to determine the dates, &c., on which land revenue shall be payable.

115. The land-revenue, except when is recovered under the provisions of sections 109 to 113 (both inclusive), shall be payable at such times, in such instalments, to such persons, and at such places, as may from time to time be determined under the orders of the Resident.

Defaulters.

Definitions of "arrear" and "defaulter."

116. Any sum not so paid becomes thereupon an arrear of land-revenue and the persons responsible for it, whether under the provisions of section 105 or of any other section, become defaulters.

Liabilities incurred by default.

117. If any land-revenue is not fully paid within the prescribed time, the Deputy Commissioner may proceed to levy at once the entire balance of land-revenue due by the defaulter for the current revenue-year, in addition to such charge as a penalty, or by way of interest, as may be authorized according to a scale to be from time to time fixed under the orders of the Resident.

Certified account to be evidence as to arrears.

118. A statement of account, certified by the Deputy Commissioner or by the Tahsildar, shall, for the purposes of this Chapter, be conclusive evidence of the existence of the arrear, of the amount of land-revenue due and of the person who is the defaulter.

Recovery of Arrears.

Process for recovery of arrears.

119. Every arrear of land-revenue may be recovered by any one or more of the following processes, namely:

(*a*) by service of a written notice of demand on the defaulter, under section 121;

(*b*) by distraint and sale of the defaulter's moveable property, under section 122;

(*c*) by sale of the defaulter's immoveable property, under section 123;

(*d*) by arrest and imprisonment of the defaulter, under sections 125 and 126;

(*e*) by forfeiture of the occupancy or alienated holding in respect of which the arrear is due, under section 127;

(*f*) in the case of alienated holdings consisting of entire villages or shares of villages, by attachment of the said villages, under sections 128 to 132.

Revenue demands of former years how recoverable.

120. All or any of the processes specified in the last foregoing section may be employed for the recovery of arrears of former revenue-years as well as of the current revenue-year, but the preferences given by sections 106 and 107 shall apply only to demands for the current revenue-year:

Provided that any process commenced in the current revenue-year shall be entitled to the said preferences notwithstanding that it may not be fully executed within that revenue-year.

Notice of Demand.

Issue of notice of demand.

121. (*1*) A notice of demand may be issued on or after the day following that on which the arrear accrues.

(*2*) The Commissioner may from time to time frame rules for the issue of such notices, and with the sanction of the Resident shall fix the costs recoverable from the defaulter as an arrear of land-revenue and direct by what officer such notices shall be issued.

Sale of Defaulter's Property.

Distraint and sale of defaulter's moveable property.

122 The Deputy Commissioner may also cause the defaulter's moveable property to be distrained and sold.

(*2*) Such distraint shall be made by such officers or class of officers as the Commissioner, under the orders of the Resident, may from time to time direct.

Sale of defaulter's immoveable property.

123. The Deputy Commissioner may also cause the right, title and interest of the defaulter in any immoveable property, other than the land on which the arrear is due, to be sold.

Exemption from distraint and sale.

124. (*1*) All such property as is by the Code of Civil Procedure exempted from attachment or sale in execution of a decree shall also be exempt from distraint or sale under either of the two last foregoing sections.

(*2*) The decision of the Deputy Commissioner as to what property is so entitled to exemption shall be conclusive.

Arrest and Imprisonment.

Arrest and detention of defaulter.

125. (*1*) At any time after an arrear becomes due the defaulter may be arrested and detained in custody for ten days in the office of the Deputy Commissioner or of the Tahsildar, unless the revenue due, together with the penalty or interest and the costs of arrest and of notice of demand, if any has issued, and the cost of the defaulter's subsistence during detention, is sooner paid.

(*2*) If, on the expiry of ten days, the amount due by the defaulter is not paid, then or, if the Deputy Commissioner deems fit, on any earlier day, the defaulter may be sent by the Deputy Commissioner with a warrant, in the form contained in the third schedule, for imprisonment in the civil jail of the district;

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.
(Chapter XI—Realization of Land-revenue and other Revenue-demands.—Sections 126-134.)

Provided that no defaulter shall be detained in imprisonment for a longer period than one month.

Power of arrest by whom to be exercised.

126. The Commissioner may, with the sanction of the Resident, from time to time, declare by what officers the powers of arrest conferred by section 125 may be exercised, and may also fix the costs of arrest and the amount of subsistence-money to be paid by the Government to any defaulter under detention or imprisonment.

Forfeiture of Occupancy or Alienated Holding.

Forfeiture of occupancy or alienated holding for which arrear is due.

127. The Deputy Commissioner may also at his discretion declare the occupancy or alienated holding in respect of which an arrear of land-revenue is due, to be forfeited, either wholly or partially, and may dispose of the same as provided in section 59.

Attachment of alienated holdings consisting of entire villages or shares of villages.

Power to attach defaulter's village and take it under management.

128. If the alienated holding in respect of which an arrear is due, consists of an entire village or of a share of a village, and the adoption of any of the other processes hereinbefore specified is deemed inexpedient, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, cause such village or share of a village to be attached and taken under the management of himself or any agent whom he may appoint in this behalf.

Lands of such village to revert free of incumbrances.

129. (1) The lands of any village or share of a village so attached shall revert to the Government unaffected by any acts of the superior holder or of any of the sharers, or by any charges or liabilities subsisting against such lands, or against such superior holder or sharers as are interested therein, so far as the public revenue is concerned, but without prejudice in other respects to the rights of individuals;

(2) The Deputy Commissioner or the agent appointed as aforesaid shall be entitled to manage the lands attached and to receive all rents and profits accruing therefrom, to the exclusion of the superior holder or any of the sharers thereof, until the Deputy Commissioner restores the said superior holder to the management thereof.

Application of surplus profits.

130. All surplus profits of the land so attached, beyond the cost of such attachment and management, including the payment of the current revenue and the cost of the introduction of a revenue-survey, if the same is introduced under the provisions of section 95, shall be applied in defraying the said arrear.

Restoration of village so attached and disposal of surplus receipts.

131. (1) The village or share of a village so attached shall be released from attachment and the management thereof shall be restored to the superior holder on the said superior holder's making an application to the Deputy Commissioner for such restoration at any time within twelve years from the fifteenth day of June next after the attachment,—

(a) if at the time that such application is made it appears that the arrear has been liquidated, or,

(b) if the said superior holder is willing to pay the balance, if any, still due by him, and does so within such period as the Deputy Commissioner may prescribe in this behalf.

Disposal of surplus receipts.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner shall make over to the superior holder the surplus receipts, if any, which have accrued in the year in which his application for restoration of the village or share of a village is made, after defraying arrears and costs; but such surplus receipts, if any, of previous years shall be at the disposal of the Government.

Village, etc., to vest in Government, if not redeemed within twelve years.

132. If no application is made for the restoration of a village or share of a village so attached within the said period of twelve years, or if, after such application has been made, the superior holder fails to pay the balance, if any, still due by him within the period prescribed by the Deputy Commissioner in this behalf, the said village or portion of a village shall thenceforward vest in Government free from all incumbrances created by the superior holder or any of the sharers or any of his or their predecessors in title, or in anywise subsisting as against such superior holder or any of the sharers, but without prejudice to the rights of the actual occupants of the soil.

Stay of Proceedings.

Stay of proceedings on security being given or on amount demanded being paid under protest.

133 (1) Any defaulter detained in custody or imprisoned shall forthwith be set at liberty, and the execution of any process shall at any time be stayed, on the defaulter's giving, before the Deputy Commissioner or other person nominated by him in this behalf, or if the defaulter is in jail, before the officer in charge of such jail, security in the form contained in the fourth schedule, satisfactory to the Deputy Commissioner or to such other person or officer.

(2) Any person against whom proceedings are taken under this Chapter, may pay the amount claimed under protest to the officer taking such proceedings, and upon such payment the proceedings shall be stayed.

Procedure in respect of Sales.

Procedure in effecting sales.

134. (1) When any sale of either moveable or immoveable property is ordered under the provisions of this Chapter or of section 56 or section 68, the Deputy Commissioner shall issue a proclamation, in the vernacular language of the district, of the intended sale, specifying the date, time and place of sale, the property to be sold, the amount for the

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.
(Chapter XI.—Realization of Land-revenue and other Revenue-demands.-Sections 135-143.)

recovery of which the sale is ordered, and, in the case of moveable property, whether the sale is subject to confirmation or not, and, when land paying revenue to the Government is to be sold, the revenue assessed upon it, together with any other particulars he may think necessary.

(2) When the property to be sold is immoveable property other than the land in respect of which the arrear is due, or when the property is sold under section 68, the proclamation shall state that the right, title and interest of the defaulter or person dying intestate and without known heirs is alone to be sold under the provisions of section 123 or section 68, as the case may be, and shall specify the rights of other persons in the property so far as those rights are known, and, when the property to be sold is an occupancy or alienated holding in respect of which the arrear is due, shall recite the fact that the occupancy or alienated holding has been forfeited under section 56, and that it is sold freed from all tenures, incumbrances and rights created by the occupant or holder as provided by that section.

(3) When the property to be sold is an interest in a survey-number, other than the survey-number in respect of which the arrear is due, the proclamation shall also state that any occupant intending to claim a right of pre-emption must, on pain of forfeiting such right, give notice of his intention to the Deputy Commissioner on an office day before that fixed for the sale.

Proclamation of sales.

135. The proclamation shall, if the sale is of immoveable property be made by beat of drum at the head-quarters of the taluk and in the village in which the immoveable property is situated; and, if the sale is of moveable property, the proclamation shall be made in the village in which such property was seized, and in such other places as the Deputy Commissioner may direct.

Notification of sales.

136. (1) A copy of the proclamation of the intended sale of immoveable property and of the time and place thereof shall be affixed in each of the following places, namely, the office of the Deputy Commissioner, the office of the Tahsildar of the taluk in which the immoveable property is situated, the chauri or some other public place, if any, in the village in which it is situated, and the defaulter's dwelling-place.

(2) In the case of moveable property, a copy of the proclamation shall be affixed in the Tahsildar's office and in the chauri or some other public place in the village in which such property was seized.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner may also cause notice of any sale, whether of moveable or immoveable property, to be published in any other manner that he may deem fit.

Conduct of sales, time for the same and postponement thereof.

137. (1) Sales shall be made by auction by such persons as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in this behalf.

(2) No such sale shall take place on a Sunday or other general holiday nor until after the expiration of at least thirty days in the case of immoveable property, or seven days in the case of moveable property, from the latest date on which any of the said copies shall have been affixed as required by the last foregoing section.

(3) Any such sale may from time to time be postponed for any sufficient reason.

Sale of perishable articles.

138. Notwithstanding anything contained in the three last foregoing sections, perishable articles shall be sold by auction with the least possible delay, in accordance with such orders as may from time to time be made by the Deputy Commissioner, either generally or specially, in that behalf.

When sale may be stayed.

139. If, at any time before the bidding at the auction is completed, the defaulter pays the arrear in respect of which the property has been proclaimed for sale, or proves to the satisfaction of the officer conducting the sale that he has already paid the same either to the person appointed under section 115 to receive payment of the land-revenue due or into the Government treasury, or furnishes security under section 133, the sale shall be stayed.

Sale of moveable property when liable to confirmation.

140. (1) Sales of perishable articles shall be at once finally concluded by the officers conducting such sales.

(2) All other sales of moveable property shall be finally concluded by the officers conducting such sales, or shall be subject to confirmation by such other officer as may be appointed in this behalf by general or special order of the Deputy Commissioner.

Mode of payment for moveabl property when sale is concluded at once.

141. When the sale of any moveable property is finally concluded by the officer conducting the same, the price of every lot shall be paid at the time of sale or as soon thereafter as the said officer shall direct, and in default of such payment the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold. On payment of the purchase-money the officer conducting the sale shall grant a receipt for the same, and the sale shall become absolute as against all persons whomsoever.

Mode of payment for moveable property when sale is subject to confirmation.

142. When the sale of any moveable property is subject to confirmation, the party declared to be the purchaser shall be required to deposit immediately twenty-five per centum of the amount of his bid, and in default of such deposit the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold. The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before sunset of the first office day day after that on which he is informed of the sale having been confirmed. On payment of such full amount of the purchase-money the purchaser shall be granted a receipt for the same, and the sale shall become absolute as against all persons whomsoever.

Deposit by purchaser in case of sale of immoveable property.

143. (1) In all cases of sale of immoveable property, the party declared to be the purchaser shall be required to deposit immediately twenty-five per centum of the amount of his bid, and

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.
(Chapter XI.—Realization of Land-revenue and other Revenue-demands.—Sections 144-155.)

in default of such deposit the property shall forthwith be again put up and sold.

(*2*) In the case of a survey-number or an interest in a survey-number, other than the survey-number in respect of which the arrear is due, the declaration shall be made subject to the provisions of section 214.

Purchase-money when to be paid.

144. The full amount of purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before sunset of the fifteenth day from that on which the sale of the immoveable property took place, or, if the said fifteenth day be a Sunday or other general holiday, then before sunset of the first office day after such fifteenth day.

Effect of default.

145. In default of payment within the prescribed period of the full amount of purchase-money, whether of moveable or immoveable property, the deposit, after defraying thereout the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to the Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may be subsequently sold.

Liability of purchaser for loss by re-sale.

146 (*1*) If the proceeds of the re-sale amount to less than the price bid by the defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be recoverable from him by the Deputy Commissioner as an arrear of land-revenue.

(*2*) In case the difference is not recovered, the loss may, if the Deputy Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Commissioner, so directs, be made good to the owner of the property sold out of the deposit forfeited to the Government under the provisions of the last foregoing section.

Notification before re-sale.

147. Every re-sale of property in default of payment of the purchase-money or after postponement of the first sale shall, except when such re-sale takes place forthwith, be made after the issue of a fresh proclamation in the manner prescribed for original sales.

Application to set aside sale of immoveable property

148. (*1*) At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale of immoveable property, application may be made to the Deputy Commissioner to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake or fraud in publishing or conducting the same; but, except as is otherwise in the next following section provided, no sale shall be set aside on the ground of any such irregularity or mistake, unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner that he has sustained substantial injury by reason thereof.

(*2*) If the application is allowed, the Deputy Commissioner shall set aside the sale and direct a re-sale.

Order confirming or setting aside sale.

149. On the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale, if no such application as is mentioned in the last foregoing section has been made or if such application has been made and rejected, the Deputy Commissioner shall make an order confirming the sale: Provided that, if the Deputy Commissioner has reason to think that the sale ought to be set aside notwithstanding that no such application has been made, or on grounds other than those alleged in any application which has been made and rejected, he may, after recording his reasons in writing, set aside the sale.

Refund of deposit or purchase-money when sale set aside.

150. Whenever the sale of any property is not confirmed or is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his deposit or his purchase-money, as the case may be.

On confirmation of sale, purchaser to be put in possession. Certificate of purchaser.

151. (*1*) After a sale of immoveable property has been confirmed in manner aforesaid, the Deputy Commissioner shall put the person declared to be the purchaser into possession and shall grant him a certificate to the effect that he has purchased the property to which the certificate refers.

(*2*) The certificate shall be deemed to be a valid transfer of property, but need not be registered as a conveyance.

Bar of suit against certified purchaser.

152. The certificate shall state the name of the person declared at the time of sale to be the actual purchaser; and no suit shall be brought in a Civil Court against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of a person other than the certified purchaser, though by agreement the name of the certified purchaser was used.

Certificate to contain certain particulars.

153. The certificate shall state whether the property was forfeited under section 56 and sold for the recovery of an arrear due in respect thereof and freed of tenures, incumbrances and rights, or whether the right, title and interest of the defaulter or person dying intestate and without known heirs was alone sold under the provisions of section 68 or section 123, as the case may be.

Application of proceeds of sale.

154 (*1*) When any sale of moveable property under this Chapter has become absolute, and when any sale of immoveable property has been confirmed, the proceeds of the sale, including any sums realized under section 146, shall be applied to defraying the expenses of the sale, and to the payment of any arrears due to the Government by the defaulter on the date on which the sale became absolute or was confirmed, as the case may be, and recoverable under the provisions of this Chapter, whether the arrears are arrears of land-revenue or of sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue, and the surplus, if any, shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold.

(*2*) The expenses of the sale shall be estimated at such rates and according to such rules as may from time to time be sanctioned by the Commissioner under the orders of the Resident.

Surplus not to be paid to creditors except under orders of Court.

155. The said surplus shall not, except under an order of a Civil Court, be payable to any creditor of the person whose property has been sold.

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter XI.—Realization of Land-revenue and other Revenue-demands.—Sections 156-158. Chapter XII.—Cesses.—Sections 159-160. Chapter XIII.—Registration and Record.—Section 161.)

156. The certified purchaser of any immoveable property shall be entitled to all rents and profits falling due in respect of the property after the date of the confirmation of the sale and be liable for all instalments of land-revenue falling due in respect thereof after that date.

Title and liabilities of purchaser.

157. If any claim is set up by a third person to moveable property attached under the provisions of this Chapter, the Deputy Commissioner shall admit or reject the claim on an inquiry held after reasonable notice. If the claim be admitted, wholly or partially, the property shall be dealt with accordingly. Except in so far as the claim is admitted, the property shall be sold and the title of the purchaser shall be good for all purposes, and the proceeds shall be disposed of as hereinbefore provided.

Claims to attached moveable property how to be disposed of.

Application of the Provisions of this Chapter.

158. (*1*) All sums due on account of land-revenue, all quit-rents, nazaranas, succession-duties, transfer-duties and forfeitures, and all cesses, profits from land, emoluments, fees, charges, premia, penalties, fines and costs payable or leviable under this Law or under any law, rule or order for the time being in force relating to land-revenue ;

Levy of miscellaneous revenue, and of sums due from contractors and sureties as arrears of land-revenue.

and all moneys due by any contractor for the farm of abkari-duties, or of any other duty or tax, or of any other item of revenue whatsoever and all specific pecuniary penalties to which any such contractor renders himself liable under the terms of his agreement ;

and also all sums declared by this Law or by any law, rule or order for the time being in force to be leviable as an assessment, or as a revenue-demand, or as an arrear of land-revenue ;

shall be recovered under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter.

(*2*) Every person who may have become a surety under any of the provisions of this Law, or for any such contractor as aforesaid, for any sum of money, shall, on failure to pay the amount, or any portion thereof for which he may have become liable under the terms of his security bond, be liable to be proceeded against under the provisions of this Chapter as if he were a defaulter in respect of an arrear of land-revenue.

(*3*) In the event of the resumption of any such farm as aforesaid, no person shall be entitled to credit for any payment which he may have advanced to the contractor.

CHAPTER XII.

CESSES.

159. (*1*) The cesses referred to in clauses (*a*), (*c*) and (*d*) of the preamble to the Berar Rural Boards Law, 1885, shall, unless and until the Governor General in Council shall otherwise direct, continue to be levied at the rates at which they are at present levied, namely :

Cesses.

UNALIENATED VILLAGES—

(*i*) in an unalienated village, at the rate of fifteen pies in the rupee on the assessment of each survey-number ;

ALIENATED VILLAGES—

(*ii*) in a village leased under any of the Waste-land Rules of 1865, 1876, 1879 or 1880, at the rate of two per cent. on the amount payable by the lessee as land-revenue under the terms of his lease ;

(*iii*) in any other alienated village, at the rate of two per cent. on the total of the assessments of all the survey-numbers in the village :

Provided that, with respect to any village referred to in clause (*ii*) or clause (*iii*), the Deputy Commissioner may levy an additional cess at the rate of one anna in the rupee on the total of the assessments of all the survey-numbers in the village in the event of the lessee or superior holder not making adequate arrangements for the maintenance of such jaglias as may in his opinion be necessary for the village.

(*2*) Assessment in this section includes the amount determined and registered as well as the amount fixed under section 88.

160. The cesses referred to in the last foregoing section shall be recovered—

By whom cesses are to be paid.

(*i*) in an unalienated village, from the registered occupants and holders of the survey-numbers ;

(*ii*) in a leased village, from the lessee ;

(*iii*) in any other alienated village, from the superior holder :

Provided that, in the case of an alienated village where an inferior holder or tenant has a higher right in any particular survey-number than the superior holder or is entitled under the provisions of this Law or any law, rule or order for the time being in force or by custom to hold conditionally on the payment of the assessment alone or is wholly or partially exempt from the payment of the revenue or rent, the lessee or superior holder shall be entitled to recover from the inferior holder or tenant such amount as the said inferior holder or tenant would have had to pay had he been the occupant or holder of similar land in an unalienated vil-

CHAPTER XIII.

REGISTRATION AND RECORD.

161. The officer in charge of a survey shall, on the occasion of making or revising a settlement of land-revenue, prepare a register, to be called "the settlement register," showing the area and assessment of each survey-number, together with the name of the registered occupant of such survey-number, and such other records containing such other information as may from time to time be prescribed in this behalf by the Resident. He shall also record similar particulars in regard to recognized divisions of survey-numbers.

Preparation of statistical and fiscal records.

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.
(Chapter XIII.—Registration and Record.—Sections 162-165. Chapter XIV.—Village-cesses.—Sections 166-168. Chapter XV.—Jurisdiction of Civil Courts in Matters connected with the Land-revenue—Sections 169-171.)

Deputy Commissioner to keep the survey-records.

162. The Deputy Commissioner shall keep the settlement register and the other records (if any) as aforesaid, which register and other records (if any) shall, where the officer in charge of the survey is not the Deputy Commissioner, be transferred by such officer to the Deputy Commissioner on the completion of the settlement of the district, or at such other time as the Resident may direct. The Deputy Commissioner shall cause the village records and accounts to be prepared in accordance with the settlement-register and the other records (if any) as aforesaid. He shall not make in the settlement-register or in the other records (if any) as aforesaid any alterations or corrections other than those provided for by the next following section, but shall cause all changes that may take place in respect of the entries and anything that may affect the rights or interests (if any) therein recorded, together with such other information as may from time to time be prescribed by the Resident, to be registered in the village records and accounts.

Survey-officer or Deputy Commissioner to correct clerical and admitted errors in the settlement-register, and inquire into, and pass orders on, certain applications for mutation of names.

163. (1) The officer in charge of a survey or, if the records have been transferred to the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner shall at any time correct, or cause to be corrected, any clerical errors and any errors which the parties interested admit to have been made in the settlement or other records so prepared.

(2) He shall also receive and inquire into all applications, made to him at any time within two years after the introduction of the survey-settlement, for the correction of any wrong entry of the name of the registered occupant of any portion of land in the said register, and, if satisfied that an error has been made, whether through fraud, collusion, oversight or otherwise, shall correct, or cause the same to be corrected, notwithstanding that all the parties interested do not admit the error; but he shall not receive any such application at any time after two years from the date of the introduction of the survey-settlement, unless good cause be shown to his satisfaction for the delay in making such application, and no such correction of the said register shall be made in consequence of any application made after the said period of two years, except with the previous sanction of the Resident.

Register of alienated lands.

164. A register shall also be kept by the Deputy Commissioner, in such form as may from time to time be prescribed by the Resident, of all lands, the alienation of which has been established, or recognized under the provisions of any law for the time being in force; and, when it is shown to the satisfaction of the Deputy Commissioner that any sanad relating to such alienated lands has been permanently lost or destroyed, he may, subject to any rules and the payment of any fees prescribed by the Resident under section 215, grant to any person whom he may deem entitled to the same, a certified extract from the said register, which shall be endorsed by the Deputy Commissioner to the effect that it has been issued in lieu of the sanad said to have been lost or destroyed, and shall be deemed to be as valid proof of title as the said sanad.

Certain superior holders to keep records, etc.

165. Superior holders of alienated villages which have been surveyed shall be bound to keep village records and accounts in such form as may be from time to time prescribed by instructions given under section 216 and to furnish correct copies thereof to the Deputy Commissioner periodically on such dates as may be fixed in this behalf.

CHAPTER XIV.

VILLAGE-CESSES.

Unauthorized cesses not to be levied.

166. No village-cess shall be collected without the express permission of the Resident.

Resident may impose conditions on the levy.

167. The Resident, in granting permission for the collection of any village-cess, may impose on the collection such conditions as to police and other establishments connected with the village market or fair in, or on account of, which the cess is levied, as he thinks fit.

The Resident's decision to be conclusive in certain cases.

168. In the case of a question arising as to whether any cess, contribution or due levied in a village is or is not a village-cess, the Resident may decide the question, and his decision shall be conclusive.

CHAPTER XV.

JURISDICTION OF CIVIL COURTS IN MATTERS CONNECTED WITH THE LAND-REVENUE.

Application of this Chapter.

169. Nothing in this Chapter shall affect any of the provisions of the Pensions Act, 1871, or any suit instituted before the commencement of this Law.

Suits for land to be brought in Civil Courts.

170. All suits in regard to tenures and the nature and extent of the interest and advantage which in virtue thereof should be enjoyed by the parties concerned, and all suits in which the right to possession of land is claimed, shall be brought in the Civil Courts.

Bar of certain suits.

171. Subject to the exceptions hereinafter appearing, no suit shall be brought in any Civil Court in respect of any of the following matters, namely:—

(a) claims against the Government relating to any property appertaining to the office of any hereditary officer or servant;

(b) claims against the Government to perform the duties of any such officer or servant or in respect of any injury* caused by exclusion from such office or service;

(c) objections to any order passed under rules made under section 217;

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter XV.—Jurisdiction of Civil Courts in Matters connected with the Land-revenue.—Section 172.)

(*d*) claims against the Government relating to lands held under treaty, or to lands granted or held on political tenure, or to lands declared by the Government, or by any officer duly authorized in that behalf, to be held for service ;

(*e*) objections—

(*1*) to the amount or incidence of any assessment of land-revenue authorized by the Government, or

(*2*) to the mode of assessment or the principle on which such assessment is fixed, or

(*3*) to the validity or effect of the notification of survey or settlement, or of any notification determining the period of settlement ;

(*f*) claims connected with, or arising out of, any proceedings for the realization of land-revenue, or to set aside, on account of irregularity or mistake or on any other ground except fraud, sales for arrears of land-revenue ;

(*g*) claims against the Government-

(*1*) to be entered in the survey, settlement or revenue records or village-papers as liable for land-revenue, or as superior holder, inferior holder, occupant or tenant, or

(*2*) to have any entry made in any survey, settlement or revenue record, or

(*3*) to have any such entry omitted or amended ;

(*h*) the distribution of land or the allotment of land-revenue on the partition of any land under the provisions of this Law or of any law, rule or order for the time being in force ;

(*i*) claims against the Government—

(*1*) to hold land wholly or partially free from payment of land-revenue, or

(*2*) to receive payments charged on or payable out of the land-revenue, or

(*3*) to set aside any cess or rate authorized by the Government under the provisions of this Law or of any law, rule or order for the time being in force, or

(*4*) respecting the occupation of waste or vacant land belonging to the Government ;

(*j*) claims regarding boundaries fixed under the provisions of this Law or of any law, rule or order for the time being in force, or to set aside any order passed by a competent officer under any such law with regard to boundary-marks :

Provided that, if any person claims to hold land wholly or in part exempt from payment of land-revenue under—

(*1*) any law, rule or order for the time being in force expressly creating an exemption in favour of an individual or of any class of persons, or expressly confirming such an exemption on the ground of its being shown in a public record, or of its having existed for a specified term of years, or

(*2*) any written grant by the British Government expressly creating or confirming such exemption, or

(*3*) a judgment of a Court of law, or an adjudication duly passed by a competent officer under the Inam Rules, 1879, declaring the particular property in dispute to be exempt,

a suit in respect of such claim may be brought in any Civil Court of competent jurisdiction.

Illustrations to Clause (1) of Proviso.

(*1*) It is enacted that, in the event of the proprietary right in lands, the property of the Government, being transferred to individuals, they shall be permitted to hold the lands for ever at the assessment at which they are transferred. The proprietary right in certain lands is transferred to A at an assessment of one hundred rupees. An exemption from higher assessment not before existing is expressly created in favour of A by enactment, and he may seek relief in the Civil Court against over-assessment.

(*2*) It is enacted that, when a specific limit to assessment has been established and preserved, the assessment shall not exceed such specific limit. A is the owner of land worth one hundred rupees for assessment. He claims to be assessed at fifty rupees only on the strength of a course of dealing with him and his predecessor under which his land has not been more highly assessed. There is no exemption not before existing created by enactment, and A cannot bring a suit to enforce his claim in a Civil Court.

(*3*) It is enacted that land-revenue shall not be leviable from any land held and entered in the land-registers as exempt. A claims to hold certain land as exempt on the ground that it has been so held by him, and is so entered in the land-register. This is an exemption expressly confirmed by enactment on the ground of its being shown in a public record, and A may bring a suit to enforce his claim in a Civil Court.

(*4*) It is enacted that the Deputy Commissioner shall confirm existing exemptions of all lands shown in certain maps to be exempt. A claims exemption alleging that his land is shown in the maps to be exempt. A may bring a suit to enforce his claim in a Civil Court.

(*5*) It is enacted that assessment shall be fixed with reference to certain considerations, and not with reference to others. This is not an enactment creating an exemption in favour of any individual or class, and no suit in respect of any objection to an assessment under such an enactment may be brought in a Civil Court.

172. Nothing in the last foregoing section shall be held to prevent the following suits from being brought in the Civil Courts, namely :—

Saving of certain suits.

(*a*) suits against the Government to contest the amount claimed, or paid under protest or recovered, as land-revenue on the ground that such amount is in excess of the amount authorized in that behalf by the Government, or that such amount had previous to such claim, payment or recovery, been satisfied in whole or in part, or that the plaintiff or the person whom he represents is not the person liable for such amount ;

(*b*) suits between private parties for the purpose of establishing any private right although it may be affected by any entry in any survey, settlement or revenue, record, or in any village-papers ;

(*c*) suits between superior holders or occupants and inferior holders, or tenants, regarding the dues claimed or recovered from the latter ;

and nothing in clause (*j*) of the said section shall be held to prevent suits, other than

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.
(Chapter XV.—Jurisdiction of Civil Courts in Matters connected with the Land-revenue.—Sections 173-177. Chapter XVI.—Procedure of Revenue-officers.—Sections 178-183)

suits against the Government, for possession of land from being brought in the Civil Courts.

Bar of certain suits against revenue-officers.

173. No Revenue-officer shall be liable to be sued in any Civil Court for any act done, or ordered to be done, by him as such in pursuance, or execution, or intended execution, of the provisions of this Law or of any law, rule or order for the time being in force.

Punishment or prosecution of revenue-officers no bar to civil remedies.

174. Nothing in this Law or in any law, rule or order for the time being in force which authorizes the punishment departmentally of any Revenue-officer for any offence or breach of duty, or which sanctions his prosecution criminally for such offence or breach, shall be held to bar any remedy which may be had in the Civil Courts against such officer.

Suits not to be entertained unless plaintiff has exhausted right of appeal.

175. No suit shall be brought in any Civil Court against the Government on account of any act or omission of any Revenue officer unless the plaintiff first proves that, previously to bringing his suit, he has presented all such appeals allowed by the law for the time being in force as, within the period of limitation allowed for bringing such suit, it was possible to present.

Meaning to be assigned to the word "conclusive."

176. No suit shall be brought in any Civil Court regarding a matter in respect of which the decision of the Deputy Commissioner or Resident is declared to be conclusive under any of the provisions of this Law.

Power of Civil Judge to refer questions of jurisdiction to the Judicial Commissioner.

177. (1) If in any suit instituted, or in any appeal presented, in a Civil Court the Judge doubts whether he is precluded by this Law from taking cognizance of the suit or appeal, he may refer the matter to the Judicial Commissioner.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may order the Judge making the reference to proceed with the suit or appeal or may make such other order as may appear proper in the circumstances.

CHAPTER XVI.

PROCEDURE OF REVENUE-OFFICERS.

Power to make rules as to procedure.

178. (1) The Resident may from time to time make, and from time to time vary or rescind, rules, consistent with this Law, for regulating the procedure of Revenue-officers under this Law in cases in which a procedure is not prescribed by this Law, and for otherwise carrying into effect the objects of this Law.

(2) In particular the rules may provide, among other matters, for—

(a) the mode of enforcing orders for the delivery of possession of immoveable property, and the eviction of persons wrongfully in possession of land;

(b) the rates at which diet-money should be paid in cases in which the attendance of witnesses is desired by a party;

(c) the payment of diet-money on behalf of the Government in cases in which such payment may appear advisable;

(d) the classes of cases in which costs may be given and apportioned, and the scale on which they may be allowed;

(e) the levy of process-fees in cases in which the attendance of witnesses is desired by a party, the rates at which such fees are to be levied, and the service of processes;

(f) the inspection of cases decided by and pending before Revenue-officers, and the grant of copies in such cases, and the fees to be levied for inspections, searches and copies;

(g) the seals to be used by Revenue-officers;

(h) the mode, form and manner in which appeals shall be drawn up and presented; and

(i) the licensing of petition-writers and the regulation of their conduct.

(3) Rules made under clause (a) of sub-section (2) may confer on Revenue officers all or any of the powers in regard to contempts, resistance and the like, which a Civil Court may exercise in the execution of a decree whereby it has adjudged delivery of possession of immoveable property.

Reference for report.

179. Subject to the rules under section 178, a Revenue-officer may refer any case which he is empowered to dispose of under this Law, to another Revenue officer, for investigation and report, and may decide the case upon the report of such other Revenue-officer.

Costs.

180. Subject to any rules made under section 178, a Revenue-officer may give and apportion the costs of any proceeding in any manner he may think fit; but, if he orders that the costs of any proceeding shall not follow the event, he shall record his reasons for such order.

Persons by whom appearances and applications may be made before and to revenue-officers.

181. Subject to any made rules under section 178, appearances before a Revenue-officer and applications to, and acts to be done before, him under this Law may be made or done—

(a) by the parties themselves, or

(b) by their recognized agents, or,

(c) with the permission of such officer, by any legal practitioner:

Provided that the employment of a recognized agent or legal practitioner shall not excuse the personal attendance of a party to any proceeding in any case in which personal attendance is specially required by an order of such officer.

Recognized agents.

182. For the purposes of the last foregoing section, recognized agents shall be such persons as the Resident may, by notification, declare in this behalf.

Fees of legal practitioner not to be allowed.

183. Subject to any rules made under section 178, the fees of a legal practitioner shall not be allowed as costs in any proceeding before a Revenue-officer under this Law, unless that officer considers, for reasons to be recorded by him in writing, that such fees should be allowed.

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter XVI.—Procedure of Revenue-officers.—Sections 184-193)

Subordination of revenue officers.

184. In all official acts and proceedings a Revenue-officer shall, in the absence of any express provision of law to the contrary, be subject, as to the place, time and manner of performing his duties, to the direction and control of the officer to whom he is subordinate.

Holidays.

185. (*1*) The Commissioner, with the approval of the Resident, shall publish in the Hyderabad Residency Orders, before the commencement of each calendar year, a list of days to be observed as holidays by all or any Revenue-officers.

(*2*) A proceeding had before a Revenue-officer on a day specified in a list published under sub-section (*1*) as a day to be observed by him as a holiday shall not be invalid by reason only of its having been had on that day.

Power to summon persons to give evidence and produce documents.

186. (*1*) Subject to any rules made under section 178, every Revenue-officer not being lower in rank than a Tahsildar's chief subordinate, shall have power to summon any person whose attendance he considers necessary, either to be examined as a party, or to give evidence as a witness, or to produce documents for the purposes of any inquiry which such officer is legally empowered to make.

(*2*) For the purpose of enforcing the attendance of persons summoned, or of compelling the production of documents ordered to be produced, every such officer shall have the same powers as are conferred upon a Civil Court by the Code
XIV of 1882. of Civil Procedure.

(*3*) A summons to produce documents may be for the production of certain specified documents or for the production of all documents of a certain description in the possession of the person summoned.

(*4*) Every person summoned under sub-section (*1*) shall be bound to attend, either in person or by an authorized agent, as the officer summoning him may direct:

Provided that the exemptions provided for by sections 640 and 641 of the Code of Civil
XIV of 1882. Procedure shall be applicable to requisitions for attendance under this section.

(*5*) Every person summoned under sub-section (*1*) shall be bound to state the truth upon any subject respecting which he is examined and to make statements and produce such documents and other things as may be required.

Summons how to be prepared and how served.

187. (*1*) Subject to any rules made under section 178, every summons shall be in writing, in duplicate, and shall state the purpose for which it is issued and shall be signed by the officer issuing it, and, if he has a seal, shall also bear his seal.

(*2*) Every such summons shall be served by tendering or delivering a copy of it to the person summoned, or, if he cannot be found, by affixing a copy of it to some conspicuous part of his usual residence.

(*3*) If the usual residence of a person so summoned is in another district, the summons may be sent by post to the Deputy Commissioner of that district, who shall cause it to be served in accordance with sub-section (*2*).

Notice how to be served.

188. (*1*) Subject to any rules made under section 178, every notice under this Law, unless it is otherwise expressly provided, shall be served either by tendering or delivering a copy thereof to the person on whom it is to be served or to his agent, if any, or by affixing a copy thereof to some conspicuous place on the land, if any, to which such notice refers.

(*2*) No such notice shall be deemed void on account of any error in the name or designation of any person referred to therein, unless such error has produced substantial injustice.

Procedure for procuring attendance of witnesses.

189. If any party desires the attendance of a witness, he shall follow the procedure prescribed by section 160 of the Code XIV of Civil Procedure.

Inquiries how to be conducted.

190. Every inquiry which this Law requires to be made, or which any Revenue-officer may on any occasion deem it necessary to make in the execution of his lawful duties, shall be conducted according to such rules applicable thereto, whether general or special, as may have been prescribed by the Resident or an authority superior to the officer conducting such inquiry and, except in so far as controlled by such rules, according to the discretion of the officer in such way as may seem to him best calculated for the ascertainment of all essential facts and the furtherance of the public good.

Copies and translations, &c., how to be obtained.

191. Subject to any rules made under section 178, authenticated copies and translations of decisions, orders, and the reasons therefor, and of exhibits, shall in all cases be furnished to the parties, and original documents used as evidence shall, unless impounded under the provisions of any law, rule or order for the time being in force or detained for reasons to be recorded in writing, be restored to the persons who produced them, or to persons claiming under them, on due application being made for the same, subject to the payment of Court-fees (if any) leviable and of such charges for paper, copying and examination as may, from time to time, be authorized by the Resident.

Arrest of a defaulter to be made upon a warrant.

192. Whenever it is provided by this Law that a defaulter or any other person may be arrested, such arrest shall be made upon a warrant issued by an officer competent to direct the arrest.

Power of revenue-officer to enter upon any lands or premises for purposes of measurement, &c.

193. Subject to any rules made under section 178, any Revenue-officer may at any time, and from time to time, when necessary, for the purposes of measurement, the fixing or inspecting of boundaries, the classification of land or i[illegible]ssment, or for any other purpose connecte[illegible] the lawful exercise of his office under the [illegible]s of this Law or of any other law, rule [illegible] for the time being in force relating to land-revenue, enter lands or premises,

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.
(Chapter XVII.—Appeals and Revision.—Sections 194-203. Chapter XVIII.—Of Pre-emption.—Sections 204-206.)

whether belonging to the Government or to private individuals and whether fully assessed to the land-revenue or wholly or partially exempt from the same :

Provided that no building used as a human dwelling and no private enclosure appertaining thereto shall be entered, unless with the consent of the occupier thereof, without a notice having been served at the said building not less than twenty-four hours before such entry ; and

Provided also, that, in the case of buildings of all descriptions, due regard shall be paid to the social and religious prejudices of the occupiers.

CHAPTER XVII.

APPEALS AND REVISION.

Appeal to lie from any order passed by a revenue-officer to his superior.

194. In the absence of any express provision of this Law or of any other law for the time being in force to the contrary, an appeal shall lie from every decision or order passed by a Revenue-officer under this Law or under other law for the time being in force to that officer's immediate superior, whether such decision or order has itself been passed on appeal from a subordinate officer's decision or order or not.

Bar to third appeals to the Resident.

195. An appeal shall lie to the Resident from every decision or order passed by the Commissioner, other than a decision or order passed by the Commissioner on appeal from an appellate decision or order.

Periods within which appeals must be brought.

196. (*1*) No appeal shall be brought after the expiration of forty-five days after the date of the decision or order complained of, if such decision or order has been passed by an officer inferior in rank to a Deputy Commissioner, or after the expiration of ninety days in any other case.

(*2*) In computing the above periods the time required to obtain a copy of the decision or order appealed against shall be excluded.

Admission of appeal after period of limitation.

197. (*1*) Any appeal under this Chapter may be admitted after the period of limitation prescribed therefor, if the appellant satisfies the officer, or the Resident, to whom he appeals, that he had sufficient cause for not presenting the appeal within such period.

(*2*) No appeal shall lie against an order passed under this section admitting an appeal.

Provision where last day for appeal falls on a Sunday or holiday.

198. Whenever the last day of any period, provided in this Chapter for the presentation of an appeal, falls on a Sunday or other holiday, the day next following such holiday shall be deemed to be such last day.

Copy of order to accompany petition of appeal.

199. Every petition of appeal shall be accompanied by the decision or order appealed against or by an authenticated copy of the same.

Powers of appellate authority.

200. The appellate authority may reverse, modify or confirm the decision or order appealed against, or may direct the officer who gave the decision or passed the order, to make such further investigation, or to take such additional evidence, as such authority may think necessary, or may itself take such additional evidence.

Power to suspend execution pending appeal.

201. In any case in which an appeal from a decision or order lies, the appellate authority may, pending the disposal of the appeal (if any) preferred, direct the execution of the decision or order to be suspended.

Power of the Resident and of certain revenue-officers to call for and examine records and proceedings and pass orders thereon.

202. (*1*) The Resident and every Revenue-officer not inferior in rank to the Deputy Commissioner, may call for and examine the record of any case pending before or disposed of by any Revenue-officer subordinate to him, for the purpose of satisfying himself as to the legality or propriety of any decision or order passed, and as to the regularity of the proceedings of such officer.

(*2*) If in any case it appears to the Resident, or to such officer aforesaid, that the proceeding taken, decision passed or order made should be modified or reversed, he may pass such order thereon as he deems fit :

(*3*) Provided that no order shall be passed under this section modifying or reversing any proceeding, decision or order of a Revenue-officer affecting any question of right between private persons without an opportunity of being heard being given to those persons.

Rules as to decisions or orders expressly made final.

203. Wherever in this Law it is declared that a decision or order shall be final, such expression shall be deemed to mean that no appeal shall lie from such decision or order.

CHAPTER XVIII.

OF PRE-EMPTION.

Application of Chapter.

204. Nothing in this Chapter shall apply to land appropriated for building-sites.

The right of pre-emption.

205 When the interest, or any part of the interest, of a co-occupant in any survey-number is transferred by sale, foreclosure of mortgage or relinquishment in favour of a specified person for valuable consideration, every other co-occupant in the same survey-number shall have a right of pre-emption.

Notice to be given by co-occupant proposing to sell or relinquish.

206. (*1*) Whenever a co-occupant in any survey-number proposes to sell or to relinquish in favour of a specified person for valuable consideration, the whole or any portion of his interest in the survey-number, or when a mortgagee forecloses a mortgage upon the whole or any portion of the interest of a co-occupant in any survey-number, the

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(Chapter XVIII.—Of Pre-emption.—Sections 207-213.)

co-occupant or mortgagee, as the case may be, shall give notice to all other co-occupants of the survey-number of the price at which he is willing to sell, or the amount due, as the case may be.

(2) Such notice shall be given through the Tahsildar, and shall be deemed to have been sufficiently served if it be posted at the chauri or some other public place, and proclaimed by beat of drum, in the village in which the survey-number is situated.

Loss of right in case of sale or relinquishment.

207. Every co-occupant having a right of pre-emption in respect of any interest in a survey-number to be sold or to be relinquished in favour of a specified person for valuable consideration shall lose such right, unless within two months from the date of the service of the notice he or his agent ddposits the price aforesaid with the Tahsildar for payment to the person so proposing to sell or relinquish.

Loss of right in case of foreclosure.

208. (1) When the right of pre-emption arises in respect of the foreclosure of a mortgage, any co-occupant entitled to such right may, at any time within two months after the service of the notice required by section 206, deposit with the Tahsildar the amount specified in such notice for payment to the mortgagee or his successor in title, and shall thereupon acquire a right to purchase the property.

(2) On completion of the purchase, the person exercising the right of pre-emption shall be bound to pay to the mortgagee or his successor in title the amount specified in such notice, together with interest on the principal sum secured by the mortgage, at the rate specified by the instrument of mortgage, for any time which has elapsed since the date of the notice, and any additional costs which may have been properly incurred by the mortgagee or his successor in title.

Priorities in pre-emption.

209. (1) When the right of pre-emption is claimed by more than one co-occupant, the prior right to purchase, redeem or obtain by relinquishment belongs,—

(1) if the interest sold, mortgaged or relinquished is a portion of a recognized division of a survey-number, to the co-occupant in the recognized division who is most nearly related to the vendor, mortgagor or transferor, or, if no co-occupant is related to him, to the co-occupant who has the largest interest in the recognized division;

(2) if the interest sold, mortgaged or relinquished is not a portion of a recognized division of a survey-number, to the co-occupant in the survey-number who is most nearly related to the vendor, mortgagor or transferor, or, if no co-occupant is related to him, to the co-occupant who has the largest interest in the survey-number.

(3) If two or more co-occupants are equally entitled to the right, the person to exercise it shall be determined by lot.

No pre-emption against co-occupants.

210. Nothing contained in section 205 shall be held to give a right of pre-emption to other co-occupants when a co-occupant sells, transfers or mortgages his interest or any portion of his interest in the occupancy to any person who is already a co occupant in the survey-number.

Mode of enforcing the right.

211. (1) Every co-occupant having a right of pre-emption may bring a suit in the Civil Court to enforce such right on any of the following grounds, namely:—

(a) that no due notice was given as required by section 206;

(b) that deposit has been made in the manner required by section 207 or section 208 as the case may be;

(c) in the case of a sale or relinquishment for valuable consideration, that the price stated in the notice was not fixed in good faith;

(d) in the case of a mortgage, that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage and was not claimed in good faith, and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged.

(2) If, in the case of a sale or relinquishment for valuable consideration, the Court finds that the price was not fixed in good faith, the Court shall fix such price as appears to it to be the fair market-value of the interest sold or relinquished.

(3) If, in the case of a mortgage, the Court finds that the amount claimed by the mortgagee was not really due on the footing of the mortgage, that it was not claimed in good faith and that it exceeds the fair market-value of the property mortgaged, the amount to be paid to the mortgagee shall not exceed what the Court finds to be such market-value.

Tahsildar to offer a recognized division relinquished to the other co-occupants in the survey-number.

212. When a recognized division of a survey-number is absolutely relinquished under the provisions of section 58, the Tahsildar shall offer the occupancy so relinquished to the other occupants of the survey-number, and for this purpose shall issue a notice to such co-occupants. Such notice shall be deemed to be sufficiently served if it be posted at the chauri or some other public place in the village in which the survey-number is situated. In the case of competition among such co-occupants, the Tahsildar shall sell the right of occupation to the highest bidder amongst them.

Loss of right in regard to property sold for arrears or under section 68.

213. Every co-occupant having a right of pre-emption in respect of any interest in a survey-number which it is proposed to sell for the realization of arrears of revenue, or under the provisions of section 68, shall forfeit such right, unless he gives notice to the Deputy Commissioner of his intention to exercise the right on an office day before that fixed for the sale.

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.
(Chapter XVIII.—Of Pre-emption.—Section 214. Chapter XIX.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 215-220.)

214. (1) At any time before the close of the day on which the sale of the interest in respect of which the notice required by the last foregoing section has been given, takes place, the co-occupant who has given the notice may, on payment to the officer conducting the sale of a deposit of twenty-five per centum on the highest bid made at the sale, claim to take the property at that bid.

Exercise of right of pre-emption at such sales.

(2) If notice has been given, and deposit and claim are made by more than one co-occupant, their priority shall be decided in the manner prescribed by section 209

(3) If the right is not disputed and there is only one claimant, that claimant shall be declared purchaser.

(4) If the right is disputed or if there is more than one claimant, the Deputy Commissioner shall inquire into and decide the dispute and declare the purchaser, and his decision and declaration shall be final.

CHAPTER XIX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

215. Subject to such rules and the payment of such fees as the Resident may from time to time prescribe in this behalf, all registers, maps, survey-records, village-records and village-accounts which have been prepared or are required to be prepared or kept by this Law or any rule thereunder or by any law, rule or order for the time being in force, shall be open to the inspection of the public at reasonable hours, and certified extracts from such registers, maps, records and accounts, or certified copies thereof, shall be given to all persons applying for the same.

Maps, land-registers and village-accounts open to inspection.

216. (1) Subject to any express provision in this Law, the Resident may give instructions, which shall be either general or applicable to any particular case,—

Matters to be dealt with by executive instructions of Resident.

(a) determining the qualifications to be required of all members of establishments appointed under section 20;

(b) regulating the power of fining, reducing, suspending and dismissing Revenue-officers, under section 32;

(c) prescribing the purposes to which land liable to the payment of land-revenue may be appropriated, under section 52;

(d) for the disposal of forfeited occupancies or alienated holdings, under section 56;

(e) regulating the system and manner of occupying unalienated land, under Chapter VI;

(f) fixing the maximum amount of penalty leviable under section 59 when land which has been unauthorizedly occupied is appropriated to any non agricultural purpose, and regulating the levy of premia under section 63 and the levy of penalties under section 64;

(g) regulating the preparation of revenue, survey and settlement records and the form of the settlement registers and other records prescribed in section 161;

(h) regulating the forms and preparation of village records and accounts, and the registration therein of such changes as are referred to in section 162.

(i) permitting and regulating the partition of interest in land, carrying out such partition and giving any directions consequent thereon;

(j) regulating the appointment, dismissal, pay and employment of jaglias and village-mahars; and

(k) generally for the guidance and control of Revenue-officers and for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Law, or in cases not expressly provided for therein.

(2) Instructions under clause (h) of sub-section (1) may provide among other matters for—

(i) the information to be furnished and the assistance to be rendered in order to facilitate the collection of information for the preparation of village records and accounts by persons acquiring rights in land, by superior holders of alienated villages and by the public generally;

(ii) the penalties for neglect to furnish and render such information and assistance;

(iii) the fees to be charged on entries in such records and the persons by whom they are to be paid; and

(iv) the recovery of the penalties and fees last aforesaid.

217. (1) The Resident may from time to time make, and from time to time vary or rescind, rules for the settlement of disputes between village mahars and the cultivators by whom they are maintained.

Power to make rules for settlement of disputes regarding mahars' dues.

(2) Such rules may provide, among other matters, for the realization of such sums as may be found due.

(3) Until such rules are made, the rules contained in the Code of Non-Judicial Circulars, Volume III, Chapter III, C. B. Circular No. 8, shall be considered to be rules under this section and to have the force of law.

218. All rules made under section 178 or section 217 shall be published in the Hyderabad Residency Orders and when so published shall, until cancelled or amended, have the force of law.

Publication of certain rules.

219. The Resident shall, in all matters connected with land-revenue, be subject to the control of the Governor General in Council, and shall be bound to obey the instructions and orders of the Governor General in Council in all cases whatsoever.

Control by the Governor General in Council.

220. (1) Save as is otherwise provided in section 95 and hereinafter in this section, the provisions of Chapters VIII to X shall not be applied to any alienated village,

Chapters VIII to X how far applicable to alienated village.

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.
(Chapter XIX.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 221-225.)
(The First Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

except for the purpose of fixing the boundaries of any such village, of deciding any disputes relating thereto and of determining and registering the proper full assessment on all lands included therein, as provided in section 88, sub-section (3).

(2) But the provisions of the said Chapters shall be applicable to—

(a) all unalienated lands situated within the limits of an alienated village;

(b) villages of which a definite share is alienated, but of which the remaining share is unalienated;

(c) alienated villages, in which the holders are entitled to a certain amount of the revenue and the Government to the rest.

(3) And the Resident may, on an application in writing being made by the holder of any alienated village to that effect, authorize the extension of all or any of the provisions of the said Chapters to such village.

Occupants in alienated villages.

221. When a survey-settlement has been introduced, under the provisions of the last foregoing section or of any law, rule or order for the time being in force, into an alienated village, the holders of all lands to which such settlement extends, shall have the same rights and be affected by the same responsibilities in respect of the lands in their occupation as occupants in unalienated villages have, or are affected by, under the provisions of this Law, and all the provisions of this Law relating to occupants and registered occupants shall be applicable, so far as may be, to them.

Construction of this Law.

222. Nothing in this Law which applies in terms to unalienated land or to the holders of unalienated land only, shall be deemed, save in so far as may be expressly provided to the contrary, to affect alienated land or the rights of holders of alienated land or of the Government in respect of any such land, and no presumption shall be deemed to arise either in favour, or to the prejudice, of any holder of alienated land from any provision of this Law in terms relating to unalienated land only.

Title of certain classes of inferior holders and tenants to hold at favourable rates.

223. An inferior holder or tenant who has personally or through his predecessors in title held land in an alienated village or holding from a period anterior to the alienation, shall be entitled to hold that land subject to the payment of the assessment on the land determined and registered under section, 88 sub-section (3), and free of any other charge on account of rent.

Sections 69 and 71 to 75 to apply to holders of alienated lands.

224. The provisions of sections 69, 71, 72, 73, 74 and 75 shall apply, as far as may be, to holders of alienated lands.

Village-land under Waste-land Rules not partible during currency of lease.

225. Village-land held under the Waste-land Rules of 1865, 1876, 1879 or 1880 shall not be partible during the currency of the lease.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 2.*)

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
PART I.		
Acts of the Governor General in Council.		
X of 1859, sections 32 to 36 (both inclusive), 38 to 75 (both inclusive), 78, 82 to 104 (both inclusive), 112 to 152 (both inclusive), 155 to 162 (both inclusive), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 212, dated the 24th October, 1873.	Rent ...	The whole.
VII of 1870, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 212, dated the 24th October, 1873.	Court-fees ...	Section 20 so far as it relates to Revenue Courts, and the whole of section 25.
III of 1846, sections 1, 5 and 6, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 212, dated the 24th October, 1873.	Boundary-marks	The whole.
XII of 1850, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No 212, dated the 24th October 1873.	Public Accountants.	The whole so far as it relates to Revenue-officers.
PART II.		
Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council.		
of 1865, sections 2, 10 to 14 (both inclusive), 16 to 24 (both inclusive), 46 and 47, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 212, dated the 24th October, 1873.	Survey and Demarcation.	The whole.

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.
(The First Schedule.—Enactments repealed. The Second Schedule.—Form of Bond to be required under Section 21. Form of Security to be subjoined to the Bond of the Principal.)

THE FIRST SCHEDULE—*contd.*

ENACTMENTS REPEALED—*contd.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
I of 1865, section 35, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 49-J., dated the 7th March, 1879.	Survey and Demarcation.	The whole.
IV of 1868. sections 16, 17, 19 and 20, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 99 R., dated the 17th October, 1877.	Survey and Settlement	Ditto.
V of 1879, sections 188 to 192 (both inclusive), as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 4402-J., dated the 22nd December, 1886.	Bombay Land-revenue Code.	Ditto.

PART III.

Local Rules and Orders having the force of Law.

Government of India letter No. 407, dated the 10th December 1866, and Secretary of State's despatch No. 23, dated the 16th March, 1867, as altered by Government of India letter No. 97-R., dated the 17th October, 1877	Berar Sub-tenancy Rules.	The whole, subject to the provisions of section 2.
Secretary of State's despatch No. 23, dated the 16th April, 1867, and the new rule substituted for Rule XIX of the Berar Settlement Rules by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 118, dated the 4th December, 1877.	Berar Settlement Rules.	Ditto.
Government of India letter No 4771, dated the 23rd February, 1883.	Rules regarding the levy of the jaglia and local cess.	Ditto.
Government of India letter No. 3662-I., dated the 11th December, 1883.	Rules about the constitution and pay of jaglias.	Ditto.
Government of India letter No. 1403-J., dated the 19th April, 1884.	Rules regarding the admission of pleaders and authorized agents in revenue-cases.	The whole, subject to the provisions of section 2.
Government of India letter No. 369-R., dated the 23rd May, 1884.	Rules regarding the levy of process-fees by revenue-officers	Ditto.
Government of India letter No. 940-I., dated the 18th March, 1886.	Exempting the jagir villages of Akola and Belgaum from the operation of clause 2 of Rule 10 of the Berar Settlement Rules.	Ditto.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

FORM OF BOND TO BE REQUIRED UNDER SECTION 21.

(*See section 21.*)

Whereas I have been appointed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and whereas I have been required to furnish security under the provisions of section 21 of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code for the due discharge of the trusts of the said office, or of any other office to which I may be hereafter appointed, and for the due account of all moneys, papers and other property which shall come into my possession or control by reason of such office;

Now therefore I , son of , residing at in Taluk , District , do hereby furnish security to the extent of Rupees , and do hereby declare that if at any time, either during my tenure of office or after, it shall appear to the Government through its constituted officers that I have failed to produce or account for any moneys, property, stores, accounts, books, papers, and the like, placed by Government under my care, or that I have falsified or made away with such accounts, books, papers, and the like, or that I have embezzled, stolen or misappropriated any such moneys, property, stores, and the like, or that through my carelessness or negligence any such moneys, property, stores, and the like, or accounts, books, papers, and the like, have been embezzled, stolen, misappropriated or otherwise made away with, out of my custody or charge, or that through my neglect the Government is subjected to any loss, I bind myself to forfeit to the Government the sum of Rs. .

I further agree to the retention of this bond by Government during its pleasure.

Dated .

(*Signature.*)

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

Whereas has been appointed in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and whereas the said has

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(The Third Schedule.—Form of Warrant to be issued by the Deputy Commissioner under Section 23 and Section 125.)

(The Fourth Schedule.—Form of Bond to be required under Sections 26 and 133. Form of Security to be subjoined to the Bond of the Principal.)

been required to furnish security under the provisions of section 21 of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, for the due discharge of the trusts of the said office or of any other office to which he may be hereafter appointed, and for the due account of all moneys, papers, and other property, which come into his possession or control by reason of any such office;

Now, therefore, we residing at , in Taluk , District , do hereby become security for the said to the extent of Rs. , and we hereby declare that if at any time, either during the tenure of office of the said or after it shall appear to the Government through its constituted officers that during the period of our suretyship the said has failed to produce or account for any moneys, property, stores, accounts, books, papers, and the like, placed by Government under his care, or that the said has falsified or made away with any such accounts, books, papers, and the like, or that the said has embezzled, stolen or misappropriated any such moneys, property, stores, and the like, or that through the carelessness or negligence of the said any such moneys, property, stores, and the like, or accounts, books, papers, and the like, have been embezzled, stolen, misappropriated or otherwise through the neglect of the said the Government is subjected to any loss, we bind ourselves jointly and severally to forfeit to the Government the sum of Rs.

We further agree to the retention of this bond by Government during its pleasure. Provided always that we, the said and , or either of us, shall be at liberty to terminate our or his suretyship upon giving to the Deputy Commissioner for the time being of the District six calendar months' notice in writing of our or his intention so to do.

Accepted.

(*Signatures of sureties.*)

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

FORM OF WARRANT TO BE ISSUED BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER UNDER SECTION 23 AND SECTION 125.

Seal.

To

The Officer in charge of the Civil Jail at .

WHEREAS *A. B.* of was on the day of ordered by to (*here state the substance of the demand made*); and whereas the said *A. B.* has neglected to comply with the said order, and it has therefore been directed under the provisions of section of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code that he be imprisoned in the Civil Jail until he obey the said order or until he obtain his discharge under the provisions of section of the said Code; you are hereby required to receive the said A. B. into the Jail under your charge, and to carry the aforesaid order into execution according to law.

Dated this day of 189

(*Signature of Deputy Commissioner.*)

THE FOURTH SCHEDULE.

FORM OF BOND TO BE REQUIRED UNDER SECTIONS 26 AND 133.

WHEREAS I, , have been ordered by to (*here state the nature of the demand*), and whereas I dispute the right of the said to make the said order, I hereby bind myself to file a suit within fifteen days from the date of this bond in the District Court of to contest the justice of the demand, and to agree that, in the event of a decree being passed against me, I will fulfil the same, and will pay all amounts, including costs and interest, that may be due by me, or that, if I fail to institute a suit as aforesaid, I will, when required, pay the above-mentioned amount of rupees (or will deliver up the above-mentioned papers or property, as the case may be), and, in the case of my making default therein, I hereby bind myself to forfeit to the Secretary of State for India in Council the sum of rupees.

Dated this day of 189

(*Signature.*)

FORM OF SECURITY TO BE SUBJOINED TO THE BOND OF THE PRINCIPAL.

WE, hereby declare ourselves securities for the abovesaid , that he shall do and perform all that he has above undertaken to do and perform, and in case of his making default therein we hereby bind ourselves to forfeit to the Secretary of State for India in Council the sum of rupees.

Dated this day of 189 .

(*Signature.*)

The Hyderabad Assigned Districts Land-revenue Code, 1896.

(The Fifth Schedule.—I.—Form of Notice to be given by Landlord to quit. II.—Form of Notice to be given by Tenant to Landlord of his intention to quit.)

THE FIFTH SCHEDULE.

(See section 79.)

I.—FORM OF NOTICE TO BE GIVEN BY LANDLORD TO QUIT.

To

A. B.

I DO hereby give you notice that I do intend to enter upon and take possession of the land (here give the description) which you now hold as tenant under me, and you are therefore required to quit and deliver up possession of the same at the end of this current year, terminating on the of 189 .

Dated this day of 189 .

(Signature, C. D.)

II.—FORM OF NOTICE TO BE GIVEN BY TENANT TO LANDLORD OF HIS INTENTION TO QUIT.

To

C. D.

I DO hereby give you notice that I shall quit and deliver up to you, at the end of this current year, terminating on the of 189 , the land (here give the description) which I hold from you.

Dated this day of 189 .

(Signature, A. B.)

No. 3077-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3631-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil application pending before the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Cantonment of Secunderabad to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :

Application No. 6 of 1896 under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	P. Goorviah of Secunderabad	Appellant.
	versus	
	(1) Mahomed Moosa ... (2) Nur Mahomed ... (3) Haji Ahmed of Secunderabad	Respondents.

No. 3078-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3633-I., dated the 21st September, 1892, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the transfer of the following civil applications pending before the Resident at Hyderabad by virtue of his jurisdiction over the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts:

(1) Application No. 7 of 1896 under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Mahomed Kifayatulla Khan, son of Mahomed Baxulla Khan of Hyderabad (Isamia Bazar).	Appellant.
	versus	
	Hussain Khan, Contractor of Hyderabad (Residency Bazaars).	Respondent.
(2) Application No. 9 of 1896 under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Madan Chand, Rup Chand, Saokar, residing in the Residency Bazaars.	Appellant.
	versus	
	Ranooji residing in the Residency Bazaar ..	Respondent.
(3) Application No. 10 of 1896 under section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Nawab Alam Ali Khan ...	Appellant.
	versus	
	(1) Manu Lal (2) Kanaya Lal (3) Kishen Lal Proprietors of the firm of Rookji Salakram of the Residency Bazaars.	Respondents.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.
LOANS, &C.

No. 4149-*A*.

Simla, the 30th September, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read again—

Resolution in this Department No. 13, dated the 1st January 1889.

RESOLUTION.—Under the first condition in paragraph 4 of the Resolution read above, loans may be granted by Local Governments from the Local Loans Account to Municipalities " only for works of public and general convenience and utility, such as drainage, water-works, bridges and the like, and not for works which are merely or mainly ornamental or convenient, such as a town hall, public garden or market place." The Governor General in Council is now pleased to decide that loans may be granted by Local Governments in the cases excluded by this rule, but on the condition that they are repaid within a period not exceeding 10 years.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be communicated to the Home Department, to all Local Governments and Administrations (except Hyderabad, Coorg, Ajmere-Merwara and Baluchistan), to the Comptroller and Auditor General, and all Accountants General and Comptrollers (except Comptroller, Hyderabad, and Comptroller, Post Office).

Ordered also that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 2nd October, 1896.

No. 4203-*Gl.*—The following postings of officers of the Financial Department are notified:

Mr. A. G. Chuckerbutty, Indian Civil Service, is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 29th September 1896.

Mr. M. A. Hydari is posted as Assistant Accountant General, Bombay, with effect from the 29th September 1896.

Mr. C. W. C. Carson, Probationer, is transferred to the Office of the Comptroller, Hyderabad.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1087.—Lieutenant W. T. C. Poole, Indian Staff Corps, 8th Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 5th August 1896.

(Joined his appointment on the 12th September 1896.)

No. 1088.—Lieutenant R. L Vander Gucht, Indian Staff Corps, 7th Regiment of Madras Infantry, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, on probation, with effect from the 5th August 1896.

(Joined his appointment on the 12th September 1896.)

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

4th Infantry.

No. 1089.—Lieutenant W. E. E. Lloyd, wing officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant F. W. Rea, promoted. Dated 29th August 1896.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1090.—Lieutenant W. Donnan, Indian Staff Corps, 19th Regiment of Madras Infantry, Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 17th February 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1091.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

1st October 1896.

William Robert LeGeyt Anderson.

2nd October 1896.

John William Edward Angelo.

Second-Lieutenant to be Lieutenant.

1st June 1896.

Henry Beauchamp St. John.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 30th September 1896.

James Moorhead, M.D.

Charles William Owen, C.I.E., C.M.G.

Gilbert Saunders Griffiths.

Surgeon-Captains to be Surgeon-Majors.

Dated 1st October 1896.

John Tasman Waddell Leslie, M.B.

David Prain, M.B.

Arthur Thomas Bown.

Upendra Nath Mukerji M.B.

William Locking Price, M.B.

MADRAS MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 30th September 1896.

William Alexander Lee.

Montague Stokes Eyre, M.B.

BOMBAY MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Majors to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 30th September 1896.

Osborne Henry Channer, M.B.

Edward William Young.

Hugh McCalman, M.D.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1092.—*Bombay Command*—

Store-Sergeant George James Galloway to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 22nd August 1896, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. McKenna, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1093.—*1st Regiment of Bengal Lancers*—

Ressaidar and Woordie-Major Sher Khan to be Risaldar, Jemadar Muhammad Ka Sham Sham to be Ressaidar and Woordie-Major, and Kot Dafadar Muhammad Ilyas Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Kutb Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th May 1896.

No. 1094.—*2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers*—

Kot-Dafadar Harnam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhagwandin, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th August 1896.

No. 1095.—*6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse)*—

Kot-Dafadar-Major Aziz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Nasir Khan, deceased, with effect from the 24th March 1896.

No. 1096.—*10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Hanwat Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Har Nath to be Jemadar, *vice* Mohar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th July 1896.

Havildar Ramjas to be Jemadar, *vice* Tota Ram, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

No. 1097.—*12th Regiment (2nd Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Gyan Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Kapur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayan Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th July 1896.

No. 1098.—*15th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Muhammad Ghaus to be Subadar and Havildar Shaikh Madar to be Jemadar, *vice* Muhammad Yusuf, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 15th July 1896.

No. 1099.—*17th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Havildar Sayyid Fakir-ud-din to be Jemadar, *vice* Sayyid Kasim, deceased, with effect from the 29th June 1896.

No. 1100.—*25th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Sanyasi to be Subadar and Havildar Abdul Karim to be Jemadar, *vice* Viragu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 11th September 1895.

Jemadar Muhammad Usman to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Ponnambalam, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July, 1896.

Havildar Sayyid Husain to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Karim, deceased, with effect from the 27th April 1895.

No. 1101.—*26th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Havildar Ranganáyakulu to be Jemadar, *vice* Rajagopal, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1896.

No. 1102.—*2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers)*—

Havildar Harnath Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghazan Khan, promoted, with effect from the 2nd March 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 1103.—His Excellency the Governor-General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officer's Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (Indian Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101):

East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain (Honorary Major) James Craven.

Captain (Honorary Major) Tomyns Reginald Browne.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1104.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The second Christian name of Captain Clifford-Batten is Augustus, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 958 of 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1105.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) Walter Charles Gordon Macpherson, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Weatherdon, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1106.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Second-Lieutenant Llewellyn Eddison Buckley to be Lieutenant, *vice* Harris, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant James Mathew Marmaduke Parker to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1107.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain (Honorary Major) Avetoom Thaddeus Avetoom, V.D., resigns his commission, and is permitted on retirement to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of the corps.

No. 1108.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major J. M. Dick, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

No. 1109.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Lieutenant C. R. Hill resigns his commission, with effect from the 26th August 1896.

No. 1110.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Captain J. N. Hawkins resigns his commission, with effect from the 1st September 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 19th September and the 2nd October 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate	Remarks.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal).	Assistant-Surgeon W. E Griffin.	17th August 1896.	Katni.		
Military Works Department.	Sub-Conductor A. A. Few	14th September 1896	Lucknow.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 19th September and the 2nd October 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	Date of decease	Testate or Intestate	Total unclaimed amount deposited	Amount paid in India	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs a. p		
George Duncan Atkinson (a)	Captain (Brevet Major).	Indian Staff Corps	15th February 1896	Intestate	3,737 5 1		1st December 1896.

(a) *Next of kin*.—Mrs L A Atkinson, care of Messrs. Lee and Pemberton, 44, Lincoln's Inn, London.

P. J MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th September, 1896.

No. 394.—Mr. W G. G. Bayly, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to the charge of the accounts of the Mari-Attock extension Railway and frontier Railway surveys, in succession to *Rai* Mungal Sain, *Bahádur*, deceased.

The 29th September, 1896.

No. 396.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India

Captain R. E Tomlin, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Public Works Department (p. a.), from the 23rd July to the 30th September 1895, inclusive.

The 30th September, 1896.

No. 397.—Mr. C. W. Hodson, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, and Officiating Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is granted furlough for fifteen months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th August 1896, or such subsequent date as he availed himself of it.

No. 398.—Mr. C. E. Ross, Officiating Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Assam, is, on the return to duty of Mr. E. A. Dennys, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

No. 399.—With reference to notification No. 293, dated the 2nd July 1896, Mr. W. T. Rabbitt is reverted to his substantive appointment in the subordinate accounts branch, with effect from the date on which Mr. Ross joins the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

The 1st October, 1896.

No. 401.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the Rae Bareli-Benares Section of the Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares Railway.

No. 402.—Babu Amar Nath Dass, passed student of the Sibpur Civil Engineering College, is appointed to the Provincial Service of the Engineering Branch of the Public Works Department as an Apprentice, and is posted to Bengal.

The 2nd October, 1896.

No. 404.—Mr. J. H. M. Smith, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, during the absence of Mr. C. F. Sykes, Officiating Assistant Secretary, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 406.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling-stock to be drawn or propelled thereby, on the following extensions and branch of the Bengal and North-Western and Tirhoot State Railways:

Turtipur-Benares Extension;

Mau-Revilganj Extension;

Mau-Azamgarh Extension;

Syedpur-Ghazipur branch;

Hajipur-Katihar Extension.

No. 408.—The following promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
French, V. C.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary.	12th September 1896.
Dover, F. C. W.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Permanent.	12th September 1895.
Ryan, J. A.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade.	Temporary.	19th September 1896.
Shortt, W. H.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade.	Permanent.	19th September 1896.

TELEGRAPH.

The 29th September, 1896.

No. 395.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified:

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. W. P. Henderson	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 2nd Grade.	1st September 1896.

The 1st October, 1896.

No. 403.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following temporary promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified:

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. A. W. Foord	Assistant Superintendent, Class VI, 1st Grade.	Superintendent, Class V, 2nd Grade.	1st September 1896.

The 1st October, 1896.

No. 400.—The following is published for general information:

No. 755 R. T., dated Simla, the 29th September, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for Railways under construction.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 267, dated the 11th June 1890, appointing the Director General of Railways as the officer who is to make General Rules, under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, in the case of a railway administered by Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing, in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, the Government of India resolution No. 735 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 475 T., dated the 18th September 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied for leave to adopt, on the Rae Bareli-Benares Section of the Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares Railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules, which are referred to in the foregoing observations, to the Rae Bareli-Benares Section of the Lucknow-Rae Bareli-Benares Railway, which has been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

The 2nd October, 1896.

No. 405.—The following is published for general information:

No. 761 R.T., dated Simla, the 30th September, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for Railways under construction.

Read-

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47, and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing, in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, the Government of India resolution No. 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Memo. from the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Lucknow, No. 3883, dated the 9th September 1896, forwarding letter No. 6362, dated the 7th September 1896, from the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, has applied for leave to adopt, on the Turtipur-Benares, Mau-Revilganj and Mau-Azamgarh extensions and the Syedpur-Ghazipur Branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and on the Hajipur-Katihar extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the *Gazette of India* of 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules, which are referred to in the foregoing observations, to the Turtipur-Benares, Mau-Revilganj and Mau-Azamgarh extensions, and the Syedpur-Ghazipur Branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway and to the Hajipur-Katihar extension of the Tirhoot State Railway, which have been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

No. 407.—The following is published for general information:

No. 760 R. T., dated Simla, the 30th September, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing, in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895, the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing, in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896, the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 1660, dated the 8th July 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, No. 2107 B.—6359, dated the 26th June 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Southern Mahratta Railway and the lines worked by it, and that Rule 70, may be modified so as to read as follows:

No. 70.—No fixed or permanent signal, which is worked by a connecting wire, shall be used unless it is constructed to shew "danger" in case of any failure of the connecting wire.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st January 1897, the application to such portions of the Southern Mahratta Railway and the lines worked by it as are situate in British territory, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India,

administered by the Government, which are cited in the foregoing observations, with the modified rule quoted above in lieu of rule 70 of the General Rules of 1895, in supersession of the rules now in force. The modified rule 70 to be in force only up to the 30th June 1897.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the [illegible]; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for information and guidance.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 1st October, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XVII OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1887; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Amendment of section 28, Act XVII, 1887.

1. For sub-section (2) of section 28 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:

"(2) When the Government undertakes to pay the zaildárs and inámdárs in any district, tahsil or other local area from the land-revenue realized in that local area, a rule under sub-section (1) may direct that from every person, to whom the land-revenue of any land in that local area has been released or assigned, or who has redeemed or compounded for the same, there shall be levied as a contribution towards the payment of such zaildárs and inámdárs a rate not exceeding one-and-a-half per cent. on the land-revenue which has been, or, but for such release, assignment, redemption or composition, would have been, assessed on such land; and, in any case in which land-revenue is collected on account of such land by any Revenue-officer for any such person, such officer may deduct that percentage from the amount payable by him to that person."

Substitution of new section for section 29, Act XVII, 1887.

2. For section 29 of the said Act the following shall be substituted, namely:

Village-officers' cess.

"29. (1) The Local Government may, by notification, impose on all or any estates in the territories for the time being administered by it a cess, to be called the village-officers' cess, at such rate or rates not exceeding one anna for every rupee of the annual value as it may think fit, for remunerating village-officers in those territories and for defraying other expenditure directly connected with the supervision of those officers or with the performance of their duties.

(2) 'Annual value' in sub-section (1) has the meaning assigned to that expression in the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883; that is to say—

(a) double the land-revenue for the time being assessed on any land, whether the assessment is leviable or not; or,

(b) where the land-revenue has been permanently assessed, or has been wholly or in part compounded for or redeemed, double the amount which, but for such permanent assessment, composition or redemption, would have been leviable; or,

(c) where no land-revenue has been assessed, double the amount which would have been assessed if the average village-rate had been applied:

Provided that, in any tract in which, under the settlement for the time being in force, the improvement of the land due to canal irrigation has been excluded from account in assessing the land-revenue, and a rate has been imposed in respect of such improvement, that rate shall be added to the land-revenue for the purpose of computing the annual value.

(3) The Financial Commissioner may make rules for the collection, control and expenditure of the village-officers' cess.

(4) All cesses now levied in any local area for the purposes mentioned in sub-section (1) shall be deemed to have been lawfully imposed and shall, until the village-officers' cess is imposed in that local area under that sub-section, be deemed to be lawfully leviable and, for the purposes of this section, to be that cess."

Repeal of sub-section (2), section 145, Act XVII, 1887.

3. Sub-section (2) of section 145 of the said Act is repealed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 1st October, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XVIII OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891.

XX of 1891. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891 (hereinafter called "the said Act"); It is hereby enacted as follows:

Addition to section 137, Act XX, 1891.

1. In section 137, sub-section (1), of the said Act, after clause (d) the following clauses shall be added, namely:

"(e) prohibit the sale of milk and butter by persons not licensed by the committee";

(f) prohibit the import into the municipality for sale of milk and butter by persons not licensed by the committee;

(g) fix the conditions on which licenses under this section are to be granted and may be revoked."

Addition of new section after section 137, Act XX, 1891.

2. After section 137 of the said Act the following section shall be added, namely:

Penalty for selling food or drink not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by the purchaser.

"137A. (1) Whoever sells, to the prejudice of any purchaser, any article of food or drink which is not of the nature, substance or quality of the article demanded by such purchaser, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees:

Provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section in the following cases, that is to say:

(a) where any matter or ingredient not injurious to health has been added to food or drink in order to the production or preparation of the same as an article of commerce in a state fit for carriage or consumption, and not fraudulently to increase the bulk, weight or measure or conceal the inferior quality thereof;

(b) where food or drink is unavoidably mixed with some extraneous matter in the process of collection or preparation.

(2) In any prosecution under this section it shall be no defence to allege that the vendor was ignorant of the nature, substance or quality of the article sold by him, or that the purchaser, having bought such article only for analysis, was not prejudiced by the sale:

Provided that an offence shall not be deemed to be committed under this section, if the vendor proves to the satisfaction of the Court that he had purchased the article sold by him as the same in nature, substance and quality as that demanded by the purchaser, and with a written warranty to that effect, that he had no reason to believe at the time when he sold it that the article was otherwise, and that he sold it in the same state as when he purchased it.

(3) This section shall not take effect in any municipality until it has been specially extended thereto by the Local Government at the request of the committee."

Partial repeal of section 144, clause (c), Act XX, 1891.

3. In section 144, clause (c), of the said Act the words "within bazárs" are repealed.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 1st October, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XIX OF 1896.

An Act to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for the Central Provinces.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner to assist the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Central Provinces Additional Judicial Commissioner's Act, 1896; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Appointment of Additional Judicial Commissioner.

2. (*1*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint such person as it thinks fit to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner and to sit as such in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces.

(*2*) Every person so appointed shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Governor General in Council.

Jurisdiction and powers of Additional Judicial Commissioner.

3. Every Additional Judicial Commissioner shall exercise such jurisdiction and powers of the Judicial Commissioner under any enactment for the time being in force as the Local Government may, from time to time, prescribe, but only in such cases as the Judicial Commissioner may, by general or special order, direct.

Application of enactments.

4. Every enactment for the time being applicable to the Judicial Commissioner shall apply to the Additional Judicial Commissioner when exercising any jurisdiction or powers under the last foregoing section, as if he were the Judicial Commissioner.

Appeals.

5. In the event of an appeal being preferred from a judgment or order passed by a Judicial Commissioner or an Additional Judicial Commissioner in any other capacity, the appeal shall be heard by the Additional Judicial Commissioner or the Judicial Commissioner, as the case may be: Provided that, if there be no Additional Judicial Commissioner for the time being appointed, the Governor General in Council may transfer the appeal for hearing to any other High Court in British India; and the Court to which such appeal is transferred shall deal with the same as if it had been originally presented to such Court.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st October, 1896:

NO. 25 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Provident Funds Act, 1896.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

(*1*) "Provident Fund" means a fund in which the subscriptions or deposits of any class or classes of employees are received and held on their individual accounts, and includes any contributions credited in respect of, and any interest accruing on, such subscriptions or deposits under the rules of the Fund:

(*2*) "Government Provident Fund" means a Provident Fund constituted by the authority of the Government of India for the benefit of any class or classes of its employees:

(*3*) "Railway Provident Fund" means a Provident Fund constituted by the authority of the Government of India or of any company which administers a railway in British India, either under a special Act of Parliament or under contract with the Government of India, for the benefit of any class or classes of the employees on, or in connection with, such railway: and

(*4*) "compulsory deposit" means a subscription or deposit which is not repayable on the demand, or at the option, of the subscriber or depositor, and includes any contribution which may have been credited in respect of, and any interest which may have accrued on, such subscription or deposit under the rules of the Fund.

Payment from Government or Railway Provident Fund on death of subscriber or depositor.

3. (*1*) When a subscriber to, or depositor in, any Government or Railway Provident Fund dies and the sum standing to his credit in the books of the Fund does not exceed two thousand rupees, the officer whose duty it is to pay such sum to the person entitled may pay it as follows:

(*a*) he may pay it to any executor of the deceased subscriber or depositor who has proved the will;

(*b*) if he is satisfied that there is no will, or if no will is produced to him within three months after the death of the subscriber or depositor, he may pay it to any person entitled to receive it according to the rules of the Fund or, in the absence of any rule of the Fund to the contrary, to any person nominated in writing by the deceased subscriber or depositor to receive it;

(c) in any case not hereinbefore provided for he may pay it to any person appearing to him to be entitled to receive it.

(2) The provisions of sub-section (1) may be applied to any sum which, at the commencement of this Act, stands to the credit of any subscriber or depositor already deceased.

Government and Railway Provident Funds not to be attached.

4. After the commencement of this Act, the compulsory deposits in any Government or Railway Provident Fund shall not be liable to attachment under any decree or order of a Court of Justice against a subscriber to, or depositor in, such Fund.

Protection for anything done in good faith under this Act.

5. No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person in respect of anything in good faith done or intended to be done in pursuance of the provisions of this Act.

Power to extend Act to other Provident Funds.

6. The Governor General in Council may, in his discretion, by notification in the official Gazette, extend the provisions of this Act to any other Provident Fund established for the benefit of its employees by any local authority within the meaning of the Local Authorities Loans Act, 1879. XI of 1879.

Saving as to estates of soldiers.

7. Nothing in section 3 shall apply to money belonging to the estate of any European officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier dying in Her Majesty's service in India, or of any European who at the time of his death was a deserter from such service.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE law as it stands does not provide for the disbursement of the assets, however small, standing to the credit of a member of a Provident Institution at the time of his death without the production of probate or letters of administration or a succession-certificate. In a very large number of cases such assets are small, and, owing partly to ignorance and partly to the trouble and expense involved in obtaining such authority, it is probable that a large proportion of them may remain unclaimed, much hardship to the representatives of the poorer class of subscribers for whose benefit these Provident Institutions are maintained, being caused thereby. The proposal is to remove the difficulty in the case of assets not exceeding a certain amount, as is done as regards deposits in Government Savings Banks.

2. Again, the Government of India have been advised that, as the money standing to the credit of a member of a Provident Institution is a debt which is due by the Institution to him or his estate, as the case may be, on the happening of any of the following events, *viz.*, his retirement, death, dismissal or default, it cannot be attached by a Court, under section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure, until the debt becomes due, *i.e.*, till the happening of any one of the above events. Consequently, if a member dies, the sum at his credit may be attached, and thus the object of the Institution may be frustrated and those in whose interests he subscribed, may reap no benefit whatever. It is intended, therefore, to protect such moneys from attachment.

3. The Bill applies in the first instance to Government and Railway Provident Funds only, but clause 6 provides for the extension of its provisions to any other Provident Fund established for the benefit of its employees by any local authority within the meaning of the Local Authorities Loans Act (XI of 1879).

The 26th September, 1896.

M. D. CHALMERS.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 1st October, 1896.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.

His Honour Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab.

His Excellency General Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.

The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, C.I.E., Bahadur, Fakharud-doulah, Chief of Loharu.

The Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.

PUNJAB LAND-REVENUE ACT, 1887, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill to amend the Punjab Land-Revenue Act, 1887, be taken into consideration. He said that the amendments made by the Bill were explained by him in introducing it. They were very

simple and of a non-controversial nature, and it was not thought necessary to circulate the Bill for opinion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB MUNICIPAL ACT, 1891, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill to amend the Punjab Municipal Act, 1891, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that clause 1 of the Bill be omitted and the numbering of the following clauses altered accordingly. He said :—" The clause which it is proposed to omit made certain amendments in sections 69 and 70 of the Punjab Municipal Act, which would have had the effect of prohibiting altogether the farming of octroi-dues. The Punjab Government have, however, represented that hitherto the practice in the Punjab has been to allow the farming of these dues in special cases with the sanction of some controlling authority, who is generally the Commissioner of the Division, and in respect of such articles as milk, fruit, vegetables and the like. This practice was authorised by the Government of India, after correspondence on the subject, and it has been thought desirable to continue it as a convenient arrangement to all concerned. It is therefore now proposed to omit clause 1 of the Bill, which will leave sections 69 and 70 of the Act as they stand at present. The remaining provisions of the Bill have not been altered in any respect."

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN said :—" It is perhaps expedient that I should make a single remark on this question. As has been stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, it was ruled both by the Government of India and the Secretary of State that the leasing of octroi-dues should not be in any way permitted, and a note was made that when an opportunity came to revise the Punjab Municipal Act the section in that Act which permits the leasing of octroi-dues should be altered. I have had it brought to my notice since this arrangement was made that, in several municipalities in the Punjab, the direct sanction of the Government of India for the leasing of certain forms of octroi-dues, as explained by the Hon'ble Mr. Rivaz, has been given, and the Lieutenant-Governor, although he agrees in the general principle laid down by the Government of India, has asked that the present opportunity should not be taken of bringing this custom to an immediate end. He has promised to take the matter into consideration and to make such other arrangements as will permit the gradual abolition of this custom in municipalities in which it is in force. On this understanding, as far as I am concerned, I consent to the omission of the clause."

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND said that he would not have thought it necessary to make any remark if the clause which it was now proposed to delete had not first been inserted in the Bill and now formally withdrawn. But, before assenting in the Legislature to a proposal which seemed to formally endorse the application of octroi as a means of municipal taxation, he wished to make it clear that he adhered in principle to the view expressed by his predecessors that there were many economic objections to octroi as a form of

municipal taxation, although there were strong administrative and political objections to its supersession, especially in Northern India, by other forms of taxation. He wished to make this personal reservation in assenting to a motion which not only sanctioned octroi, but sanctioned, within certain limits, the giving of it in farm.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. RIVAZ moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ADDITIONAL JUDICIAL COMMISSIONER'S BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved that the Bill to provide for the temporary appointment from time to time of an Additional Judicial Commissioner for the Central Provinces be taken into consideration. He said that at the last meeting of the Council he had explained the objects of the Bill and the reasons for it, and it was unnecessary now to repeat his remarks on that occasion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PROVIDENT FUNDS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Government and other Provident Funds. He said :—
"This is a Bill which requires very few words of explanation. It proposes to apply to Government Provident Funds the rules which already prevail in England as regards friendly societies and Industrial Provident societies. I believe that those societies in English form do not exist in India; but, on the other hand, we have various Provident Funds under the Supreme Government, and I believe there are in course of formation other societies of the like kind under Local Governments.

"The main object of the Bill is to provide that, on the death of a subscriber, the Fund which has accumulated, and which, under the rules of his service, he is bound to subscribe to, should be distributed among his relatives or nominees without any legal formalities. In the case of these small assets, where there is a small fund accumulated for the benefit of the family of the depositor, it is essential that the distribution should be made as quickly and with as little expense and formality as possible. That has been fully recognised by the English Legislature, and we now propose in the main section of this Bill to provide that, on death, the officer whose duty it is to pay out the money may pay it to an executor if there is one, and if not to a nominee, and if not to a nominee why then he will pay it to the person who appears to him to be entitled to receive it.

"There is one other clause which just requires mention. We propose that, where the funds are collected compulsorily and where the depositor is bound

to pay in the money, that money should be exempt from attachment under civil process. I think that is perfectly right; for it would not be fair that any one creditor should be able to step in and sweep away the whole of the deposits compulsorily made for certain special objects. It is not a case of money in a savings bank, or of money voluntarily put aside, but of compulsory payments to make provision for the family. In this case too we are following, though not going so far as, English law.

"There is also a power to extend the provisions of the Act to any other Provident Fund under any other local authority. That will, no doubt, be a useful power to exercise as these institutions increase, as we hope they will.

"I think there is nothing more in the Bill which requires mentioning."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 15th October, 1896.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 2nd October, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, September 26th, 1896.

The meteorology of the week under review was characterized by several features of great importance, the chief of which were the early withdrawal of the monsoon current from North-Eastern India, Burma and the north of the Bay, and the establishment of the pressure conditions which usually precede the setting in of the retreating south-west monsoon rains in Southern India.

At the beginning of the week pressure was rising generally over Northern and Central India and was stationary or decreasing in Southern India. Pressure was very uniform over North-Eastern India and the north of the Bay, and the eastern extremity of the trough of low pressure stretched southwards from Lower Bengal into the north of the Bay. Weather was more or less showery in Burma, Bengal and Assam and fine over the remainder of India. Pressure was very unsteady in the Punjab, and a slight disturbance affected Upper India during the next two days. The disturbance gave moderate showers to the greater part of the Punjab, Rajputana, Kashmir and the western and hill districts of the North-Western Provinces, and light to moderate snow to the higher elevations of the North-West Himalayas. These showers caused a large reduction of temperature in the Punjab, and temperature was generally below the normal in Upper India on the 22nd and two following days.

A slight low pressure area lay over North Bihar and North Bengal on the 22nd and 23rd. It occasioned moderate showers in Assam and East and North Bengal. More or less general rain was received in Burma on these days and local showers in the centre and south of the Peninsula. Pressure conditions changed considerably during the next 24 hours. The low pressure area in Bengal filled up, and fine, dry weather set in over that area and in Assam and held during the remaining two days of the week. On the morning of the 24th pressure was remarkably uniform over the Indian area and the Bay. The baric gradient or range of pressure was nearly a tenth of an inch over the Bay, or barely one-third of the normal gradient. The most important feature of the pressure conditions was, however, the position of the trough of low pressure which ran north from the south of the Bay into Bengal—a position it usually occupies at the termination of the rains in Northern India. Pressure was everywhere above the average, except in Southern India, where it was slightly in defect. The excess was greatest in a belt stretching across the head of the Peninsula. The pressure changes during the last two days of the week emphasized these conditions to some extent. As is usually the case under such conditions the rainfall fell off in amount in Burma, while it increased in the Peninsula, where several stations received amounts varying between one and two inches on the 25th and 26th. Some local thundershowers fell in Kashmir and the North Punjab on these two days and perhaps snow on the adjacent mountains. Fine, clear and much drier weather than usual obtained during this period over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India, and very low humidities were recorded in Baluchistan and Upper India, the lowest reported being 27 per cent. at Chaman and 32 per cent. at Sirsa at 8 A.M. of the 26th. The increasing rainfall diminished temperature in Madras, and the mean temperature in that presidency was 0°·4 below the normal at the end of the week. Over the remainder of India and Burma temperature was more or less in excess, more especially in the Bombay Presidency. The mean temperature was about 4° higher than the normal in that presidency on the 25th and 26th.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, September 20th.*—Pressure had increased over the whole of India, with the exception of the southern half of the Peninsula, where it had given way very slightly. The changes were of little importance, and the chief feature of the distribution of pressure was its approximate uniformity over North-Eastern India and the northern half of the Bay. Pressure was in general excess. The excess was small in the Punjab, Bengal and Southern India and

was moderate to considerable in a broad belt stretching from Arakan across the north of the Bay and head of the Peninsula to Kathiawar. Light variable winds obtained over Northern India generally and at the head of the Bay, north-westerly winds over the Peninsula and southerly winds in Burma and Ceylon. Skies were heavily clouded in North-Eastern India and Burma, and light to moderate showers had fallen during the previous 24 hours over the greater part of these areas. Akyab had obtained 2·44 inches, Barisal 1·82 inches and Silchar 1·58 inches. Some scattered showers had been received in the Central Provinces and Peninsula, where skies were partially clouded at 8 A.M. Skies were lightly clouded in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, and a few local thundershowers had occurred in the hill districts. Skies were clear over Baluchistan, Sind and the west coast districts, and weather was fine and dry. Temperature was in slight to considerable excess over the whole of India, with the exception of North-Eastern India, where it was in slight to moderate defect. The excess was considerable in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab and Madras and was chiefly due to unusually high day temperatures.

Monday, September 21st.—Pressure had again increased generally over India, briskly to rapidly in the Punjab and slightly elsewhere. The rise in the Punjab was, however, only temporary. It, however, modified the distribution of pressure largely in that province. Pressure was again normal in Southern India and in excess over the remainder of India. The excess was most marked in the Punjab, where it was from a tenth to a sixth of an inch in amount. Very variable winds prevailed generally. Light showers had fallen in Burma and scattered showers in Bengal and Assam. The largest amount recorded in these areas was 1·91 inches at Silchar. Thunderstorms and duststorms had occurred in the Punjab and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces, and had given light to moderate rain, chiefly in the hill and submontane districts. Simla had received a fall of 1·24 inches, Ludhiana of 1·05 inches and Dera Ismail Khan of 0·63 inch. Light to moderate snow had fallen on the higher elevations of the Punjab Himalayas. Temperature had decreased 4° in the Punjab during the previous 24 hours and was now normal in that area. It was, on the other hand, increasing rapidly in Bengal and Assam with the falling off of the rainfall, and now differed but little from the normal. Temperature continued excessive over the remainder of India, more especially in Madras and the North-Western Provinces, where the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours averaged 3° above the normal. The highest day temperature recorded in India was 102·4° at Tinnevelly.

Tuesday, September 22nd.—Pressure had changed very irregularly during the previous 24 hours. It had risen briskly in Sind and had fallen slightly to briskly in Bengal, Assam, Burma and the submontane districts of Northern India. A slight low pressure area covered North Bengal and Bihar, and weather was showery to the east of it in Assam and East Bengal. Pressure was more or less largely above the normal over the whole of Northern and Central India and the Deccan. Light irregular winds and calms prevailed in the Punjab and dry westerly winds down the Gangetic Plain. Winds were easterly in East and North Bengal. The air circulation was unchanged in other parts. Humidity had decreased over the whole of Northern India, and skies were clearing in that area. Light to moderate rain had fallen in Lower Burma and Tenasserim, and showers, more or less local, in parts of Madras and of the Central Provinces and in Orissa, the Punjab, Kashmir, East Rajputana and the Upper India hill districts. In Upper India the largest amounts were 1·16 inches at Sambhar and 0·39 inch at Chakrata.

Temperature had decreased very rapidly in the Punjab and briskly in Sind and Rajputana, in consequence of the occurrence of thundershowers in the plains and of snow on the higher elevations of the Punjab Himalayas during the previous 48 hours. The decrease averaged 6° for the whole Punjab, and was absolutely greatest at Cherat (13·3°), Srinagar (10·2°) and Sirsa (9·9°). The mean temperature of the Punjab of the previous 24 hours was 5° below the normal and of Sind and Rajputana 1·1° below. It was in excess in all other divisions, except Burma, where it was normal. The excess was greatest in Madras, where it averaged 2·8°.

Wednesday, September 23rd.—The changes of pressure were generally small in amount, except in the Punjab, where pressure had given way briskly. Pressure

was now normal in the Punjab. The low pressure area over North Bengal and North Bihar was still shown, and pressure was in slight to moderate defect over Bengal and Assam. Pressure was generally in excess over the remainder of India, the excess being greatest in a belt stretching across the head of the Peninsula. Moderate rain had fallen in Lower Burma and parts of Upper Burma and some light local showers in parts of Assam, North Bengal, Rajputana, Central India and Madras. The amounts were generally small, but several stations in Burma and North Bengal had obtained over an inch. Fine, clear and drier weather than usual prevailed over the whole of Northern India. Fine weather held steadily in the west coast districts, where skies were lightly clouded. The temperature conditions were less abnormal than hitherto. Temperature had increased 3° in the Punjab and fallen 2° in the North-Western Provinces and Madras. The mean temperature of the past 24 hours was above the average in Bombay (+1°·7 above), the Central Provinces (+1°·6), Bengal and Assam (+1°·5) and Madras (+1°·3). It was below the normal in the Punjab to a moderate extent and normal elsewhere. Jacobabad reported the highest maximum temperature, *viz.*, 101°.

Thursday, September 24th.—The pressure changes were small, except in North and East Bengal, North Bihar and Assam, where pressure had risen briskly. The depression in that area had filled up. The most noteworthy feature of the pressure distribution was the position of the trough of low pressure which ran north from the south of the Bay into Bengal. Pressure was, however, very uniform over the Bay and India, and the baric gradients very slight. In this respect, the pressure conditions resembled those which usually obtain in October. Dry westerly winds prevailed steadily down the Gangetic Plain into South-West Bengal and in the Peninsula, and were reducing humidity in these areas. The only areas where humid winds still prevailed were Ceylon and Burma. Skies were clear in Northern and Central India and lightly clouded over the remainder of India. There was much cloud in Burma. Light rain had fallen in Lower Burma and Arakan, and one or two local showers of no significance in Orissa and North Bengal. Bassein had obtained 3·96 inches and Akyab 1·54 inches.

Temperature was increasing generally, and averaged 2° above the normal in Bengal, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Madras. It was practically normal in other divisions.

Friday, September 25th.—Pressure had increased over the whole of India. The changes were, however, too small to modify the distribution of pressure to any important extent. Northerly winds prevailed in the west coast districts between Veraval and Cochin. At Trivandrum and Colombo westerly winds obtained. Winds were very light on the Burma Coast. Pressure was unsteady in the North Punjab, and a local disturbance apparently existed over that area and Kashmir and was giving local thundershowers in that area and perhaps snow on the adjacent mountains. A thunderstorm with hail had visited Murree and given 1·71 inches of rain. Rawalpindi had obtained 0·55 inch and Srinagar 0·37 inch. Thundershowers had also occurred in the Deccan and Southern India. Salem, Trincomallee, Raichur and Nellore each reported an inch. Lower Burma had received some local showers, but they were of little importance. Temperature was practically unchanged, except in the Punjab and Bombay Presidency, where it had risen slightly.

Saturday, September 26th.—Pressure had increased slightly in North-Eastern India and Burma and had fallen slightly in Southern India, and a very shallow low pressure area lay over the western half of the Bay. A slight fall of the barometer had also occurred in Sind and the South Punjab, and a shallow depression had formed in that area. Elsewhere there had been but little change. Pressure was even more uniform than on the previous day and was generally in excess, except in Southern India and Ceylon, where it was in slight to moderate defect. As hitherto, pressure was in considerable local excess over the central parts of the country. Winds were light and very variable in the west coast districts. There was a slight tendency to cyclonic circulation over the Bay. Humidity had decreased generally, except in Southern India, and the

air was very dry over by far the greater part of the country, and very low humidities were recorded at several stations in North-Western India at 8 A.M. The lowest reported were 27 per cent. at Chaman and 32 per cent. at Sirsa. Skies were heavily clouded in the south and centre of the Peninsula, and showers, in many cases accompanying thunderstorms, had fallen over the greater part of that area. Bangalore reported 2·50 inches and Chitaldroog, Salem, Masulipatam and Mysore amounts varying between one and two inches. Moderate showers had occurred at Murree and Srinagar and a few drops at one or two stations in the North Punjab. Local showers continued in Burma. Temperature had fallen 2° in the Central Provinces. The changes were small in amount elsewhere. The mean temperature of the previous 24 hours averaged $3\frac{1}{2}$° above the normal in Bombay, 2° in Bengal and $1\frac{1}{2}$° in the North-Western Provinces and Burma. The highest maximum temperature registered was 102·3° at Mainpuri.

Temperature.—At the commencement of the week weather was showery in North-Eastern India and Burma. Temperature was normal in Burma and in slight defect in Bengal and Assam, but was excessive over the remainder of India, where fine, clear weather obtained. The hottest areas were the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab and Madras, where the mean temperature of the previous 24 hours was from 3° to 5° in excess. A slight disturbance gave thundershowers to Kashmir, the Punjab and the adjacent districts of the North-Western Provinces and Rajputana during the next 48 hours, and snow on the higher elevations of the Punjab Himalayas. Temperature hence decreased very rapidly in the Punjab and rather rapidly in Sind and Rajputana, and on the 22nd averaged 5° below the normal in the former and 1° below in the latter area. It, however, increased again during the remainder of the week and was normal at the end of the week. The rainfall fell off in amount in Burma and North-Eastern India during the last two days of the week, and temperature hence increased in these areas and was at the end of the week in slight to moderate excess. On the other hand, showers were more general and heavier in the Peninsula during the same period, and temperature was hence reduced considerably below the normal in Madras. The mean temperature of that presidency of the 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of the 26th was 0°·4 below the average. Weather was unusually fine throughout the week in the Bombay Presidency. Temperature increased steadily in that area and was at the end of the week $3\frac{1}{2}$° in excess of the normal.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in different provinces of India :

Province.	September 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	25th	26th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·5	+1·1	−0·1	−1·0	+0·1	+0·9	+1·4	+0·4
Bengal and Assam . .	−1·3	+0·6	+1·2	+1·5	+2·1	+1·6	+2·1	+1·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·4	+2·9	+2·1	+0·4	+0·8	+1·3	+1·3	+1·7
Punjab	+4·9	+1·2	−5·0	−2·4	−0·9	+0·7	+0·1	−0·2
Bombay	+1·2	+1·5	+2·3	+1·7	+2·2	+3·5	+3·5	+2·3
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·2	+1·9	+2·3	+1·6	+2·3	+2·4	+0·6	+1·9
Central India and Gujarat .	+0·8	+0·8	+0·3	−0·3	−0·2	+0·7	+1·0	+0·4
Sind and Rajputana . .	+1·5	+1·3	−1·1	−0·9	−0·1	−0·1	+0·6	+0·2
Madras	+3·1	+3·0	+2·8	+1·3	+1·7	+1·9	−0·4	+1·9
Mean for whole of India .	+1·8	+1·6	+0·5	+0·2	+0·9	+1·4	+1·1	+1·1

The data in the final column of the preceding table show that the temperature conditions of the week were approximately normal, except in Madras, Bombay, the Central Provinces and the North-Western Provinces, where the mean temperature of the week was about 2° above the normal.

The following were the highest temperatures recorded throughout India on each day of the week:

September	20th	102°·8	at Nellore and Khushab.
"	21st	102°·4	" Tinnevelly.
"	22nd	101°·8	" Nellore.
"	23rd	101°·0	" Jacobabad.
"	24th	104°·4	
"	25th	103°·4	Montgomery.
"	26th	102°·3	Mainpuri.

Rainfall.—The rainfall of the week was restricted chiefly to Burma, Assam, East and North Bengal, Orissa and the south and centre of the Peninsula and was very light in amount. Showers, in some cases accompanying thunderstorms, occurred daily in these areas until the 23rd, but the amounts were small. Conditions changed considerably on the 24th and became unfavourable for general showers in Bengal, Assam and Burma; and hence no rain beyond a few thundershowers of little consequence occurred in these areas on the last two days of the week. On the other hand, the pressure distribution favoured the occurrence of thundershowers in Southern India and the Deccan, and these areas received fairly general and moderate rain on the 25th and 26th. Several stations received amounts ranging between one and two inches. The fall was moderately heavy in Mysore, where Bangalore obtained 3·13 inches on these two days.

A slight disturbance affected Upper India on the 21st and 22nd, and gave favourable rain to Kashmir, the Punjab and the adjacent districts of Rajputana and the North-Western Provinces and snow to the higher ranges of the Punjab Himalayas. The largest amounts reported in these areas were 1·24 inches at Simla, 1·16 inches at Sambhar and 1·05 inches at Ludhiana. A few local showers occurred in Rajputana and Central India also on the 23rd.

Fine weather prevailed over the whole of Upper India during the last three days of the week, except locally in Kashmir and the North Punjab, where conditions were slightly disturbed on the 25th and 26th, and some thundershowers occurred, the heaviest being 1·71 inches at Murree and 0·55 inch at Rawalpindi on the 25th. The week was rainless over Bihar, Chota Nagpur, the greater part of the North-Western Provinces, of the Central Provinces, Berar, Sind, Gujarat and Kathiawar. Fine weather held steadily in the west coast throughout the week, except locally at Bombay, which received a thundershower amounting to 0·30 inch on the 26th.

The concluding statement indicates that the rainfall of the week was normal in Central Burma, the eastern districts of the Central Provinces, Hyderabad Deccan, the hill districts of the North-Western Provinces and the greater part of the Punjab and of Madras; in slight to moderate excess in Mysore, Tenasserim, Arakan and Cachar and in large excess in Lower Burma (81 per cent. in excess) and South Madras (64 per cent.). The most important feature of the rainfall of the week was the heavy local fall in the North Punjab, which obtained nearly twice the normal amount. Over the remainder of India the rainfall of the week was more or less in defect. The deficiency was, however, serious only in North Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and the South-East Punjab, areas of more or less persistent drought throughout the present monsoon.

The rainfall of the present monsoon up to date is seriously in defect in the Punjab and North-Western Provinces. The deficiency exceeds 40 per cent. in South Oudh, North-Western Provinces (Central) and the South and West Punjab and is largest in the following districts:

North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—Banda (61 per cent.), Agra (56 per cent.), Azamgarh and Mainpuri (each 55 per cent.), Rai Bareli (53 per cent.), Etawah and Farukhabad (each 52 per cent.) and Hardoi (50 per cent.) Punjab:—Bannu, Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan districts which have been rainless throughout the monsoon and Ferozepore which has obtained only 40 per cent. of the normal fall.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending September 26th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 31st May to 26th September 1896. Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to September 26th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	3.53	2.40	+ 1.13	175.04	145.51	+ 20
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	4.80	2.65	+ 2.15	101.17	74.53	+ 36
	3. Central Burma	1.65	1.74	— 0.09	44.28	47.08	6
	4. Upper Burma	1.48	?	?	26.77	?	?
	5. Arakan	4.59	3.66	+ 0.93	159.24	149.72	+ 6
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	1.41	2.88	— 1.47	54.65	68.80	— 11
	7. Assam (Surma)	4.07	3.55	+ 1.42	71.95	88.88	— 19
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	2.29	4.58	— 2.29	77.52	109.75	— 29
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0.91	2.55	— 1.64	44.05	54.29	— 19
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0.70	1.72	— 1.02	40.11	43.17	— 7
	11. Central Bengal	0.51	2.30	— 1.79	36.61	43.99	— 17
	12. North Bengal	1.39	3.90	— 2.51	55.35	75.24	— 26
	13. Bengal (Hills)	1.02	4.27	— 3.25	93.21	108.20	— 14
	14 Orissa	1.14	1.88	— 0.74	60.08	42.38	+ 42
	15. Chota Nagpur	0.01	1.66	— 1.65	51.83	43.17	+ 20
	16. Bihar (South)	0.07	1.57	— 1.50	30.64	35.96	— 15
	17. Do. (North)	0.36	2.77	— 2.41	31.12	41.74	— 25
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	0.02	1.23	— 1.21	22.91	33.95	— 33
	19 Oudh (South)	0	0.99	— 0.99	17.66	32.12	— 45
	20. Do. (North)	0	1.00	— 1.00	28.69	34.55	— 17
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0.03	0.61	— 0.58	17.38	30.39	— 43
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0.05	0.45	— 0.40	17.52	23.24	— 25
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0.06	1.71	— 1.65	23.62	36.21	— 35
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0.15	0.63	— 0.48	29.83	37.79	— 21
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0.60	0.52	+ 0.08	31.42	38.21	— 18
PUNJAB	26. Punjab (South-East)	0.02	0.41	— 0.39	13.69	20.18	— 32
	27. Do. (South)	0.31	0.31	0	6.43	13.02	— 51
	28. Do. (Central)	0.44	0.22	+ 0.22	9.80	13.20	— 26
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0.30	0.10	— 0.10	17.62	22.90	— 23
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0.82	1.01	— 0.19	50.41	55.32	— 9
	31. Do. (North)	0.69	0.24	+ 0.45	9.84	11.72	— 16
	32. Do. (West)	0.16	0.11	+ 0.05	3.40	5.82	— 42
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	0.12	2.39	— 2.27	96.00	92.02	+ 4
	34. Madras (South-Central)	2.12	1.27	+ 0.85	20.49	21.33	+ 24
	35. Coorg	0.85	2.94	— 2.09	134.35	105.61	+ 27
	36. Mysore	1.46	1.22	+ 0.24	26.07	22.02	+ 19
	37. Konkan	0.64	2.76	— 2.12	121.40	109.44	+ 11
	38. Bombay Deccan	0.58	1.57	— 0.99	31.00	22.34	+ 39
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0.29	1.71	— 1.42	21.90	20.43	+ 7
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0.20	1.55	— 1.35	23.45	30.68	— 24
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0.09	1.11	— 1.02	37.93	36.87	+ 3
	43 Ditto (Central)	0.38	1.02	— 0.64	51.12	46.76	+ 9
	44. Ditto (East)	1.03	1.17	— 0.14	69.06	43.56	-- 59
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0.14	1.07	— 0.93	44.48	41.68	+ 7
	46. Kathiawar	0.07	0.35	— 0.28	20.72	19.21	+ 8
	47. Sind	0	0.03	— 0.03	5.07	4.87	+ 4
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0	0	2.52	2.18	+ 16
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	0.19	0.63	— 0.44	29.25	33.08	— 12
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0.14	0.13	+ 0.01	17.70	25.16	— 30
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0.19	— 0.19	9.45	11.17	— 15
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	1.41	1.16	+ 0.25	23.33	24.23	— 4
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (a)	1.15	1.20	— 0.05	47.45	46.75	+ 2
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0.85	0.90	— 0.05	15.37	19.19	— 20
	54. Madras (Central)	0.97	1.23	— 0.26	10.05	15.58	— 35
	55. East Coast (Central)	1.61	0.98	+ 0.63	15.80	15.40	+ 3
	56. Ditto (South)	1.86	1.31	+ 0.55	10.37	14.82	— 30
	57. Madras (South)	0.90	0.55	+ 0.35	6.27	6.35	— 1

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for *Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.*

SIMLA, *1st October, 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 26th September.*—Rainfall generally fair, except on the West Coast. More rain is wanted in most districts. Water-supply is generally insufficient. Sowings are proceeding. Standing crops are generally in fair condition. Pasture is scanty, but fodder is generally available. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have risen in the Circars and Deccan; elsewhere they are easier or stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 30th September.*—Rainfall generally slight in the Presidency Proper, except in parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar. Crops have been benefited in Satara, Bijapur and Dharwar, but more rain is urgently wanted everywhere for late sowings or standing crops which are withering in parts of ten districts. Crops have also been damaged by rats, locusts or other insects in parts of Sindh. Preparations for late crops or sowings are progressing in ten, and reaping of the early crops in five, districts. Fodder is insufficient in parts of four districts. Agricultural stock is healthy, except in parts of three districts. Prices are rising in eleven districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 28th September.*—Rainfall during the week was generally light; in Bihar there was no rain at all. The heavy rain of the previous week has improved the winter rice crop generally, but more rain is still required in parts of the Patna division, also in Pubna, Khulna and Chittagong. The harvesting of early rice and other crops is nearly over. Jute is still being steeped and washed. The preparation of lands for the spring crops has begun in some districts. Sugarcane is generally reported to be a good crop. Many cattle are said to have died from exposure to the recent heavy rain. There is no important change in the price of common rice which continues very high.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 30th September.*—Scattered showers fell in parts of the Agra, Rohilkhand and Kumaun divisions and in Banda, Ghazipur, Ballia and Azamgarh. The continued drought is proving disastrous to the standing crops, except where irrigation is practicable, and rain is very urgently required throughout the provinces. Agricultural operations for the spring sowings are retarded for want of sufficient moisture. Prospects continue to be unfavourable. Flights of locusts passed over several districts and caused slight damage to the crops in Meerut, Budaun, Ghazipur, Lucknow and Unao. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, September 26th, were: Banda 2,111, Hamirpur 1,935, Jhansi 823, Jalaun 570, Hardoi 6,073—total 11,518; of these 696 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 6,634 persons were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. Supplies are reported deficient in Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Benares, Hardoi, Bahraich and Bara Banki. Fodder is becoming scarce and is dear in places. Prices are very high and generally rising.

Punjab.—*For week ending 30th September.*—Slight rain has fallen in the Hissar, Umballa, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, Gurgaon and Gujranwala districts. Land is being prepared for the spring crops in Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan. The harvesting of autumn crops in Delhi, Jullundur, Sialkot, Mooltan, Rawalpindi, Gurgaon and Karnal, and picking of cotton in Dera Ismail Khan are in progress. Spring ploughings in Jullundur and in Amritsar, spring sowings in Mooltan and extra autumn crop sowings in Gujranwala are in progress, as also sowings of gram in Lahore. Spring crops have been sown in parts of Karnal, but no crops have as yet been sown in Rohtak. The standing crops in Hissar, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Rohtak and

unirrigated crops in parts of Lahore are withering for want of rain, as also spring sowings in Umballa. The condition and prospects of the autumn crops are very bad in Rohtak, very poor in Delhi and Karnal, poor in Sialkot and in unirrigated tracts of Lahore, unfavourable in unirrigated tracts of Gujranwala, below average in well-irrigated tracts of Gujranwala, average in Peshawar, excepting in *Bara* villages and irrigated tracts of Lahore, favourable in irrigated tracts of Gujranwala and good in Amritsar, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and the canal irrigated tracts of Hissar. More rain is badly wanted in all the districts. The grain stock is insufficient in Hissar, Jullundur and parts of Ferozepore, average in Peshawar, decreasing in Rohtak and Karnal and sufficient elsewhere. Well and canal irrigated crops in parts of Ferozepore and great millet, sugarcane and maize in parts of Lahore have been damaged by insects. Locusts visited Lahore, Dera Ismail Khan and Karnal and did damage to bulrush millet in parts of Karnal. Cattle have begun to suffer in Hissar, Ferozepore, Lahore and Gujranwala; they are overworked in Delhi and Sialkot, their condition is poor in Jullundur and fair to good elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient in Amritsar, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar only. Signs of distress have appeared in Hissar and Delhi, and it is likely that relief works will have to be started. Prices are rising in five districts, are above normal in Shahpur and are very high elsewhere.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 30th September.*—No rain, with the exception of a slight fall of half an inch in Bilaspur. A good shower or two are urgently needed for the standing crops and for the winter sowings. The former have already been damaged in most districts and the latter are retarded. Prices are above normal and are still rising.

Burma.—*For week ending 26th September.*—In Lower Burma the transplanting of main wet-weather paddy has been completed in most districts and is in progress in others. Retransplanting continues in the low-lands of Amherst and Thongwa. There has been good rain, and standing crops are in excellent condition, but in a small area in Tavoy they have been destroyed by inundation. In Upper Burma in the dry zone no rain has fallen in Yamethin, barely any in Mandalay, Meiktila and Lower Chindwin; elsewhere prospects continue improving. Reaping of early weather paddy and early sessamum continues in districts where they are cultivated. Transplanting of the main wet-weather paddy is completed in Pakokku and is in progress elsewhere. In many districts *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*), maize, pulses and late sessamum are being freely sown. Outside the dry zone prospects are generally good. In a portion of the Wundwin township of the Meiktila district distress is prevalent, and the provisions of the Famine Code have been applied. Five thousand three hundred and seventy-three persons were employed on test relief works at the close of the week. Test works have been opened in the Yamethin sub-division of the Yamethin district. In Lower Burma the price of paddy has fallen considerably in Rangoon and Prome, and slightly in Bassein. In Akyab and Henzada prices have risen by Rs. 3 and Rs. 5 respectively, but are stationary in other districts. In Upper Burma there has been a sudden rise in the Upper Chindwin district. Elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 29th September.*—The weather is hot. More rain is still wanted in Sylhet. Crops are improving in Sylhet and Kamrup; elsewhere they are generally fair. Some damage is reported from floods in Darrang and from insects in Nowgong. Transplanting of the late rice is nearly finished. Tea is doing well. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 30th September.*—MYSORE.—Good rain in Bangalore and in parts of the province. Standing crops are in good condition. Prices have slightly fallen in Kadur and Shimoga, but have risen in Mysore.

COORG.—Good rain during the week. The rice crop is in good condition. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has commenced. Picking of cardamoms continues. Fodder and water for cattle are ample.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 30th September.*—BERAR.—Weather warm. No rainfall during the week. The crop prospects are not favourable, owing to insufficient rainfall. Land is being prepared for the winter crop. Fodder and water are insufficient in parts of the Akola district. The price of food-grains is greatly enhanced in Akola, Basim and Buldana, owing to the unusually large exports to other provinces where scarcity prevails.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall slight. The autumn crops are drying, owing to the continued absence of rain. Agricultural prospects are not improved much in the Southern division. There is a scarcity of fodder and pasture in some districts. Water-supply decreasing. Prices are rising.

Central India.—*For week ending 30th September.*—Very slight rain has fallen in parts of Gwalior and Malwa. The fall during the season has been insufficient throughout Central India. Agricultural operations are suspended in Baghelkhand, have been completed in Malwa and Goona and are in progress in other Agencies. Crops have been damaged for want of rain. Agricultural stock is in indifferent condition in Baghelkhand and Goona and in some districts of Gwalior, but is fairly good elsewhere. Pasturage is good and sufficient, except in Baghelkhand and in part of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in all Agencies. The numbers employed on relief works were: in Gwalior 1,120, in Bundelkhand 813, in Baghelkhand 577; on railway 8,742. The numbers on gratuitous relief were: 26 in Gwalior, 1,355 in Bundelkhand and 1,450 in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 30th September.*—Rainfall above half an inch in Deoli, Shahpura, Kishengarh and Bhurtpur; slight in Meywar, Kotah, Tonk, Ajmere, Jeypore, Dholpur and Ulwar. Agricultural operations are unsatisfactory in Jaisalmere; elsewhere satisfactory. The unirrigated crops are withering throughout Rajputana, except in Sirohi, Kherwara, Pertabgarh, Meywar, Jhallawar, Kotah, Deoli and Shahpura. The prospects of the harvest have been damaged in Karauli, they are poor in Dholpur, not good in Bhurtpore where relief works may have to be opened, and unfavourable in Jeypore. Locusts have damaged crops in parts of Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock is generally good. Pasturage or fodder is generally sufficient, but is scarce in Tonk and in parts of Jeypore and is failing in Dholpur. Prices are rising almost throughout Rajputana. The numbers employed on relief works were: Jaisalmere 90 and Sironj in the Tonk State, for last week, 317. The figures for Sironj for this week have not been reported and no report has also been received for Marwar.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 29th September.*—Rain has fallen continuously during three days. Rice is being cut. Rapeseed and wheat sowings have commenced. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 30th September.*—No rain. Autumn crops are suffering. Prices are rising. Cattle in good condition. Fodder is scanty.

Nepal.—*For week ending 26th September.*—No rain. Days warm, but nights are beginning to be chilly. Upland rice is still being reaped, low-land crop requires more rain.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4145-S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 30th September, 1896.

Read—

Customs Circular No. XIX of 1896.

Ordered, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. XIX of 1896.

From—The Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3924-S. R., dated the 15th September 1896,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 6089, dated the 4th August 1896, requesting orders on certain points raised by the Collector of Customs, Bombay, on the instructions contained in the letter from this Department, No. 2589, dated the 15th June 1896, regarding the levy of duty on cotton goods bordered or embroidered with silk or wool.

2. I am to explain that the principle of the instructions conveyed in the letter of the 15th June is that, although the law (section 21 of the Sea Customs Act) prescribes the levy of the higher rate of duty on cotton goods ornamented with silk or wool, the Government prefer to levy the lower rate applicable to cotton goods when the articles inserted in the fabric are inserted simply for decorative effect and are not so interwoven as to form a substantial portion of the fabric.

3. On the principle here stated, it would not be expedient to tax, as silk goods, cotton socks, vests, and drawers, because they have, for the purpose of decorative finish, a silk clock on the socks, a waistband of silk on the drawers, or a border of silk where the buttons and button holes are inserted in the vest. Nor would it be in accordance with the wish of the Government to tax a piece of cotton muslin or grenadine at the higher rate applicable to silk or woollen goods because the piece is decorated with embroidered flowers like the samples received with your letter. The article, even so embroidered, remains a piece of cotton muslin and would not be treated in the trade, and should not be treated in the Custom-house, as anything but cotton. The higher value imparted to it by

the embroidery is, as in all the cases under discussion, sufficiently met by the tax being assessed on the market value, whatever that is. The case is entirely different where cotton forms but a part of the fabric, as where cotton is the warp and silk or wool the weft, or where the embroidery practically covers and disguises the fabric. In such cases the article must be treated as made of the more highly taxed article. No rules are required for the treatment of such cases, which can easily be differentiated in practice from cases where the embroidery is merely a decoration on a cotton tissue which remains in substance and to sight a cotton tissue.

4. Similar remarks apply to the case of dhutis, sáris, scarves, or other goods bordered with silk. In essence the case does not differ from that of embroidered goods, and, as it is not possible to define a limit for a decorative embroidery, so it is not possible to define a limit for a narrow ornamental border. If, for instance, a limit of one inch were fixed, the effect of the decision would be to penalise goods with a border of 1⅛ inch, with the effect of restricting and harassing trade in goods which are as much cotton goods as those with a border an eighth of an inch less wide. It must be left to the Customs authorities to decide in the exercise of their discretion when borders, embroideries, or stripes are of such a nature that they practically disguise or alter the appearance or substance of the cotton fabric, the article then being taxed at the rate applying to the tissue of such borders, embroideries, or stripes.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 21ST SEPTEMBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1895.	Week ending 21st September 1895. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 19th September 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 21st September 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 19th September 1896.	Increase	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	560	1,734	9,46,028	546	1,733	9,47,000	546	1,01,58,423	97,63,000	...	3,95,423
Bengal-Nágpur	107	862	90,199	105	862	84,000	97	8,96,268	8,12,000	...	84,268
Indian Midland (*a*)	110	752	81,435	108	752	99,500	132	7,96,664	9,50,000	1,53,336	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	190	21	2,265	108	21	2,400	114	34,692	25,000	...	9,692
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	...	...	..		9	1,400	156	..	20,900	20,900	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	214	1,789	3,28,724	184	1,815	3,49,000	192	38,04,359	33,65,000	...	4,39,359
Pálanpur-Deesa	34	17	371	22	17	800	47	5,714	6,900	1,186	..
South Indian	160	1,042	1,67,930	161	1,042	1,82,000	175	20,26,017	19,09,000	...	1,17,017
Mayavaram-Mutupet	89	54	3,984	74	54	4,300	80	56,713	55,300	...	1,413
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	107	1,165	1,06,730	92	1,165	1,24,000	106	12,22,299	12,65,000	42,701	...
Bengal and North Western (*d*)	122	756	89,797	119	756	76,000	101	9,31,859	9,97,000	65,141	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	200	8,582	43	200	9,400	47	1,19,723	1,17,000	..	2,723
Assam-Bengal	64	128	7,981	62	159	11,300	71	73,372	1,01,000	20,628	...
TOTAL	230	8,520	18,34,039	215	8,585	18,91,100	220	2,01,26,100	1,93,89,100		7,37,000
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	238	2,548	5,02,829	197	2,617	4,07,000	190	70,50,584	55,25,000	...	15,31,584
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	1,35,505	170	797	1,24,000	156	18,11,386	14,66,000	...	3,45,386
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	395	813	3,49,070	429	814	3,63,000	446	30,75,423	33,89,000	3,13,577	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	1,0[illegible]	125	25,566	207	125	21,600	173	2,15,471	2,21,000	5,529	...
East Coast (state)	83	4-7	19,538	40	500	29,800	60	3,24,589	5,34,000	1,09,411	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	128	746	1,13,917	153	886	1,01,000	114	12,09,743	11,90,000		19,743
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	65	25	1,830	73	25	2,600	104	23,050	26,000	2,950	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	500	63	8	500	63	4,517	5,300	783	..
TOTAL	224	5,169	11,49,368	201	5,772	11,30,900	197	1,37,54,6[illegible]	1,23,59,[illegible]	...	13,95,363
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	36	1,490	3,20,004	215	1,490	4,56,000	306	42,38,045	49,13,000	6,74,955	..
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	562	461	2,10,181	450	461	2,25,000	485	24,07,463	23,06,000	...	1,01,463
Madras	257	840	2,07,975	247	840	2,03,000	242	24,87,285	23,15,000	.	1,72,285
TOTAL	304	2,791	7,38,160	265	2,791	8,84,000	317	91,32,793	95,34,000	4,01,207	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	16,500	37,21,587	218	17,148	39,14,600	228	4,30,13,5[illegible]6	4,12,82,4[illegible]	..	17,31,156
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	161	28,336	176	161	24,800	154	2,82,783	2,46,000	...	36,783
Tarkessur	229	22	4,000	182	22	4,000	182	56,527	56,500	..	27
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	66	6,416	97	66	7,700	117	73,303	82,000	8,697	
Bengal-Dooars	150	36	5,454	151	36	4,800	133	61,690	64,900	3,210	..
Dibru Sadiya	143	78	11,074	140	78	11,900	153	1,34,774	1,31,000	.	3,774
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	16,404	322	51	15,000	204	1,57,208	1,59,000	1,792	...
TOTAL	160	414	72,314	175	414	65,200	165	7,66,285	7,39,400	...	26,885
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	25	73	1,810	25	74	2,030	27	11,564	18,700	7,136	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	.	...	..	114	10,400	91		1,06,000	1,06,000	...
Nágda-Ujjain	...		.		34	700	21		(*h*) 11,500	11,500	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	163	333	43,844	132	333	59,000	177	5,78,602	6,15,000	36,398	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	550	60	13	1,200	92	13,251	12,100	..	1,151
Rájpura-Bhatinda	153	105	14,231	132	105	12,300	114	2,43,083	2,10,000	...	33,083
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	4,410	447	10	3,300	330	41,423	39,300	...	2,123
Metre gauge											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	100	362	35,727	90	352	31,300	95	3,90,021	3,62,000	..	28,021
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	50	93	4,544	40	93	6,200	67	51,087	59,700	8,613	..
Kolhapur	74	29	2,154	74	29	2,300	79	23,294	22,000	...	1,294
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,456	35	72	2,800	39	32,910	30,000		2,910
Cooch Behar	43	22	840	38	22	1,000	45	7,019	10,000	2,981	...
TOTAL	114	1,115	1,10,070	100	1,261	1,35,500	107	13,92,854	14,96,900	1,04,046	
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge											
Bhavnagar-Gondal Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	22,438	67	334	26,600	80	2,20,162	2,54,000	34,838	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	71	46	3,206	70	46	3,400	74	32,889	32,700	.	189
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	43	364	16,050	44	364	18,000	49	1,78,962	1,79,000	38	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	47	60	3,088	51	60	3,500	58	(*k*) 16,303	30,400	14,097	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	66	94	5,641	60	94	7,100	76	64,087	68,200	4,113	.
TOTAL	65	898	50,453	56	898	58,600	65	5,21,403	5,64,300	42,897	..
GRAND TOTAL	232	19,227	39,55,624	206	19,724	41,76,900	212	4,56,94,098	4,40,83,000	..	16,11,098

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 15th July to 19th September 1896.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*k*) Total earnings from 1st August to 21st September 1895.

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Captain, R.E.*,
Assistant Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 1st October, 1896.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIII of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 21st September 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 21st September 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 21st September 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 19th September 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 19th September 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 19th September 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 21st September 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 19th September 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,734	9,46,028	546	1,733	9,47,000	546	2,43,81,398	2,25,90,000	...	17,91,398
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	90,199	105	862	84,000	97	28,86,240	23,80,000	...	5,06,240
Indian Midland (*a*)	126	752	81,435	108	752	99,500	132	20,43,848	22,85,000	2,41,152	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	2,269	108	21	2,400	114	83,546	62,000	...	21,546
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	158	...	...	...	9	1,400	156	...	37,700	37,700	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,789	3,28,724	184	1,815	3,49,000	192	1,12,13,132	90,79,000	...	21,34,132
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	371	22	17	800	47	17,602	18,600	998	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,67,930	161	1,042	1,82,000	175	44,09,875	43,43,000	...	66,875
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	3,984	74	54	4,300	80	1,26,593	1,25,000	...	1,593
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,06,739	92	1,165	1,24,000	106	32,16,692	33,00,000	83,308	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	89,797	119	756	76,000	101	25,79,909	26,09,000	29,091	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	200	8,582	43	200	9,400	47	3,48,294	3,50,000	1,706	...
Assam-Bengal	76	128	7,981	62	159	11,300	71	(*e*)73,372	2,48,000	1,74,628	...
TOTAL	256	8,520	18,34,039	215	8,585	18,91,100	220	5,13,80,501	4,74,27,300	...	39,53,201
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	255	2,548	5,02,829	197	2,617	4,97,000	190	1,76,69,197	1,31,50,000	...	45,19,197
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,35,809	170	797	1,24,000	156	47,07,030	38,09,000	...	8,98,030
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	337	813	3,49,079	429	814	3,63,000	446	58,75,502	62,96,000	4,20,498	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	144	125	25,866	207	125	21,600	173	4,23,646	4,29,000	5,354	...
East Coast (state)	94	427	19,538	46	500	29,800	60	9,15,377	11,87,000	2,71,623	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	746	1,13,917	153	886	1,01,000	114	29,35,321	30,61,000	1,25,679	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	58	25	1,830	73	25	2,600	104	45,288	46,200	912	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	500	63	8	500	63	9,006	12,000	2,994	...
TOTAL	236	5,489	11,49,368	209	5,772	11,39,500	197	3,25,80,367	2,79,90,200	...	45,90,167
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	3,20,904	215	1,496	4,56,000	306	1,36,39,648	1,47,13,000	10,73,352	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	2,10,181	456	461	2,25,000	488	80,79,344	72,53,000	...	14,26,344
Madras	253	840	2,07,395	247	840	2,03,000	242	53,89,283	51,41,000	...	2,48,283
TOTAL	437	2,791	7,38,480	265	2,791	8,84,000	317	2,77,08,275	2,71,07,000	...	6,01,275
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,800	37,21,887	222	17,148	39,14,600	228	11,16,69,143	10,25,24,500	...	91,44,643
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	28,336	176	161	24,800	154	6,88,105	5,72,000	...	1,16,105
Tarkessur	265	22	4,000	182	22	4,000	182	1,45,824	1,45,000	...	824
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	117	66	6,416	97	66	7,700	117	2,05,591	2,27,000	21,409	...
Bengal-Dooars	139	36	5,484	152	36	4,800	133	1,17,929	1,19,000	1,071	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	11,674	150	78	11,900	153	2,77,494	2,90,000	12,506	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	16,404	322	51	15,000	294	3,75,800	4,02,000	26,200	...
TOTAL	173	414	72,314	175	414	68,200	165	18,10,743	17,55,000	...	55,743
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bína-Goona	19	73	1,810	25	74	2,000	27	(*i*)16,773	42,800	26,027	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	...	...	...	114	10,400	91	...	2,19,000	2,19,000	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	700	21	...	(*j*)11,500	11,500	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	43,844	132	333	59,000	177	14,07,768	14,29,000	21,232	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	859	66	13	1,200	92	37,748	68,600	30,852	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	195	108	14,231	132	108	12,300	114	5,41,388	5,45,000	3,612	...
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	4,419	442	10	3,300	330	78,861	73,800	...	5,061
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*k*)	98	362	35,777	99	362	34,300	95	8,39,921	7,19,000	...	1,20,921
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	68	93	4,544	49	93	6,200	67	1,55,920	2,32,000	76,080	...
Kolhápur	82	29	2,154	74	29	2,300	79	59,062	55,000	...	4,062
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	2,486	35	72	2,800	39	1,24,529	1,12,000	...	12,529
Cooch Behar	48	22	846	38	22	1,000	45	18,654	29,200	10,546	...
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,10,970	100	1,264	1,35,500	107	32,80,624	35,36,900	2,56,276	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	22,438	67	334	26,600	80	9,46,387	8,59,000	...	87,387
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,206	70	46	3,400	74	86,208	84,400	...	1,808
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	16,080	44	364	18,000	49	4,74,631	5,12,000	37,369	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*l*)	42	60	3,088	51	60	3,500	58	(*m*)16,303	62,600	46,297	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	5,641	60	94	7,100	76	1,86,777	1,87,000	223	...
TOTAL	85	898	50,453	56	898	58,600	65	17,10,306	17,05,000	...	5,306
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,227	39,55,624	206	19,724	41,76,900	212	11,84,70,816	10,95,21,400	...	89,49,416

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total earnings from 1st July to 21st September 1895.
(*f*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 21st September 1895.
(*j*) Total earnings from 15th July to 19th September 1896.
(*k*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*m*) Total earnings from 1st August to 21st September 1895.

SIMLA, *the 1st October, 1896.*

H. BONHAM-CARTER, *Captain, R.E.,*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, at the GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, Simla.





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum R	a	p
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	9	0
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Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 1st October 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2831 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 26th September 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 326 of 1896.—Professor Shanker Abaji Bhise, President of the Scientific Club, Bombay, residing near Ramwadi, Market Post, for a safety trunk to be called "Professor Bhise's safety travelling trunk and bed."

No. 327 of 1896.—Jogodiswar Ghatak, mechanic, of 42, Chetla road, Alipur post office, in the town of Calcutta, for a punkah-pulling regulator.

No. 328 of 1896.—Eduardo Migual de Monte, civil engineer, of Sitarampore, in the province of Bengal, for the electrical locking of doors attached to railway waggons, store rooms, or elsewhere.

No. 329 of 1896.—James Daniel Hannah and William Charles Clement Peele, both of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, for improvements in or relating to fire grates, stoves, furnaces and the like.

No. 330 of 1896.—James Daniel Hannah and William Charles Clement Peele, both of Shrewsbury, Shropshire, for apparatus for registering the quantity of liquid drawn from a beer engine.

No. 331 of 1896.—Samuel Holt Sharp, lithographic printer, of Grove works, Claypit lane, Leeds, in the county of York, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for producing patterns or designs on textile and felted fabrics and the like.

No. 332 of 1896.—Alfred George Browning, gas engineer, of Flexton, near Manchester, and William Wild Churchill, shipper, of Manchester, for improvements in spraying apparatus for humidifying air.

No. 333 of 1896.—Nathan William Horatio Sharpe, engineer, of 26, Perth road, Stroud green, London, for improvements in machines for breaking balls of rolled tea leaf and sifting the same.

No. 334 of 1896.—Abraham David Ezekiel, mechanical engineer, residing in Synagogue street, Poona, for an improved rotatory oil mill.

No. 335 of 1896.—Franz Raymond, proprietor of the Marlborough hotel, No. 41, Bentinck street, in the town of Calcutta, for protecting the contents of wine or other bottles—the invention to be called "Raymond's fraud-proof bottle."

No. 336 of 1896.—William Owen, civil engineer, of 51, Mervan road, Brixton, county of Surrey, for an improved manufacture of artificial stone, marble and the like.

No. 2832 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies of the design have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. A copy of every design is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee :—

No. 12D of 1896.—William Charles Rowe, consulting general engineer and contractor of Apollo street, Bombay, for a combination urinal.

No. 2833 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying :—

No. 324 of 1895. Maurice Gallagher, foreman, loco. department, N. W. Railway, Lahore, for a billiard table automatic game recorder. (Specification filed 17th September 1896.)

No. 4 of 1896.—Thomas Quinlivan, engineer and miller, residing in the city of Rangoon of the province of Burma, for an invention to be called "Quinlivan's simple and unique machine for hulling paddy into clean or cargo rice by steam, cattle or hand power. (Specification filed 29th July 1896.)

No. 51 of 1896.—William Geipel, engineer, of 49, Kidbrooke Park road, Blackheath, Kent, for improvements in steam traps. (Specification filed 7th September 1896.)

No. 55 of 1896.—John Philip Rundlett, gentleman, of 24, Ripon street, Calcutta, for automatically actuating or pulling-punkahs to be called "Rundlett's punkah motor." (Specification filed 14th September 1896.)

No. 2834 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 78 of 1888.—Elisha Gray, professor of physics, of Highland park, Lake county, state of Illinois, United States of America, for art of telegraphy and telautograph apparatus. (From 3rd November 1896 to 2nd November 1897.)

No. 179 of 1890.—Henry Knowles, manufacturer, of the Albion sanitary pipe works, Woodville, in the county of Leicester, for improvements in socket pipes for drainage or other purposes. (From 22nd September 1896 to 21st September 1897.)

No. 95 of 1891.—Charles William Jones, bachelor of medicine, formerly of Devonshire park, Birkenhead, in the county of Chester, for

improvements in or relating to tobacco pipes, cigarette holders, and other smoking mouth pieces. (From 1st October 1896 to 30th September 1897.)

No. 94 of 1892.—Elisha Barton Cutten, chemist, of 29, Brodway New York city, New York, United States of America, for improvements relating to the production of soda and chlorine and to apparatus therefor. (From 5th November 1896 to 4th November 1897.)

No. 257 of 1892.—Maurice Lorois, president of the Sociéte Anonyme des Moteurs Thermigues Gardie, of 5, Avenue Allard Nantes, in the republic of France, for improvements in and connected with gas engines or motors. (From 24th January 1897 to 23rd January 1898)

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th September, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	68,26,842	15	11			
Public Deposits at Branches	96,41,933	0	1	1,64,68,776	0	0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				6,17,83,127	10	6
Bank Post Bills, etc.				8,92,687	15	6
Sundries				25,79,902	10	0
RUPEES				10,89,24,494	4	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				63,87,620	0	0
Other authorized Investments				86,83,127	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,06,39,207	4	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1,79,58,867	15	9
Bills discounted and purchased				3,25,06,062	14	0
Balances with other Banks				8,94,470	13	2
Bullion				2,949	2	7
Dead Stock				13,28,710	6	2
Stamps				8,634	0	3
Sundries				13,59,852	9	11
				7,97,69,502	5	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	93,65,770	15	8			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,97,89,220	14	6	2,91,54,991	14	2
RUPEES				10,89,24,494	4	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 1st October, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 5 per cent.
Percentage 35·7.

COMPTROLLER GENERAL'S OFFICE, The Treasury.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 7th September, 1896.

Notice is hereby given that the Public Debt Office and the Government Account Department at the Bank of Bengal will be open for the transaction of business and the receipt and payment of money on Government Account on the following days during the Durga Puja holidays :—

12th, 17th, 19th and 20th October, 1896.

The Paper Currency Office at Calcutta and the Comptroller General's Office will also be open on the above dates.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller General.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd September, 1896.

No. 41.—The services of 2nd grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Harnam Dass, of the Imperial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 25th September, 1896.

No. 42.—The services of 3rd grade Assistant Surgeon Muhammad Azim, of the Imperia Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Agent to the Governor-General, Baluchistan.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th September, 1896.

No. 8-R.—Mr. T. W. Babonau, Junior, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 277 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 1st October, 1896, or from such date as he may avail himself of it.

M. W. ROGERS, *Colonel, R.E.*,
for Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 29th September, 1896.

No. 163.—Notification No. 146, dated the 10th August, 1896, granting Mr. G. P. Tate, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, three months' privilege leave is hereby cancelled.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 30th September, 1896.

No. 45.—The following permanent promotions in the Indo-European Telegraph Department have been sanctioned, with effect from 1st August, 1896, to fill existing vacancies:—

Name.	From	To	REMARKS.
E. Graves	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class I, Grade II.	Assistant Superintendent, Class I, Grade II.	
W. S. Navarra	Ditto	Ditto.	

F. E. GODFREY,
Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

AGENT, GOVERNOR GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 24th September, 1896.

No. 5.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel W. T. Shone, C.B., D.S.O., R.E., and Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Groves, S.C., handed and took over charge respectively of the office of the Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, Baluchistan, Public Works Department, on the afternoon of 24th September, 1896.

L. P. CHAPMAN, *Captain, R.E.,*
for *Secretary to the Agent, Governor General, and Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W. D*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 28th September, 1896.

No. 147-P.—Surgeon-Captain A. W. Alcock, Superintendent of the Indian Museum, is granted furlough for fifteen months, with effect from the 4th October 1896.

Surgeon-Captain A. R. S. Anderson, Surgeon-Naturalist of H. M.'s R. I. M. S. Steamer *Investigator* is appointed to officiate as Superintendent of the Indian Museum during the absence of Surgeon-Captain A. W. Alcock.

By Order,
C. LITTLE,
Honorary Secretary.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 21st September, 1896.

No. 101.—Mr. J. D. Young, Superintendent, Attock Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 102.—Mr. R. W. K. Harris, Inspector, at present Officiating Assistant Superintendent, Ghazi Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is, on relief by Mr. C. R. Hunter, Assistant Superintendent, appointed to officiate as Superintendent, and is posted to the Attock Beat in the same Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. J. D. Young, Superintendent.

R. M. DANE,
Offg. Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

NOTICE.

The following new Charts are issued by the Admiralty and can be obtained from their Chart Agent Mr. J. D. Potter, 31, Poultry, London:—

Number of Chart.	Scale.	Title of Chart.
793	m=0-0·25	Butang to Pulo Berhala.
795	m=0-0·25	Cape Rachada to Singapore.

W. CHANDLER,
for *Director, Royal Indian Marine.*

BOMBAY:
The 25th September, 1896.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS

Simla, the 22nd September, 1896.

No. 72.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 347 of the 14th August, 1896, the undermentioned Executive and Assistant Engineers were posted to the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway which line they joined on the dates specified opposite their names :—

Mr. W. D. Barrow, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade,—1st January, 1896.

Mr. J. Sutherland, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank,—1st January, 1896.

Mr. C. V. Lloyd, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank,—13th January, 1896.

Lieutenant D. Brady, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade,—2nd May, 1896.

Lieutenant E T. Rich, R E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade,—4th January, 1896.

Mr. J. A. F. Young, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade,—5th December, 1895.

Mr. A. L. Mackenzie, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade,—5th December, 1895.

No. 73.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 347 of the 14th August, 1896, the undermentioned Executive and Assistant Engineers were transferred from the Railways noted opposite their names to the Mandalay-Kunlon Railway which line they joined on the dates specified .—

Mr. J. Elston, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Kotri-Rohri Railway,—26th November, 1895.

Mr. F. W. Allum, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway,—14th February 1896.

Lieutenant W. E Manser, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Saugar-Kutni Railway Survey,—10th December, 1895.

Lieutenant R. S Muter, R E, Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Kotri-Rohri Railway,—16th February, 1896.

Lieutenant W. A. Watts Jones, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Kotri-Rohri Railway,—11th December, 1895.

Lieutenant L. E. Hopkins, R E, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade,—Kotri-Rohri Railway,—22nd January, 1896.

No. 74.—Mr. J. Wallace, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from leave, transferred from the Assam-Burma Connection Survey to the Bezwada-Madras Railway.

The 23rd September, 1896.

No. 75.—Mr. A. L. McKenzie, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 28, on the 10th August, 1896.

No. 76.—Mr. G. F. Thompson, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year, under Article 343, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 19th September, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

The 24th September, 1896.

No. 77.—Mr. C. J. Cole, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted, by the Secretary of State for India, three months' furlough in extension of that sanctioned, in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 41, dated 25th June, 1895.

The 28th September, 1896.

No. 78.—Mr. J H. Murray, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, North Western Railway, in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 12th September, 1896, and until further orders.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director-General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Bellary, this 26th day of September, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2191, Private Thomas A Douglas.	Place of Desertion or absence,—Bellary.
Age,—29 years 5 months.	Date of Enlistment,—14th January, 1886.
Height,—5 feet 8½ inches.	At what place Enlisted,—Umballa.
Colour of—Complexion, ruddy and much freckled, Hair, red; Eyes, blue.	Parish and County in which born,—Madras.
	Marks,—*Nil.*
	Trade,—Clerk.
Date of Desertion, or Absence,—23rd September, 1896.	Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals
	Under 11 years' service.

J. DEERING, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Cheshire Regiment.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that tresure consisting of 3 gold coins, valued in the aggregate at R16, was found on the 4th June 1896, by Chakala Pulligadu, of Rajupoliem, and Mangala Narsigadu, of Dwarakacherla, in Kummara Rangadu's share of Potter's Inam field No. 522 of Rajupoliem village in the Cumbum Taluk of Kurnool District, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Kurnool, at his office, on the 15th of February, 1897, in order to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

———,
For *Acting Collector*

KURNOOL;
The 19th September, 1896.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

List of graves in the Campbellpur Cemetery proposed to be levelled with the ground :—

1. Corporal James Smith.
2. George Harrogate.
3. Mary Ann Sullivan.

C. J. HALLIFAX,

Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 29th September, 1896.

No. 4843.—Mr. W. A. Roussac, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed, with effect from the 3rd September, 1896, to act in the 3rd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. A. C. Firth, or until further orders.

The 1st October, 1896.

No. 4906.—Mr. G. W. Love is appointed, with effect from the 7th September, 1896, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. L. Fendall, or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 29th September, 1896.

Bleeck, P. A. W.	Landy, Mrs. Emilia.	O'Brien, Mrs.
Courtney, M.	Meikle, W. B. (Manager of the Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.).	Ross & Co., P. F.
Cox, J. W.		Shaw, Mrs. S.
Gregory, E. W.		Smith, G., & Co.
Gunther, Charles.		Stiffle, Mrs.
Hastings & Co.	Mérican, S. O.	Virgoe, Son & Chapman.
Hewson, T. C.	Mitchell & Co. (Book-sellers.)	Weatherall, H.
Lambert and Butler.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ambler, F. R.	Forbes, J. D.	Outtin, Harry.
Anderson, A. G.	Fuller, Mrs.	Parvin, Mrs. E.
Armitage, W. S., Lt.	Galand, Jules.	Persio, Mr.
	Galperson, J.	Pryce, A. E.
Barrett, John.	Gilbert, H.	Rahtorm, Mr.
Bell, F. M.	Gordon, S. C.	Ray, Mrs. L.
Beresford, C.	Greig, A. A.	Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Blair, Miss Daisy.	Grunberg, Srul.	
Blair, Mrs.	Hamilton, G.	Reynolds, J. C.
Blair, the Hon. Mr. Justice.	Houghton, R	Robson, B.
	Howard, A. D.	Rodgerson, H.
Blanche, A.	Howard, M.	Samuel, Miss E. R.
Boyle, J.	Hughes, H.	Saville, A. J.
Bride, Mrs. C.	Ibrahim, M.	Skelhorn, J. W.
Brown, Mrs. G. J.	Johnson, T. S., Capt.	Smedley, Ronald.
Caddy, A. E.	Keily, J.	Spragg, A.
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	Kennedy, T. A.	Talbot, G.
Clarke, Capt.	Kerr, J.	Thornton, Ellie.
Clement, Stanley.	Labolovect, Julia.	Tormidorf, Mrs. K.
Clement, W. S.	Lane, Mrs.	Vangulin, A. H. E.
Conway, F.	Leiger, Jean.	Varnei, G.
Crawshaw, Mrs.	Loysean, Edgard.	Venn, E. G.
Dalben, J.	Mayr, Mrs. Jones.	Weiss, Miss J.
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David, D.	Morgan, W. D.	Wilmson, H.
Dela Cherois, J.	Murgatroyd, G. P.C.	Wilson, R. H.
Edwards, J. T.	Myatt, A.	Winstarley, Miss W.
Engl, Jean.	Natchal, Mrs. L.	Winter, A. L.
Ferrell, J. B.	Netherton, R.	Wise, A. G. H.
Flewery, Miss W.	O'Brien, G. W.	Woodburn, A.
Fluisch, Alex.	Ogilvie, D. G.	Woodward, G.

Registered Letters.

Fristenich, Mr.	MacWilliam, H. M.	Wairs, R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, C. M., Mrs.	Godrell, Collin, Capt.	Narayan Singh, Havlidar.
Angel, Ida.		
Alderson, Mrs.	Gopal Baboo.	O'Connor, T.
Allabksh.	Herrenkotel, Otto Van.	Pigot, J. L.
Alladeen, B.		Pritchard, G. M., Col.
Andrews.	Hill, W. H., Capt.	Pettingell, Mrs.
Akins.	Ilbery, Capt.	Roper, Mrs.
Brockman, E., Mrs.	Ingli.	Russell, George.
Blackwell, W. J.	Jordan, P. A.	Rajah Ally.
Bird, F. W.	Jackson, Mrs.	Stone, G., Mrs.
Cook, Charles.	King, I. G.	Starkey, A.
Carpenter, Licentia May.	Mulroney, E., Mrs.	Scott, B.
	Master, Robert.	Sukerman, A.
Dyce, G. H. C., Col., C.B.	Mitchell, J.	Thompson, Jas.
	Marangons, Attilio.	Taylor, J. Worsley.
Decroi, Henry.	Nicholas, Pierrotti.	Tuppack, M. M.
Dunell, C.	Niceforo, Calandricini.	Virji Narayanji.
Edulji Jamsetji.		Whitlaw, A. W.
Flinsch, A.	Nawab Mohsinul Mul Mohsindor.	Ward, J. W.
Green, Rebecca.		Woodsell, W. A.
Guriba, B. B.	Neal, P. O.	Walker, Ernest.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 14th September, 1896.

Davis, W.	Smith, Mrs.

The 3rd October, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Madagascar, etc., and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	7th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	6th „	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	3rd „	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . . .	10th „	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	3rd „	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	5th „	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	9th „	B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	6th „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	7th „	Ditto.
Port Blair	6th „	*Vid* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	7th „	Per Steamer *Pangola.*
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	9th „	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	3rd „	B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	4th „	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The latest hour of posting at the General Post Office for (*a*) Benares, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Bara Banki, Baraich, Lucknow and other places served through the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between Moghalsarai and Lucknow, and (*b*) for Durbhanga, Mozaffarpur, Motihari and other places served through the Tirhut Section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway will stand as at present *i.e.*, 7 P.M., without a late fee, 7 to 7-30 P.M., with a late fee of half anna and 7-30 to 8-15 P.M., with a late fee of one anna.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burmah and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M., and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna, for the chord mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for

articles without the late-fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک ليے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هي— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه : ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هي - يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه : ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي بکتي هي - ماسواے قيمت مذکورۀ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post free,	R18-12.
½ „	R 9,	„	R9-8.
¼ „	R4-8,	„	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৸৹
৷ আধ „ „	৯৲	„	৯৷৹
৷ শিকি „ „	৪৷৹৲	„	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন-ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below:—

Hand-book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal for the use of Sailors, describing the phenomena of Cyclonic Storms and Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal, and giving a brief account of six typical Bay of Bengal Cyclonic Storms. It also gives practical hints to sailors respecting Cyclonic Storms in the Bay. Demy, 212 pages, 29 plates (shewing diurnal oscillation of barometer at different Latitudes and Longitudes, mean monthly barometric height, tracks of different Cyclonic Storms, etc., etc.) R5.

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Instructions to Observers of the India Meteorological Department, in which are described in detail the various Meteorological instruments in use at the Meteorological observatories, with full instructions how to read them, etc. Demy, 103 pages. R3.

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JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1896. *(The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)*

Districts.	Wheat: Half-month of report.	Wheat: Previous half-month.	Barley: Half-month of report.	Barley: Previous half-month	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month	Rice, Common: Half-month of report	Rice, Common: Previous half month	Jawar or Cholum (Sorghum vulgare): Half-month of report.	Jawar: Previous half-month	Bajra or Cumbu (Pencillaria spicata): Half-month of report	Bajra: Previous half-month	Marua or Ragi (Eleusine coracana): Half-month of report.	Marua: Previous half-month	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (Setaria italica): Half-month of report	Kangni: Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum): Half-month of report	Gram: Previous half-month.	Maize (Zea Mays): Half-month of report	Maize: Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (Cajanus indicus): Half-month of report.	Arhar: Previous half-month.	Firewood: Half-month of report.	Firewood: Previous half-month.	Salt: Half-month of report.	Salt: Previous half-month.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui					12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...			...	...	...	...	...	...						256 2	256 2	15 —	15 —
Tavoy					11 13	12 6	13 —	14 —	...														344 2	344 2	17 14½	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	5 9⅜	7 —	...		8 0⅞	9 1	9 5⅜	10 8		...		...	...	...	...	...	9 5⅛	11 6			5 11½	7 12	140 —	140 —	14 —	14 —
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...		...	...	10 2	10 14	14 3	14 3	...		...	...	...		...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	143 —	143 —	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 —	13 —	...	...	13 8	13 8	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	133 —	133 —	18 —	18 —
Thôngwa	...	...		...	10 4	10 5	12 1	13 1	...		...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...		100 —	100 —	11 2	11 2
Bassein					8 8	9 12	9 —	10 1			...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 12	...	...	...		150 13	150 13	17 8	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Tharawadi	...	...	...		10 9	10 9	11 6	11 6	...		...	...	...		...	...	9 8	9 8		...	8 12	8 12	440 —	440 —	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...		...		10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...		5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...		7 9	8 5	8 9	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	10 6	10 10	13 8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6		...			326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	11 3			10 —	10 12	10 3	12 8	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...		16 —	15 0	...	...	8 8	8 8	245 —	245 —	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	...	...		...	9 8	10 15	10 9	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 6	17 1	18 4	9 8	9 8	87 —	87 —	16 —	16 —
Bhamo		...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 10	11 10		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	220 —	220 —	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 2	9 2	37 —	37 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 2	17 2	...		6 —	6 —	113 —	113 —	11 15	14 3
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	10 3	10 3		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 13	12 13	7 2	7 2	218 15	218 15	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...		...	...	11 1	12 —	13 1	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 —	16 —
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 8	10 5		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...			...	340 —	340 —	24 —	24 —
Akyab					9 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	...			...	...				9 8	9 8	...		8 8	8 8	150 —	150 —	13 —	13 —
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...		...	...	8 10	8 12	9 6	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —
Cachar	7 14	7 14		...	7 —	6 14	8 14	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 6½	...		...	...	80 —	80 —	9 6	8 14
Hill tracts—																										
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 —	6 —	...	...	4 1	4 4	6 1	5 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 1	16 —	16 —	...	...	70 —	70 —	7 —	7 —
Gáro Hills	...		...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	8 —		...	...	...		...	...	...	8 —	8 —			...		140 —	160 —	6 8	6 8
Manipur	...	...	...	...	4 —	3 12	4 4	4 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	100 —	100 —	3 —	3 —
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	9 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	200 —	200 —	10 —	10 —
Kámrup	8 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	40 —	40 —	10 —	10 —
Darrang	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	8 14	8 14
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 8	...		...	...	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	140 —	140 —	8 —	8 —

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —
Eastern—																										
Bákarganj	...	...	...	...	8 6	9 8	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 —	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	10 —	10 —
Noakhali	..	...	...	...	7 4	9 —	8 8 to 10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2
Chittagong	10 4	10 4	...	...	8 8	9 8	10 —	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	..	80 —	80 —	10 —	10 —
Tippera	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 11	9 1	8 —	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Dacca	10 10	10 10	...	..	8 [illegible]	9 2	9 8	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	120 —	120 —	9 6	9 6
Maimensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	..	...	13 —	13 —	100 —	100 —	8 —	8 —
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 —	10 4	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	13 8	13 8	..	...	10 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	7 — to 8 —	7 — to 8 —	11 — to 12 —	11 — to 12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 — to 14 —	13 — to 16 —	...	...	10 — to 11 —	11 8	100 —	100 —	10 4	10 8
Midnapur	13 4	13 4	..	...	12 12	12 12	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	19 —	19 —	240 —	200 —	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 5	13 5	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	...	16 —	16 —	..	.	11 6	11 6	100 —	100 —	10 —	10 —
Calcutta	11 6	11 6	16 —	16 —	6 12	6 12	10 5	10 5	16 —	16 —	13 5	13 5	...	...	10 10	10 10	13 —	13 —	16 —	15 9	13 —	13 —	80 —	80 —	9 —	9 —
Hooghly	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 14	10 9	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	12 5	13 5	20 —	21 5	7 4	7 4	11 7	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	18 4	...	...	17 12	20 —	128 —	128 —	12 9	10 10
Jessore	12 4	12 —	13 —	13 —	9 2½	9 8	11 8	12 12	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 8	10 10
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Central—																										
Bankura	11 4	12 8	...	...	13 12	14 —	16 4	18 —	...		...	...	...	..	..	..	15 —	16 —	...	...	11 12	11 4	260 —	260 —	10 —	9 3
Burdwan	12 —	11 12	..	..	10 —	10 —	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 8	...	...	15 —	14 8	80 —	80 —	11 —	11 —
Birbhum	...	11 4	...	..	11 4	11 4	13 8	14 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	12 8	13 4	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	20 —	.	...	20 —	20 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Santhal Parganas	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	11 4	11 4	12 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	19 —	20 —	14 —	14 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Pabna	13 14	13 14	22 8	22 8	6 6	6 12	10 8	14 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	22 8	22 8	140 —	140 —	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 —	13 8	..	..	6 9	9 —	9 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	15 —	...	...	...	...	90 —	90 —	9 12	8 15
Rajshahi	12 —	15 —	20 4	23 8	7 8	10 8	9 —	12 —	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	18 —	21 —	.	...	21 —	22 —	240 —	240 —	9 6	9 —
Malda	10 8	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	11 8	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	30 —	..	18 —	20 —	160 —	120 —	9 8	9 8
Northern—																										
Rangpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 5	6 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	14 4	14 4	9 —	9 2	80 —	80 —	9 —	9 —
Dinajpur	10 10	11 —	...	...	8 4	9 9	9 10	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	..	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Jalpaiguri	11 —	10 8	...	..	9 —	9 —	11 —	14 —	...	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 —	120 —	9 12	9 12
Hills—																										
Darjeeling	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	5 8	5 8	11 —	9 8	..	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	16 —	18 —	8 —	7 —	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	9 3	..	...	10 8	10 8	17 2	19 6	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	...	14 7	14 7		..	11 —	12 —	80 —	80 —	11 8	12 4
Cuttack	9 14	10 8	..	...	10 8	10 8	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12*	18 6*	...	...	17 12	18 6	90 —	90 —	10 12	10 12
Balasore	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	21 —	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	10 10
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	..	14 —	14 —	100 —	100 —	7 —	7 —
Mánbhum	...	12 —	11 —	...	12 8 to 13 8	12 8 to 13 —	14 — to 15 —	14 — to 16 —	...	...	20 —	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 8	32 —	32 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	10 —
Lohárdaga	7 — to 10 —	7 — to 10 —	...		10 8	10 8	14 —	13 8	...	...	...	...	24 —	24 —	...	...	11 —	11 — to 12 —	16 —	13 —	9 8	10 —	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 —
Palámau	9 9	9 —	15 3	13 8	8 7	8 7	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	16 14	15 3	...	...	11 4	11 4	16 14	13 8	13 8	12 14	...	...	7 2	7 5
Hazaribagh	10 —	10 8	14 8	16 —	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	18 —	16 —	...	...	12 8	14 —	15 —	18 —	13 —	15 —	240 —	240 —	8 —	8 —

* Kalai.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1896—*continued*. (*The figures represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.*)

Districts.	Wheat: Half-month of report.	Wheat: Previous half-month.	Barley: Half-month of report.	Barley: Previous half-month.	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report.	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month.	Rice, Common: Half-month of report.	Rice, Common: Previous half-month.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*): Half-month of report.	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pencillaria spicata*): Half-month of report.	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*): Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi: Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*): Half-month of report.	Kangni or Kakun: Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*): Half-month of report.	Gram: Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*): Half-month of report.	Maize: Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Gadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*): Half-month of report.	Arhar: Previous half-month.	Firewood: Half-month of report.	Firewood: Previous half-month.	Salt: Half-month of report.	Salt: Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued*																										
Behár, south—																										
Monghyr	12 —	12 8	18 —	18 8	8 —	8 8	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	.	..	...		13 8	13 8	16 —	18 —	21 —	21 —	17 —	17 —	126 — to 168 —	126 — to 168 —	10 4	10 4
Gaya	10 4	10 10	15 —	17 —	8 4	9 4	12 —	10 14	15 —	16 —	..	...	16 8	17 8	16 —	16 2	14 8	15 8	.	.	17 —	17 2	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Patna	12 — and 13 —	13 — and 14 —	17 —	17 —	12 —	12 —	14 4	14 4	..	18 —	...	...	22 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	17 —	18 —	19 —	20 —	19 —	20 —	130 —	130 —	10 —	10 —
Shahabad	11 8 and 12 —	11 — and 12 —	17 —	.	10 —	8 —	12 — and 13 8	11 — and 13 —	...	...	..	...		. .	...	..	16 8 and 17 —	16 —	18 —	...	18 —	18 —	160 —	120 —	10 8	10 6
Behár, north—																										
Purnea	3 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	14 —	.		.	..		..	...	21 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	320 —	320 —	10 8	10 8
Bhágalpur	11 15	12 10	17 10	17 10	10 1	10 1	13 14	13 14	.		.	..	..	..	...	..	17 —	17 10	21 7	20 3	16 6	16 6	125 —	125 —	10 1	10 —
Darbhanga	10 8	10 —	19 —	19 —	10 —	10 —	14 8	13 8	..	...	...	...	25 —	20 —	...		14 8	16 —	18 —	17 —	16 —	17 —	160 —	150 —	10 8	10 8
Muzaffarpur	11 —	11 —	17 —	10 —	8 12	8 —	11 4	11 —				..	16 —	...			16 8	15 —	19 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Sáran	11 —	10 8	15 —	15 4	8 4	7 —	13 —	11 —				.	20 —	20 —	16 —	14 —	15 8	15 —	16 —	13 —	17 6	17 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 4
Champáran	11 8	11 8	17 8	17 8	8 8	8 8	14 —	12 8	.	..		...		.		..	16 —	16 —	17 —	16 —	17 —	18 —	180 —	180 —	10 —	10 —
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	9 13	10 9	12 12	14 2	6 8	7 7	9 7	10 12	11 —	13 12	12 —	13 8	17 8	...	10 4	10 4	14 14	15 —	14 4	16 8	12 4	19 1	103 —	118 12	9 7	9 7
Benares	10 13½	10 13½	13 9	13 11	10 4½	9 1	10 9	10 5	13 9	13 11	13 4½	13 13	...	..	12 11	12 11	15 11½	15 13½	16 13	17 1	12 1	12 5	130 —	130 —	9 4½	9 4½
Ghazipur	10 4	10 4	14 —	15 —	7 12	7 12	11 —	11 —	.	15 —	15 8	14 —	..		13 8	13 —	15 8	15 —	18 —	17 —	14 —	14 8	100 —	240 —	9 —	9 8
Jaunpur	11 —	0 12	14 6	15 —	7 —	7 —	10 12	11 —	..		.		19 —	..	..	..	14 8	15 —	16 8	..	15 —	16 —	170 —	170 —	10 —	10 —
Allahabad	10 8	10 14	13 —	13 8	7 8	7 8	11 4	11 12	14 —	14 —	11 8	11 12	...	...	14 —	9 —	15 —	15 12	17 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	100 —	100 —	10 —	10 —
Central—																										
Bánda	11 4	11 4	11 —	12 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —	14 8	14 4	12 8	.	..	...	...	...	14 —	14 4	15 —	15 4	11 8	11 8	200 —	200 —	10 4	10 4
Fatehpur	11 —	10 12	14 4	14 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	...		..	.	19 —	.	...	..	14 12	14 8			12 12	12 12	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	11 2	10 11	13 1	12 10	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	12 13	13 3	11 8	11 8			20 —		13 9	14 13	13 11	15 —	11 8	12 8	120 —	120 —	10 4	10 4
Jalaun	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	12 8	12 4	15 —	14 4	7 4	7 4	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 —	..	.	...	...	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 8	17 —	16 8	17 8	17 —	140 —	140 —	11 12	11 8
Jhánsi	11 8	11 12	14 3	14 12	8 —	9 —	10 1	10 —	14 14	15 —	14 6	.	...				13 6	13 12	15 8	15 8	12 4	12 12	100 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Etáwah	11 4	12 4	13 12	14 4	5 8	5 8	10 8	11 —	15 8	14 8	14 8	14 8	17 —	18 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 4	15 —	20 8	14 —	15 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Farukhabad	11 12	11 —	14 5	13 —	5 8	5 6	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 —	9 —	9 12	...	..	...		13 5	13 —	14 8	...	12 —	11 8	120 —	320 —	11 8	11 4
Mainpuri	12 3	12 10	14 5	14 8	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	10 —	10 —			16 —	16 —	14 7	14 8	16 8	15 13	13 —	13 2	160 —	160 —	11 4	11 4
Etah	12 14	13 2	16 2	16 2	6 —	6 —	9 8	9 8	...	..	12 8	12 8	15 8	15 8	10 8	9 8	15 4	15 12	17 4	17 —	13 8	13 8	160 —	160 —	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Meerut	13 8	13 4	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	17 —	17 —	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —
Agra	12 8	12 8	15 4	15 —	5 —	5 —	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	12 12	12 12	...	...	11 —	11 8	15 —	15 —	17 8	17 8	12 8	12 8	110 —	110 —	11 8	11 8
Muttra	12 8	12 8	14 8	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	14 12	...	...	18 8	18 8	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —
Aligarh	12 12	12 12	14 12	14 12	5 —	5 —	8 —	10 —	14 8	15 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	14 12	14 12	19 —	19 8	13 —	13 —	140 —	140 —	11 —	11 —
Bulandshahr	13 8	13 7	15 4	15 4	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	16 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	...	.	13 —	13 —	15 4	15 2	16 —	16 —	12 8	13 —	120 —	120 —	11 4	11 8
Sub-montane, east—																										
Ballia	10 —	10 8	15 —	15 —	9 —	7 8	11 —	10 —	..	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	...	17 8	18 —	115 —	115 —	11 —	11 —
Azamgarh	10 14	10 14	14 4	14 4	7 8	7 —	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	..	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	10 13	10 13	13 8	13 8	9 7	9 —	12 2	11 11	11 11	11 11	10 13	10 13	19 12	17 2	18 —	16 3	14 12	14 6	19 12	18 —	12 13	12 13	144 —	144 —	9 10	9 10
Basti	11 8	11 8	14 8	14 8	9 4	8 12	11 4	10 10	13 —	13 —	...	...	18 —	16 —	11 4	10 4	14 12	15 —	19 —	16 12	14 2	14 8	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane, west—																										
Shahjahánpur	11 12	11 12	15 —	15 —	7 4	7 4	10 12	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 —	20 —	14 4	14 4	...	..	12 4	12 4	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Budaun	11 15	11 14	13 14	13 11	6 10	7 2	8 13	8 15	14 8	13 —	11 3	10 13	16 4	17 —	15 8	11 —	14 2	13 9	14 13	14 8	11 7	11 2	161 —	176 —	10 12	10 7
Pilibhit	11 6	11 14	15 8	16 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	13 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 8	14 8	18 —	...	13 2	10 8	160 —	100 —	11 —	11 —

Bareli	11 3	11 3	13 8	13 8	4 11	4 11	8 13	8 13	12 14	13 3	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 8	12 8	13 8	12 14	12 14	12 14	10 9	10 9	137 8	137 8	10 —	10 —
Moradabad	11 6	11 3	13 12	14 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	14 13	14 3	11 12	11 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	14 4	14 2	14 12	14 4	12 —	12 2	140 —	140 —	11 —	11 —
Bijnor	12 2	12 10	12 6	14 1	9 —	8 —	9 9	9 4	...	14 1	...	...	...	...	...	..	13 8	14 1	...	...	13 8	14 1	112 8	112 8	11 —	11 —
Muzaffarnagar	14 —	14 —	15 6	15 6	5 8	5 8	10 8	9 15	16 8	16 8	...	...	...	..	...	..	15 —	15 1	...	...	12 2	12 2	110 —	110 —	11 —	11 4
Saharanpur	13 2	12 14	15 5	15 —	5 6	5 6	9 2	9 2	16 2	16 2	10 12	10 12	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2	15 5	15 1	16 2	15 9	13 6	13 6	118 —	118 —	11 4	11 4
Dehra Dun	11 13	11 8	13 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	14 4	14 —	...	...	13 10	14 —	14 4	14 —	12 —	12 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Hills—																										
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	16 4	17 8	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	12 8	..	.	...	...	13 —	12 14	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	7 —	7 —
Almora	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	7 4	7 4	8 —	8 —	..	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	9 12‖	9 12‖	...	.	9 —‡	9 —‡	120 —	120 —	7 8	7 8
Garhwal	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...		...	...		..		...	8 —	8 —	...	.	6 —	6 —	160 —	160 —	6 —	6 —
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partabgarh	11 8	11 4	14 8	14 10	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	..	..	..	.	20 —	19 —	..	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 4	12 —	140 —	140 —	11 —	11 —
Sultanpur	11 8	11 —	14 8	13 8	7 8	7 8	11 —	10 12	.	..	10 —	10 —	20 —	..	.	..	14 8	13 8	...	...	16 8	15 8	160 —	160 —	10 12	10 12
Rae Bareli	12 —	11 8	15 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	20 —	17 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	15 12	10 —	7 8	12 —	12 12	200 —	200 —	11 —	11 —
Unao	12 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —		..	...	.	14 8	14 —	18 —	13 —	13 8	13 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Lucknow	11 4	11 4	14 —	13 4	6 —	6 —	10 4	10 4	14 4	13 8	12 8	11 8	14 12	14 8	21 —	15 —	14 4	14 4	15 —	13 12	16 12	16 4	110 —	110 —	11 —	11 —
Hardoi	12 4	12 4	14 —	14 4	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	...	..	..	..	.	...	..	...	14 4	14 4	..	...	13 —	13 —	200 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	11 8	11 5	15 —	15 —	10 8	10 8	12 4	12 4		..	..	...	..	..	15 —	13 8	15 4	14 9	...	..	13 8	13 8	150 —	150 —	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	11 —	11 —	11 8	11 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	22 —	22 5	9 —	9 —	13 12	13 10½	14 —	14 —	13 8	12 12	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Gonda	11 9½	11 8	14 4	14 —	11 4	11 6	11 12	12 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	.	.	8 —	8 —	15 4	15 4	15 —	15 —	17 8	17 8	200 —	200 —	10 4	10 8
Bahraich	12 —	12 8	16 —	17 8	10 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	16 8	16 —	12 —	11 —	20 —	21 —	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	14 —	17 8	18 —	19 —	160 —	160 —	10 4	10 4
Sitapur	11 8	11 8	15 —	14 8	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	.	...	...	..	.	...	21 —	21 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Kheri	11 6	11 —	15 8	16 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 8	...	...			29 —	...	10 —	10 —	13 12	13 12	...	..	16 —	16 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partabgarh	14 6	14 6	21 14	21 14	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	21 4	21 4	11 4	11 4		.	...	..	18 2	18 2	27 8	28 12	25 —	25 —	...	...	13 13	13 13
Banswara	17 8	17 8	20 —	21 —	7 8	6 4	13 12	12 8	.	...		..			.		23 12	25 —	50 —	50 —	...	...	.		10 —	10 —
Meywar (Udaipur)	12 1½	12 1½	17 9	10 12½	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	9 6	22 10½	21 14	14 13½	14 13½	*Nil*	*Nil*	14 1	14 13½	14 1	14 7½	25 0	26 9	10 15	10 8½	160 —	160 —	10 8½	10 8½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 —	12 8	26 —	28 —			13 —	12 8		..							20 —	20 —	38 —	35 —	..	...	§	§	11 —	11 —
Sirohi	11 —	11 —	18 —	18 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	6 —	14 —	14 —	...	..	...	...	15 —	15 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	160 —	160 —	11 8	11 8
Erinpura	12 5	11 13	19 5	19 —		.	8 10	8 10	16 —	13 8	16 —	14 4	.	.	..		14 6	15 4	...	.		...	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —
Ajmere	12 8	12 —	17 12	16 8	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	17 8	10 8	14 8	14 8	..	...	15 —	15 —	13 12	14 4	18 —	17 8	...	.	90 —	90 —	12 8	12 8
Abu	{11-5 & 12 10}	11 8½	16 8	15 12	6 —	5 14	7 8	7 5	..	...	12 8	12 2	..	...	.	.	13 8	13 8	...	...	..	...	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Kishangarh	12 4	12 8	17 12	17 12	6 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	17 8	17 4	14 4	13 12	†	†	†	†	15 8	14 4	17 —	17 12	†	†	•	•	12 8	12 12
Bundi	16 —	16 —	24 —	26 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	10 8	23 —	22 —	..	..	...	...	...	..	18 8	20 —	..	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	10 4	10 4
Kotah	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	..	...	...	.	16 —	16 —	18 —	20 —	18 —	20 —	240 —	240 —	10 —	10 —
Jhallawar	12 2½	12 2½	16 1½	16 1½	7 1½	7 1½	10 3½	10 4	17 9	17 7	13 6	13 6	...	..	14 4½	14 2½	13 13	14 7	20 11	21 12½	11 —	11 —	175 —	175 —	9 3	9 5
Tonk	12 11	12 6	15 4	15 6	5 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	15 10	15 12	..	..	...	...	.	.	13 12	13 2		...	.	...	100 —	100 —	10 2	10 2
Jaipur	13 4	12 12	17 8	17 —	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	17 8	16 8	15 —	13 4	†	†	17 —	16 —	{15-4 & 17 —}	{13-12 & 14 12}	18 —	17 8	19 —	19 8	95 —	100 —	12 8	12 8
Karauli	13 7	13 12	15 10	15 10	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	15 10	15 —	13 7	14 6	...	...	13 12	15 —	14 6	14 6		.	18 2	17 8	300 —	300 —	10 15	10 15
Dholpur	12 2½	12 4½	14 14½	14 13½	8 7	8 7	9 11½	10 2	15 2	14 15½	13 7	13 8	...	...	13 8	14 10	14 9	14 10			18 4½	17 15½	157 8	157 8	11 13	11 13
Bharatpur	11 14	11 14	14 10	14 7	5 2½	5 2½	5 5½	5 5½	13 13	12 14	13 —	12 12	...	...	12 12	[illegible]	13 10	13 11	14 —	14 8	16 —	16 —	140 —	140 —	11 8	11 8
Alwar	13 7½	13 2½	10 7½	16 1	6 10	6 10	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	...	..	11 8	11 8	16 7½	10 9	15 8	16 4½	17 8	17 8	140 —	140 —	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	14 3	14 —	20 —	19 0	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	18 12	18 12	17 8	17 8	.	..	..	.	10 0	16 0			..	..	130 —	180 —	11 8	11 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	13 —	12 8		..	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	17 —	17 —	12 8	12 —	†	†	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	...	11 —	11 8	110 —	100 —	13 —	13 —
Balmer	11 —	10 2	..	.	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8		..	17 14	16 4	..	...	...	..	11 6	11 6	..		..	..	200 —	260 —	13 —	13 —
Anadra	{12-13 & 14 2}	13 —		...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	.	..	13 15	14 —	...	...	...	..	14 8	14 4	...		...	..	...	...	12 —	12 —
Shahpura	13 —	13 4	18 4	18 12	9 4	9 8	10 8	10 8	15 —	18 —	15 —	16 —	..	..	...	..	14 —		19 8	18 4	..	..	160 —	160 —	11 10	11 6
Western—																										
Jodhpur	{10-10 & 11 9}	10 12½	17 8	16 4	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	17 8	15 —	13 12	11 14	..	...	...	...	14 6	14 4	17 8	16 4	10 —	10 —	...	..	13 2	13 2
Jaisalmer	10 —	10 —	.	..	6 12	6 8	9 —	9 —	12 4	12 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	..	11 —	11 4	...	...	.	..	160 —	160 —	21 —	21 —
Bikanir	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	11 7½	10 8	..	..		...	13 7	13 10	.	.	10 —	10 —	80 —	80 —	11 8	11 8
Central India—																										
Indore	12 4	12 —	13 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 4	18 —	17 12	15 8	16 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	12 12	18 10	19 —	18 —	18 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Neemuch Cantonment	13 6	13 6			6 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	21 —	21 —	14 8	16 —	†	†	...	...	14 8	14 8	...	..	12 —	12 —	120 —	120 —	12 4	11 12
Guna	11 4	11 12	14 12	13 4	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	14 —	15 12	...	...	...	...	.	...	13 8	14 12	15 8	16 —	...	...	210 —	210 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior	11 5½	11 0¾	13 4½	14 5½	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	14 1½	14 1½	13 4½	13 4½	...	...	17 —	12 12	10 12	10 12	¶	¶	12 3½	12 3½	191 4	191 4	11 4½	11 6½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Husked. § One anna per bundle. ‖ Unhusked. ¶ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF AUGUST 1896—*continued* (*The figures represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.*)

Districts.	Wheat. Half-month of report.	Wheat. Previous half-month.	Barley. Half-month of report.	Barley. Previous half-month.	Rice. Best sort. Half-month of report.	Rice. Best sort. Previous half-month.	Rice. Common. Half-month of report.	Rice. Common. Previous half-month.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Half-month of report.	Jawar or Cholum. Previous half-month.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Half-month of report.	Bajra or Cumbu. Previous half-month.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Firewood. Half-month of report.	Firewood. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	†	†	†	†	18 —	18 —	†	†	†	†	100 —	100 —	11 8	11 8
Ferozepur	14 —	13 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	17 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	110 —	110 —	12 —	12 12
Central—																										
Lahore	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	16 —	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	16 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	15 —	15 —	11 —	10 —	95 —	95 —	13 4	12 14
Gujránwála	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	†	†	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	†	‡	95 —	95 —	13 —	13 —
Gujrát	15 —	16 —	16 —	19 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	15 —	16 —	15 —	16 —	†	†	10 —	10 —	15 —	17 —	15 —	15 —	†	†	110 —	100 —	14 —	14 —
Jhelum	14 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	*	*	*	*	16 —	17 —	17 —	17 —	*	*	120 —	120 —	14 —	14 —
South-eastern—																										
Gurgáon	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	†	†	†	†	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	18 —	19 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Delhi	13 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	†	†	10 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	90 —	90 —	11 8	11 8
Rohtak	12 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	11 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	17 —	18 —	14 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Karnál	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Sub-montane—																										
Ambala	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	‡	‡	130 —	130 —	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	14 —	14 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	17 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	†	†	15 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	12 —	13 —	110 —	120 —	12 —	13 —
Jalandhar	15 —	15 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 —	16 —	17 —	‡	‡	100 —	100 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshiárpur	15 —	16 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	10 —	10 —	120 —	120 —	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	15 —	16 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	20 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	18 —	18 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —
Amritsar	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	17 —	17 —	11 —	11 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	10 —	17 —	15 —	15 —	†	†	110 —	110 —	12 —	12 —
Siálkot	14 —	14 —	18 —	19 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 —	16 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	13 8	12 —
Hills—																										
Simla	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	8 8	8 —
Kángra	14 —	13 —	23 —	22 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	†	†	†	†	20 —	20 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	13 —	16 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	100 —	100 —	10 —	10 —
Northern—																										
Ráwalpindi	13 —	13 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	18 —	18 —	15 —	15 —	*	*	11 —	11 —	15 —	16 —	15 —	6 —	*	*	75 —	75 —	13 8	13 8
Hazára	13 —	14 —	19 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†	‡	‡	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	†	†	81 —	81 —	11 8	11 8
Peshawar	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	78 —	78 —	21 —	21 —
Kohát	13 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	†	†	†	†	13 —	13 —	14 —	15 —	‡	‡	102 —	102 —	21 11	24 4
Bannu	15 —	16 —	19 —	22 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	18 —	15 —	15 —	90 —	90 —	29 —	29 —
Western—																										
Sháhpur	14 —	14 —	18 —	18 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	20 —	20 —	18 —	16 —	15 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	†	†	160 —	160 —	13 —	13 —
Jhang	13 —	14 —	17 —	18 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	16 —	12 —	14 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	10 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —
Multán	13 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	†	†	80 —	80 —	12 8	12 8
Montgomery	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	‡	‡	†	†	‡	‡	†	†	16 —	10 —	*	*	10 —	10 —	230 —	230 —	12 —	12 —
Dera Ismail Khan	15 —	15 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	8 —	13 —	14 —	13 —	12 —	‡	‡	4 —	4 —	15 —	16 —	‡	‡	10 —	10 —	134 —	134 —	20 —	20 —
Muzaffargarh	15 —	15 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	15 —	15 —	‡	‡	9 —	9 —	140 —	140 —	12 —	12 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	13 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	15 —	14 —	18 —	15 —	16 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	125 —	125 —	16 4	16 4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	...	...	13 —	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	91 —	91 —	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	14 8	14 8	‡	‡	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	106 11	102 6	12 5	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 8	10 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	200 —	200 —	12 —	12 —
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	14 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	...	‡	‡	‡	...	...	13 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —
Upper Sind Frontier	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 8	16 —	16 —	‡	‡	...	...	14 8	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —
Quetta	11 8	12 2	13 8	13 12	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	12 8	12 10	...	‡	6 —	6 —	12 —	12 —	14 8	15 —	9 —	9 —	71 —	77 9	9 —	9 —

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 2	10 2	17 1	17 1	15 —	15 —	21 9	21 9	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	11 4	11 4	312 —	312 —	10 10	10 10
Ratnágiri	9 7	9 7	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 13	12 3	15 10	15 10	13 4	13 4	16 7	16 7	...	...	9 10	12 6	...	...	10 13	10 13	112 —	134 6	10 6	11 11
Alibág (Kolába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 9	12 9	•	•	12 12	12 12	•	•	...	..	11 1	11 1	...	...	9 10	9 10	89 10	89 10	11 14	11 14
Bombay	13 10	13 10	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 6	11 1	15 15	15 15	13 15	13 15	15 12	15 12	...	...	11 4	13 2	...	...	10 3	10 3	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9
Tanna	10 1	9 9	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	•	•	11 11	11 11	•	•	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	10 1	10 1	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	14 11	14 11	...	..	12 7	12 7	13 6	13 6	28 5	28 5	20 8	20 8			...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	11 12	11 12	80 —	80 —	11 4	11 4
Belgaum	14 3	14 11	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 10	12 1	25 15	25 15	20 —	20 15		—	...	...	12 8	12 —	...	...	11 11	11 11	49 15	59 7	10 12	10 12
Satara	13 12	13 12	...	...	9 —	8 13	10 2	10 2	17 12	17 6	15 4	15 9	30 —	32 —	...	..	14 8	14 8	...	...	13 2	12 12	67 9	70 1	10 6	10 9
Sholapur	14 7	14 14	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 11	11 11	25 —	25 —	17 14	19 11	•	•	...	...	15 5	16 3	...	...	14 —	14 —	80 —	80 —	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	15 8	16 —	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 1	11 14	25 3	25 3	21 2	21 2	• ...	...	...	...	15 3	16 1	...	...	10 14	10 14	80 —	80 —	10 9	10 9
Poona	12 13	12 13	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	20 —	20 —	16 2	16 2	14 13	14 13	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	11 15	11 15	81 1	81 1	11 5	11 5
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 12	13 12	..	...	8 13	8 13	9 13	9 13	23 6	23 6	19 —	19 —	•	•	...	...	15 5	15 4	...	..	13 5	12 10	80 —	80 —	11 —	11 11
Nasik	12 15	12 15	...	..	8 2	7 6	10 4	8 12	•	...	15 9	15 9	20 10	23 —	...	...	12 13	14 4	...	..	10 11	10 —	91 7	107 —	12 1	12 1
Dhulia (Khandesh)	13 2	14 —	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	22 7	22 7	18 6	18 6	•	•	...	...	10 12	11 9	...	...	12 7	12 7	80 —	80 —	11 6	10 9
Guzerat—																										
Surat	10 3	10 3	...	..	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	16 3	16 3	12 —	12 —	•	•	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	..	11 2	11 2	78 15	78 15	12 —	12 —
Broach	11 —	11 —	...		8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	12 —	•	•	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	101 —	101 —	13 4	13 4
Kaira	12 —	12 —	..	...	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	19 —	17 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	..	11 8	11 8	106 11	106 11	12 —	12 —
Baroda Cantonment	10 —	10 —	..	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	..	...	10 8	10 8	91 7	91 7	11 8	11 8
Ahmadabad	11 —	12 —	.	.	9 8	9 —	11 —	10 8	17 —	17 —	14 8	15 —	17 8	17 —	...	..	14 —	15 —		..	11 —	11 —	80 —	80 —	13 8	13 8
Godhra (Panch Maháls)	12 —	12 —	.	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	..	..	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	..	...	16 —	16 —		...	10 8	10 8	182 —	182 —	12 —	12 —
Disa Cantonment	13 8	13 8	...		7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	•	•	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	128 8	98 7	11 —	11 —
Kathiawár—																										
Rájkot	12 5	12 5	..		5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	14 2	14 11	13 1	12 8	•	..	..		10 —	11 2			9 —	9 —	80 —	80 —	60 —	60 —
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	12 13	12 13	•		6 13	6 13	10 9	10 9	18 2	19 1	..	...		...	.	...	12 13	13 8	..		11 10	11 10	100 —	100 —	10 14	10 14
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant	11 4	11 8	...	.	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	17 8	17 8	•	•	.	...	13 —	13 —	..	..	•	•	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshangabad	12 —	12 4	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 —	9 —	14 15	14 11		.	..	.	...	...	13 8	13 12	.	.	10 4	10 4	160 —	160 —	9 8	9 8
Betul	12 11	12 11	..				10 4	10 4	14 6	14 6	.	..	..	...	.	...	13 1	13 1	.	...	9 —	9 —	240 —	240 —	8 12	8 12
Chhindwára	12 11	12 11	...	.	8 14	8 14	10 —		14 6	14 6		.	.	...	..	...	14 4	14 4	.	..	9 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Nágpur	12 8	13 2	...	...	10 —	9 6	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	..	...	...	...	..	...	13 12	13 12	.	...	12 8	12 8	115 —	115 —	10 —	10 —
Wardha	14 9	14 9			7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	20 —	20 —			..	...	.	...	13 5	13 5	..	...	13 5	13 5	120 —	120 —	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	10 11	10 11	.	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13	...	..	...	...	..	...	12 —	12 —		...	10 1	10 1	160 —	160 —	9 2	9 2
Saugor	11 4	11 4	...	..	8 5	8 5	8 10	8 10	15 —	15 —	...	..	...	...	...	...	13 7	13 7	...	...	...	19 6	130 —	130 —	9 2	9 2
Damoh	9 —	10 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 2	8 5	12 —	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	.	9 —	320 —	240 —	9 —	9 2
Jubbulpore	12 —	12 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 8	12 —	...	..	.	..	...	...	..	.	13 —	13 —	..		11 8	11 8	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 12
Mandla	10 —	11 —	...	.	8 —	8 —	9 —	11 —	.	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	200 —	200 —	9 —	9 —
Seoni	13 —	14 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	..	...	13 —	13 3	...	...	11 —	11 —	190 —	190 —	8 9	8 —
Bálághát	11 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	.	...	...	...	..	..	...	13 —	13 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	120 —	130 —	9 —	9 —
Bhandara	12 8	12 8	...	..	...	...	11 4	11 4		...	..	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	240 —	230 —	9 8	9 8
Chánda	15 7	15 7	...		...	..	11 6	11 6	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	...	...	11 15	...	320 —	320 —	...	...
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	12 3	12 3	...	...	10 2	10 2	12 5	12 5		...	...		..	...	...	...	10 15	10 7	...	...	.	10 15	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Raipur	14 8	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 8	14 —	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	100 —	100 —	9 —	9 —
Sambalpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 8	14 8		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	..	...	9 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	9 4	9 4
Berar—																										
Buldána	13 —	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	24 8	25 8	19 —	20 —	...	...	.	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	182 —	182 —	9 8	10 [illegible]
Básim	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	28 —	27 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	75 —	70 —	9 —	9 —
Akola	12 8	12 8	...	...	5 8	5 12	7 8	7 8	22 —	23 —		...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 8	12 —	...	—	12 8	106 —	106 —	10 8	11 —
Ellichpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	18 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	• ..	...	15 —	15 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	21 —	21 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	90 —	90 —	11 —	11 —
Wun	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	18 —	18 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	10 8	11 4	•	•	6 3	6 3	8 12	8 12	18 13½	18 13½	23 —	23 —	20 1	21 7	•	•	12 15	12 15	•	•	17 12	17 12	110 —	115 —	8 12	[illegible]
Bolarum &	11 11	11 11	•	•	7 —	7 —	8 12	8 12	19 13	19 13	•	•	•	•	•	•	14 —	13 9	•	•	•	...	116 14	116 14	8 14	[illegible]
Chadarghát	12 —	12 —	•	•	9 13	7 —	11 4	10 8	20 —	20 4	20 —	20 —	•	•	•	•	14 8	14 8	•	•	•	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Best sort.		Common.		(Sorghum vulgare).		Cumbu (Pencillaria spicata).		Ragi (Eleusine coracana).		Italian millet (Setaria italica).		Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum).		Maize (Zea Mays).		Thur, Cadjan pea (Cajanus indicus).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	11 10	11 10
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	20 —	19 2	22 5	22 5	23 —	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 13	109 13	10 11	10 11
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 10	10 10
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	21 6	21 10	19 11	19 11	23 14	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216 5	216 5	10 14	10 14
Central—																										
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	30 14	30 6	...	...	30 —	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	85 2	85 2	10-13 & 12-2	10-13 & 12-2
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	27 5	27 5	...	...	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 8	11 8
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	22 2	22 2	*	*	27 —	27 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 13	11 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	27 6	27 6	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	10-2 & 11-10	10-2 & 11-10
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	26 —	26 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	10 8	10 —
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 10	...	...	25 11	25 11	25 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 —	12 —
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 —	24 —	25 —	...	...	25 8	27 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 2	12 2
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 2	13 11	13 11	*	*	19 14	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	20 13	25 13	*	*	25 —	26 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	20 3	20 3	...	...	23 2	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	94 5	94 5	13 5	13 5
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 14	91 14	12 14	12 11
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 11	21 13	20 14	19 13	21 6	25 11	27 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 2	12 2
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 2	...	...	24 10	23 2	23 14	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 —	209 —	12 13	12 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	14 3	...	...	26 2	26 2	27 3	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...		13 2	12 11	21 11	20 —	22 14	22 14	24 3	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	122 8	131 3	11 5	11 5
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 13	13 13
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	13 2	19 6	21 2	19 2	20 10	21 11	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 2	13 2	13 2
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	8 —	8 8	9 4	9 4	39 —	39 —	25 —	25 —	29 —	29 —	25 —	25 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	96 —	96 —	10 —	10 —
Bangalore	11 8	11 8	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	9 7	9 1	22 13	22 8	...	...	20 6	27 1	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	14 8	14 2	96 —	90 —	10 —	10 —
Kolar	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	27 —	27 —	17 8	17 8	31 —	29 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	192 —	192 —	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	12 8	12 8	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	32 —	32 —	32 —	32 —	41 —	40 —	11 8	12 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	224 —	224 —	10 —	10 8
Hassan	...	...	11 —	11 —	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 8	20 —	21 —	...	...	32 —	32 —	...	...	9 6	10 8	...	...	10 —	17 —	144 —	144 —	8 —	8 8
Kadur	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	32 —	32 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —
Shimoga	11 —	11 9	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 10	12 10	33 10	33 10	...	...	45 2	45 2	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	274 —	274 —	10 8	10 8
Chitaldrug	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	9 —	14 —	12 —	40 —	40 —	26 —	26 —	44 —	42 —	40 —	40 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	103 —	173 —	9 —	9 —
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	25 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	15 8	...	...	...	...	110 —	110 —	9 —	9 —
Aden	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	65 5	65 5	32 —	32 —

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 7th October, 1896.

No. 1524.—Under the provisions of section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt the retainers of Raja Raghoji Rao of Deor in the Central Provinces from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of that Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war-rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, subject to such orders as the Chief Commissioner may issue regarding the number of weapons and of retainers to be included within this order of exemption.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 8th October, 1896.

No. 747.—Mr. J. R. Maconachie has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 23rd August 1896.

The 9th October, 1896.

No. 753.—Mr. W. C. Benett is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 24th October 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

MEDICAL.

The 9th October, 1896.

No. 894.—With reference to the Notification in this Department No. 167, dated the 18th June 1895, Surgeon-Major S. J. Thomson, I.M.S. (Bengal), is confirmed in the appointment of Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office from Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. Hutcheson, M.D.

SANITARY.

The 5th October, 1896.

No. 259.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the sixth day of October, 1896, as the day on which the said Act shall come into force.

No. 260.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 19, sub-section (1), of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to order that every pilgrim ship shall contain, in the first or upper between-deck, at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet, and, in the second or lower between-deck, at least sixteen superficial feet and ninety-six cubic feet, of space available for each pilgrim.

No. 261.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5, clause (1), of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, in the computation of pilgrims for the purposes of the said Act and the rules thereunder, two persons of the age of one year and upwards and under the age of twelve years shall, unless otherwise expressly provided, count as one pilgrim.

No. 262.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 58 of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules:

1. In these rules "the Inspector" means the officer appointed by the Local Government under section 8, or the person authorized by such officer as aforesaid under section 9, of the Pilgrim Ships Act (XIV of 1895), hereinafter referred to as "the Act," and "section" means a section of the said Act.

2. The Inspector shall, on receiving the notice required by section 8, himself proceed, or give written authority to some competent person on his behalf, to inspect the ship, her provisions, medical stores, equipments, ventilation, fittings, etc., and shall satisfy himself by such inspection that they meet all prescribed requirements.

3. The certificates A and B required under sections 11 and 12 shall be given in Forms Nos. I and II appended to these rules and that required under section 24 in Form III.

4. No certificate under section 12 shall be granted between May 20th and September 20th in any year in respect of a ship of a tonnage of less than 500 registered tons, or which is not capable of steaming at least eight knots an hour in ordinary monsoon weather; nor shall such a certificate be given unless all the arrangements required by these rules have been made to the entire satisfaction of the Inspector.

5. The Inspector shall see that in all cases where the number of pilgrims exceeds 100, the Medical Officer of the ship is present at the official inspection and that such Medical Officer has had an opportunity of satisfying himself as to the completeness of the arrangements made for the accommodation and care of the pilgrims under these rules; and shall require such Medical Officer to furnish a certificate to that effect in Form X and to sign the second of the certificates prescribed by rule 57.

Boats, anchors and cables.

6. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with boats, two of which shall be life-boats, according to the following scale :

Registered tonnage of steam-ship.	Number of boats not less than	Minimum cubic contents of life-boats. Feet	Minimum cubic contents of all the boats of the ship.
Less than 800 tons	5	330	1,730
800 tons and less than 1,000 tons	6	330	2,045
1,000 tons and less than 1,250 tons	6	900	2,545
1,250 tons and less than 1,500 tons	6	900	3,000
1,500 tons and upwards ...	7	928	3,600

NOTE —The cubic contents of the boats in the above table are ascertained by multiplying their outside length, their outside width and their inside depth together, and then the product by 0.6.

(*2*) Every boat shall be supplied with two fresh-water breakers, two small tin-lined lockers fitted under the side seats in the stern and each capable of holding about 50 lbs. of biscuit, and a tightly spread canvas cover.

(*3*) Every boat shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, with masts, sails, painters, oars, rowlocks or tholes, rudder and tiller, boat hooks, plugs and breakers, all properly secured

(*4*) A hatchet or tomahawk shall be kept in each end of every life-boat, in good order and secured by a lanyard, a life-jacket or belt for each oarsman, and one for the cockswain, shall also be provided and a life-line in loops shall run round the outside of the boat and be securely made fast.

7. Boat drill shall be practised at least once a week.

8. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with three bower anchors of such weight, and with cables of such length, size and material as are, in the judgment of the Inspector, sufficient.

Instruments for purposes of navigation.

9. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with—

(*a*) not less than three good ship's compasses and two boat's compasses and with a record of the deviation of her compasses on every point, entered in the log-book ;

(*b*) Admiralty or Indian Government charts and sailing directions suitable for the voyage she is about to undertake ;

(*c*) Not less than two chronometers and not less than two sextants or quadrants and barometers, one of the latter being a mercurial barometer ;

(*d*) A deep-sea leadline and lead.

Apparatus for extinguishing fires and precautions against fire.

10. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with—

(*a*) hose capable of being connected with the engines of the ship, and adapted for extinguishing fire in any part thereof ; and

(*b*) fire-buckets in the proportion of three for every 100 tons of tonnage up to 600, and two for every 100 tons above 600 : Provided that not more than 50 fire-buckets need under any circumstances be carried.

(2) If fire-annihilators or fire-engines are carried, they shall be placed by the Master in charge of one of the principal officers of the ship and the ship's carpenter, who shall be held responsible that they, with the buckets and other fire apparatus, are kept in a state fit for immediate use *

11. As soon as possible after leaving port, the officers and crew shall be divided into parties and assigned to stations in case of fire; and fire-drill shall be practised at convenient times and at least once a week.

12. Immediately before leaving port, the passengers shall be called on to deliver up whatever lucifer matches, gunpowder or other inflammable articles they may have with them.

13. No naked lights shall on any account be used in the hold or store-rooms or in the between-decks, except under trustworthy superintendence. No person shall be allowed to read in bed with a naked light. Smoking between-decks is strictly prohibited.

14. Cases containing spirits shall never be opened in the hold, but may be hoisted on deck for the purpose.

Appliances for saving life and making signals of distress.

15. Every pilgrim ship shall be provided, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, with a supply of life-buoys, with lines attached, of which not less than six shall be kept readily available on deck, and with inextinguishable lights fitted for attachment to the life-buoys. Every pilgrim ship shall also be supplied with an approved life-belt or other similar approved article of equal buoyancy suitable for being worn on the person, for each person on board, and such life-belts or other articles as aforesaid shall be so placed, to the satisfaction of the Inspector, as to be readily accessible.

EXPLANATION.—An "approved life belt" means a belt which does not require to be inflated before use and which is capable of floating in water for 24 hours with at least 15 lbs of iron suspended from it.†

16. Life-buoys shall be secured by toggle and becket or any similar method allowing of ready release, but shall not be lashed or seized to the vessel.

17. Every pilgrim ship shall carry such quantity of rockets and blue lights or other signals as the Inspector may deem adequate.

Fittings and other appliances to be provided in the upper and between-decks.

18. The Inspector shall see that sufficient ventilators are provided for the between-decks to give each pilgrim (a) in the first or upper between-deck 5 square inches, and (b) in the second or lower between-deck 10 square inches of ventilation-area exclusive of hatches and side scuttles, and so placed as to afford an equable diffusion of air through all parts. The ventilators of the second between-deck must act separately from those of the first between-deck, and, if pilgrims are carried on a second or lower between-deck, such lower between-deck shall be ventilated by artificial ventilation, such as Blackman's ventilator or a thermantidote approved of by the Inspector. The Inspector shall also see (i) that all air-holes affording a means of communication between the hold and the between-decks are closed so as to shut off, as completely as possible, the escape of foul air from the bilge, or steam from the cargo, into the between-decks; (ii) that the foul air from the hold and the between-decks respectively is carried in separate shafts above the uppermost deck; and (iii) that all ventilating shafts and tubes for the hold are so arranged as to act quite independently of those for the between-decks.

19. In the absence of hollow iron masts or other means of ventilating the hold, there shall be fitted at least four cowl-headed tubes (of a size to be approved by the Inspector) leading from the lower hold to the open air on the upper deck.

20 Every cowl-headed tube shall be provided with a strong plug for use, if necessary, in bad weather.

* Fire engines should be worked once a week to keep them in proper order.

† Life-belts should be cut out 2 inches under the armpits, and so fitted as to remain securely in place when put on.

21. Such provision shall be made for affording light to the between-decks as the circumstances of the case may, in the judgment of the Inspector, require. The pilgrims shall, moreover, have the free and unimpeded use of the whole of every hatchway situated over the space appropriated to their use, and over each hatchway there shall be erected such a booby-hatch or other substantial covering as shall, in the opinion of such Inspector, afford the greatest amount of light and air and of protection from sun and wet as the case will admit of.

22. The upper deck of every pilgrim ship shall be either of wood, or of iron or steel sheathed with wood and caulked.

23. Each hatchway shall be provided with a large tarpaulin tent which can in bad weather be spread well over it and securely fastened so as to keep out rain and let in fresh air, and in fine weather be rolled up and put out of the way; and shall, except where arrangements exist for lowering the derrick boom in a way which will serve the purpose, also be fitted with a strong iron or wooden A-shaped frame for the support of such tent.

24. Every pilgrim ship shall have poop, quarter deck, waist and forecastle awnings complete and in good order, and six windsails distributed as the Inspector may direct. The awning and windsails shall be kept up so long as the weather does not render this impossible.

25. Strong ladders 2½ feet wide with hand rails of a convenient height shall be provided for every hatchway used as such and not merely as a ventilator; and, as additional means for women and children to hold on by, knotted hand-ropes shall be fastened conveniently near the ladders.

26. Hooks for hanging the required number of lanterns shall be fixed at convenient distances apart.

27. The space to be occupied by pilgrims must be kept clear from obstruction of any kind whatever, thoroughly clean and dry; and nothing, except life-belts with the consent of the Inspector given under rule 15, shall be slung up or stowed away between the beams. Every day while the pilgrims are on deck the between-decks shall be carefully cleaned and scrubbed with dry sand mixed with suitable disinfectants.*

28. Bamboos, ropes or strong rails shall be securely fastened fore and aft to the midship stanchions on the between-deck.

29. No timber or cargo of any kind, and only the necessary fittings properly secured and live-stock for consumption on the voyage, shall be allowed on the upper deck, which shall, save as aforesaid, be exclusivly reserved for the pilgrims †

30. A set of water-vessels, such as buckets and tin mugs, required by topases or others for use in the latrines, shall be exclusively set apart for such purpose; and they shall be marked or painted so as to be clearly distinguishable from those used for cooking or drinking purposes.

Food, fuel and water-supply.

31. Every pilgrim ship shall be supplied in accordance with the following scale with food, fuel and water, of good quality, conveniently stored and in quantity sufficient to supply the pilgrims on board during the intended voyage (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable):

For each pilgrim daily—

Rice	1 lb.	Tamarind	1 oz.
Flour or ship's biscuit ...	4 oz.	Condiments, chillies, garlic, coriander seed or turmeric	½ „
Pulse, dall	4 „	Salt	½ „
Ghee or Oil	1 „	Firewood, dry	2 lbs.
Onions	2 „	Drinking-water from iron tanks	1 gal.
Pumpkins, yams, or other vegetables	2 „		

* Calvert's powder in the proportion of 10 per cent. should be used.
† Pilgrims should be encouraged to use the upper deck as much as possible.

Provided that, in the case of drinking-water, the allowance hereby prescribed shall be provided for each pilgrim irrespective of his age.

A table of the rations of food and water in Persian, Urdu and Gujarati shall be posted up in a public place on the ship to be approved of by the Inspector.

32. Excepting fuel and water, which shall always be found by the ship, the articles in the above scale need not be provided for those pilgrims who have satisfied the officer appointed in this behalf under section 18 that they have on board food sufficient for their own use.

33. Every pilgrim ship shall, in addition to the requirements of the two last foregoing rules, have on board, either as cargo or stores, food sufficient, in the opinion of the Inspector, to provide for the pilgrims in the event of an accident to the ship's machinery.

34. (*1*) Every pilgrim ship shall be provided with caboose accommodation sufficient to cook for the total number of pilgrims on board, and such accommodation shall in no case consist of less than two cabooses or cooking ranges placed on deck, properly housed and covered, to which the pilgrims shall have free access between the hours of 6 A.M. and to 9 P.M.

(*2*) All cooking ranges shall be made of substantial plate-iron lined inside with bricks and raised at least four inches from the deck, with an outlet or chimney at top for the escape of smoke. Each range shall contain five or six cooking places, and the Master shall see that fires adequate for cooking are kept lighted at them from 6 A.M. to 9 P.M. An additional range shall be provided for every 200 pilgrims carried in excess of 100. Cooking on board in pilgrims' private stoves is prohibited.

(*3*) The Inspector may require the Master to provide such number as such Inspector may think necessary of Muhammadan cooks, not exceeding three per hundred pilgrims (exclusive of pilgrims who have on board their own supplies and desire to cook for themselves).

35. The crew of the ship shall not be allowed to use the cooking ranges or latrines set apart for pilgrims while pilgrims are on board, but shall be provided with a separate cooking range and latrine.

36. Each ship shall be fitted with a condenser or distilling apparatus of sufficient capacity to produce at least one gallon of drinking-water a day for every person on board of whatever age, including the crew.

37. No certificate under section 13 shall be granted unless the condenser can not only supply the minimum quantity of water prescribed under rule 36 for each person on board, but also yield every 24 hours 500 gallons of pure, cold water fit to drink.

38. The tanks for storing drinking-water on board shall not be placed near the latrines. They shall be protected from all filth, and shall be so closed that the distribution of the water can be effected only by means of pumps or from taps with lock and key fitted to the tanks.

39. The water of any tank pronounced bad by the Medical Officer of the ship shall be immediately rejected and pumped out and the tank cleaned out before being refilled.

40. If there is any doubt as to the quality of the drinking-water stored, or as to the possibility of its pollution, either at its source or in the course of the voyage, it shall be well boiled; and it shall be thrown into the sea as soon as it is possible to obtain a purer supply. All water taken on board at any port and intended to be issued as drinking-water shall invariably be boiled before it is distributed.

41. Every condenser or distilling apparatus shall have a separate engine for working the circulating cold-water pump, and under no circumstances shall this engine be used for any other purpose than that of feeding the boiler of the condenser.

42. The arrangements for discharging the circulating water from the condenser shall be such that it can be delivered into buckets or connected with a hose for the purpose of washing decks, or extinguishing fire, as well as discharging over the ship's side. A suitable hose and connection shall also be provided.

43. Either upright or horizontal boilers may be used for condensers. Each boiler shall be furnished with a steam-gauge indexed to double the working pressure, a glass water-gauge and two separate gauge-cocks, one safety-valve and two mud-hole doors for the purposes of cleaning.

44. The boilers and all machinery connected with condensers shall be properly covered in, and every wooden bulkhead in the vicinity of the boilers of condensers shall be covered with sheet lead weighing 4½ lbs. per square foot and securely fastened to such bulkhead.

45. All the piping in connection with the condenser, especially the main suction and the condensed water discharge-pipe, shall be laid in position safe from accident or otherwise securely encased.

46. The Inspector shall satisfy himself by actual experiment that the condenser is capable of performing the work required of it.

47. The Chief Engineer or some other competent person, to be approved by the Inspector, shall be appointed to have charge of the distilling apparatus and machinery connected therewith during the voyage.

48. No ship shall put to sea before the decks have been cleared of any loose straw, hay or other inflammable material, and all the cargo has been properly stowed away.

Cargo.

49. No petroleum as defined in the Petroleum Act (XII of 1886), or explosive as described in the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), nor any inflammable oils, spirits, jute or coal (except such coal as is required for the voyage and the return voyage to India), nor any commodity likely, by reason of its quantity, quality or mode of stowage, to be prejudicial to the safety of the pilgrims, shall be taken as cargo or part of the cargo.

Allotment of upper deck space.

50. No cabin shall be provided for any pilgrim on the upper deck unless space remains unallotted on that deck after providing the accommodation required for the permanent and temporary hospitals, latrines, and six superficial feet for every pilgrim carried in the between-decks. Such space as remains unallotted after making provision for these requirements may be reserved for the accommodation of pilgrims in cabins containing not less than 12 superficial and 72 cubic feet of space. No pilgrim shall be furnished with reserved accommodation on the upper deck except in a cabin.

51. The deck space may be distributed between the 1st and 2nd class pilgrims as the Master or owner may desire: provided that each pilgrim of the lowest class has six feet of deck space provided for him.

Amount and distribution of baggage.

52. Pilgrims' heavy baggage shall be registered and numbered under the supervision of the Master the day before the ship sails, and shall be deposited in the hold before the ship leaves her moorings. Pilgrims shall be allowed to keep with them only such articles as are absolutely necessary: Provided that the articles so kept do not exceed one maund (82 lbs.) in weight for each adult pilgrim or, in the case of pilgrims who, in accordance with the provisions of section 18, are allowed to provide their own food for the entire voyage, one maund and a half.

Hospital accommodation, medical stores, and arrangements for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency.

53. (*1*) The hospital accommodation required under section 21 shall be provided on the upper deck either in the poop or in a deck-house. A permanent

hospital shall be provided containing not less than six bunks, and having a deck area of at least 144 superficial feet and dimensions of not less than 864 cubic feet. On every pilgrim ship on which there are 50 or more female pilgrims, there shall be a separate permanent hospital, containing not less than two bunks with a deck area of at least 72 superficial feet and dimensions of not less than 288 cubic feet, which shall be reserved for the use of women and children under 12 years of age. The hospitals shall be lighted and ventilated to the satisfaction of the Inspector and shall be provided with permanent raised floors or platforms at least four inches off the deck. They shall be made as secure as any other deck-house, and the roof shall be well caulked and covered with painted canvas.* No case of small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague shall on any account be treated in a permanent hospital.

(2) Materials shall be carried for the construction on the upper deck of a separate temporary hospital for the treatment of such cases of sickness as it may be considered desirable specially to segregate (such as small-pox, cholera, yellow fever or plague) and for any general outbreak of sickness in the event of the permanent hospital accommodation becoming insufficient. The part of the upper deck upon which such hospital shall, if required, be erected, shall be pointed out and measured off by the Inspector. The frame-work of the hospital shall be either of iron (in pieces that can be easily fitted together) or of wooden spars or bamboos The roof shall be tented, and both that and the side walls shall be made of stout canvas and be perfectly water-tight, due provision being at the same time made for ventilation. The superficial area of the floor† shall be not less than 144 square feet, and the floor shall be raised at least 4 inches from the deck In cases of sickness of the kind referred to in this rule, only the Medical Officer and the person or persons charged with the duty of looking after the patients shall have access to them, and, except the Medical Officer and medical attendants referred to in rule 69, none of those who have had access to such patients, shall be permitted to come into contact with the other persons on board.

54. A suitable dispensary to be approved by the Inspector shall be provided on the upper deck.

Medical stores, etc.

55. The following articles shall be provided according to the following scale and supplied gratuitously to the pilgrims on board at the discretion and by the direction of the Medical Officer, namely :

For any number of pilgrims not exceeding 100 (proportionate quantities to be provided for pilgrims in excess of that number)—

Sago	... 5 lbs.
Arrowroot in tin case	... 10 „
Preserved milk‡ (1 lb. tins)	... 1 dozen.
Liebig's extract of meat in 2 oz tins or jars ...	... 1 lb.
Sugar	... 5 lbs.
Rum	... 1 quart bottle.

56. The following medicines and medical appliances shall be provided on the scale indicated below in the case of each at the discretion and by the direction of the Medical Officer :

(Weights and measures of the British Pharmacopœia.)

Names of medicines, etc	Scale for 100 passengers.	Notes.
Acidum, boricum	2 oz.	MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR ONE HUNDRED PILGRIMS.
„ carbolicum (cryst.)	1 „	Fresh vaccine lymph, 6 tubes.
„ nitro-hydrochloricum dilutum ...	1 „	Adhesive plaster (in tin case), one yard.

* The fittings used in constructing permanent hospitals should be of iron in preference to wood.
† For flooring sheet iron is the best material.
‡ The contents of a pound tin of preserved milk mixed with half a gallon of water make good milk.

Names of medicines, etc.	Scale for 100 passengers
Acidum, sulphuricum dilutum ...	1 oz.
„ tartaricum	2 „
Æther sulphurus	½ „
Alumen (in powder) ...	2 „
Ammonii carbonas	2 „
Argenti nitras	¼ „
Borax	½ „
Calomel	¼ „
Chlorodyne	2 „
Chloroformum	1 „
Cocainæ solution, 10 per cent.... ...	¼ „
Copaiba	1 „
Creasotum	¼ „
Glycerinum	1 „
Hydrargyrum cum creta . .	½ „
Iodoformum	1 „
Ipecacuanha valoid, fluid extract	½ „
Linimentum camphoræ compositum ..	2 „
Lini farina	2 lbs in tin case.
Liquor ammoniæ	1 oz
Liquor ammonii acetatis .	6 „
Liquor epispasticus fortior	¼ „
Liquor morphinæ hydrochloratis .	½ „
Chrysarobinum	¼ „
Magnesii carbonas	¼ „
Magnesii sulphas in tins . ..	3 lbs
Oleum Caryophilli ..	¼ oz.
„ menthæ piperitæ	¼ „
„ ricini	2 pints
Phenacetin	¼ oz
Pilula assafœtidæ composita .. .	1 doz.
„ colocynthidis et hyoscyami ...	2 „
„ plumbi cum opio B. P.	4 „
„ scillæ composita	4 „
Potassii bromidum	1 oz
„ chloras	1 „
„ nitras	2 „
„ permanganas	2 „
Pulvis ipecacuanhæ, 5 gr. powders ...	1 doz.
„ ipecacuanhæ compositus in 5 gr. powders.	4 „
„ Jalapæ compositus ...	1 oz.
Quininæ sulphas in 3 gr. pills	4 doz.
„ sulphas in bulk	2 oz.

Notes.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR ONE HUNDRED PILGRIMS—*contd.*

Calico, two yards.

Flannel, ditto.

Lint, four ounces.

Bandages (roller), half a dozen.

Paper for powders, etc , one quire.

Corks for bottles, 1 dozen.

Cotton-wool (country), 1 lb.

Bed-pans (metal), one.

NOTE.—The preparations of ammonia, ether, chloroform, iodine, and all acids should be in well stoppered bottles.

Chloroform should be in blue glass or covered from light by dark paper.

All the drugs, etc., must be properly labelled with the quantities marked on each label.

"Poisons" should be specially distinguished by labels with the word "Poison," on them.

Disinfectants

Sulphur	32 lbs	Convention, I. B, III, 25.
Corrosive sublimate	5 „	
Pure Phenic acid	20 gallons.	
Fresh slaked lime	25 lbs	
Sulphate of Iron ..	10 „	
Calvert's Carbolic powder	15 %	
Methylated alcohol ...	15 gallons.	
Hydrochloric acid ...	1 gallon	

Impermeable bags of India rubber or tarred canvas, six for each ship.

Instruments for each ship.

Boxes, chip, for ointment (1 oz. each)	18
Dispensing bottles (3 oz. each) .. .	12
Glass measures, 2 oz.	2
„ „ 2 drachms . ..	-
Pestle and mortar (brass)	1
„ „ „ wedgewood . ..	1
Scales and weights (grains) . .	1
Spare weights for „ ...	1 set.
Splints (common) . ..	1 „
Silver catheter (No. 8 size)	1
India-rubber catheters, Nos. 2, 4, 6 and 10 ..	4
Spatula	1
Scissors (shop)	1
Penknife	1

Names of medicines, etc	Scale for 100 passengers
Salol ..	½ oz.
Sinapis (in powder) .	4 ,,
Sodii bicarbonas .	1 ,,
Spiritus ætheris nitrosi	2 ,,
,, rectificatus	8 ,,
Tinctura aconiti .	½ ,,
,, capsici	½ ,,
,, digitalis	½ ,,
,, ferri perchloridi	1 ,,
,, iodi	½ ,,
,, nucis vomicæ	1 ,,
,, opii	1 ,,
,, senegæ	1 ,,
,, zingiberis ..	1 ,,
Tragacantha powder	1 ,,
Unguentum hydrargyri	½ ,,
,, simplex	2 ,,
,, sulphuris	2 ,,
,, zinci	1 ,,
Vaseline	2 ,,
Vinegar	1 pint
Vinum antimoniale	½ oz.
,, ipecacuanhæ	1 ,,

Notes.

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES FOR ONE HUNDRED PILGRIMS—*concld*

Syringe, ear, pewter ..	1
,, Enema, patent .	1
,, Urethral (male)	1
,, female	1
Infusion pot ..	1

Pocket dressing case [to contain 1 probe, 1 director, 1 female catheter, 1 clinical thermometer (in case), 1 pair of scissors, 1 dressing forceps, plated, 6 suture-needles, 1 artery forceps, 1 Symes' abscess knife, 1 straight and 1 curved bistoury in 1 handle 1 lancet (bleeding) silk thread for sutures (20 grains)].

Table showing the quantities of medicines, etc., to be supplied according to the above scale for more than 100 pilgrims.

Number of pilgrims	Quantity.	
Above 100 to 250	½ more than	the quantity prescribed according to scale per 100 pilgrims and so on.
,, 250 to 350	Twice	
,, 350 to 450	Thrice	
,, 450 to 550 ...	Four times	
,, 550 to 650 ...	Five times	

57. The following certificates showing that medicines, etc., have been duly supplied and received according to the above scale shall be produced before the Inspector at the time of the inspection

(1) Certified that we have supplied medicines, etc., for——pilgrims proceeding to—— in the S.S ——according to the above scale, [or we have supplied medicines, etc., in making up deficiencies in existing stock up to the above scale].

Dated *Chemists.*

(2) Certified that I have carefully compared the above list with the medicines, etc., examined by me on board the pilgrim ship- and am satisfied that they are all correct.

Medical Officer.

Dated *Ship* *Health Officer.*

5[illegible]. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall carry a disinfecting stove approved by the Health Officer of the Port in British India at which the voyage is to commence.

(2) Articles of bedding, carpets and clothes used by patients who have been affected with cholera, as well as by persons who have had access to such patients, shall be immediately disinfected. Such of these articles as have little or no value shall be thrown into the sea, or, if the ship is in a port or canal, be destroyed by fire. All such articles as are not destroyed shall be carried to the disinfecting stove in impermeable bags sprinkled with a solution of corrosive sublimate.

(3) The excreta of the sick shall be collected in vessels containing a disinfecting solution and the latrines in which these vessels are emptied shall be thoroughly disinfected after each operation.

(4) Articles which have come into contact with persons suffering from cholera shall be thoroughly disinfected in the following manner:

(a) Articles so contaminated or suspected of being so contaminated shall, unless they are liable to be destroyed by exposure to heat, be disinfected in the disinfecting stove under pressure, the stove being maintained at a temperature (to be tested during each operation) of 220° Fahr. and the articles exposed to this temperature for 15 minutes.

(b) Articles liable to be destroyed by exposure to the heat of a disinfecting stove, such as metals, leather, tables, lockers, etc., shall be disinfected by being washed with a disinfecting solution.*

(5) Ships on which cases of cholera have occurred shall be disinfected in the following manner:

(a) The cabins† and all parts of the ship occupied by cholera patients or those suspected to be suffering from cholera shall be emptied, and all articles removed disinfected as above.

(b) The interior sides, bulkheads, floors and decks of the ship shall be washed with the corrosive sublimate solution with the addition of 10 per cent. of alcohol (i.e., one gallon of methylated alcohol to every 10 gallons of the corrosive sublimate solution),‡ and two hours after washing, scrubbed, and then thoroughly washed down with plenty of water.

(c) The hold of the ship shall be strewn from time to time with a sufficient quantity of iron sulphate to neutralize the sulphuretted

* One of the following disinfecting solutions should be used

(a) Corrosive sublimate in the following proportion:

Corrosive sublimate, ¼ oz

Hydrochloric acid, 1 oz.

Water, 3 gallons

Fuchsin or eosin, 5 grains.

(b) Pure phenic acid, five parts in 100 parts of water

(c) Fresh slaked lime.

The different disinfecting solutions are useful for the following purposes

(a) Linen clothes and articles soiled by the evacuations of cholera patients should be put into the corrosive sublimate solution

(b) Persons in attendance on the sick should use the corrosive sublimate solution, when washing themselves in the proportion of one part of the solution to 2,000 parts of water.

(c) Phenic acid should be used to disinfect articles which cannot be exposed to a temperature of 230° Fahr. or to contact with sublimate solutions, such as metals, instruments, etc.

(d) Slaked lime is specially useful to disinfect the evacuations of cholera patients; in the absence of slaked lime phenic acid will answer the same purpose. When slaked lime is used for disinfecting liquids, it should be used in the proportion of three lbs. of lime to ten gallons of the liquid to be disinfected.

† For the purpose of fumigating cabins and confined space, one ounce of sulphur should be burnt for every 30 cubic feet of the space to be fumigated, the cabin or other space being completely closed during the operation and kept so for twelve hours.

‡ The washing should commence from the top, horizontally and downwards, so that the whole surface becomes covered with a coating of the solution in fine drops.

hydrogen, and the water in the hold shall then, unless the ship is in dock, be pumped out, and the hold washed with sea-water and sprinkled with the corrosive sublimate solution.

59. Pilgrims shall air their clothing, blankets, etc., as often as required to do so by the Medical Officer.

60. The following articles and appliances shall be supplied on the scale shown below:

Iron boilers with covers—

For rice (large) .	According to the number of pilgrims to be fed by the ship.
,, dall or curry (small) .	

Iron ladles —

For rice (large)	According to the number of pilgrims to be fed by the ship.	
,, dall, etc (small) ...		
Iron spoons, tinned ..	4	To each 1 lg (?)
Curry-stones, with mullers	4	
Sieves for cleaning rice, etc	6	
Gallon measure	1	
Half gallon measure	1	
Quarter gallon measure ...	1	
Scales and weights or A spring balance	1	
Block-tin saucepans, for hospital use exclusively, from pint to 1 gallon	3	
Hatchets for cutting wood	2	
Knives	2	

Safety lanterns with lock and key to each. — Besides 3 for hatchways, 2 ,, latrines, 1 ,, hospital, and 1 ,, Surgeon which are to burn all night, there shall be one additional lantern for every 100 pilgrim on board and each such lantern shall burn for three hours every night.

Oil with wicks, or candles to fit lantern — Sufficient for seven lanterns to burn at least ten hours, and for the rest to burn at least three hours of every night of the voyage.

Soap	1 lb per pilgrim.
Buckets (galvanised iron)	2 for every 100 pilgrims.

Tubs (large) for bathing or washing ...	4	To each pilgrim ship. *All these should be specially marked for privy use.
*Tubs (smaller) for latrine use .	4	
*Tin pots for latrine .	12	
Tin pots for pilgrims suffering from sea-sickness	12	
Canvas bathing screens for the use of women	2	
A dirt-shoot, moveable	1	
Deck scrapers	12	
Sand	1 ton.	
Holystones or hard bricks ..	50	
Swabs or squeezers ...	18	
Brooms (country) ..	50	

61. (1) Every pilgrim ship shall be fitted with not less than two latrines, apart from those for the use of the crew, sufficiently screened from public view and readily accessible. If there be any females among the pilgrims, one latrine shall be screened off and set apart for the exclusive use of females. There shall be an additional latrine for every 100 pilgrims, or fraction of that number in excess of 100, and if there be more than 100 female pilgrims on board, the number of latrines reserved for their use shall be increased in the proportion they bear to the total number of pilgrims. The latrines shall be provided with seats at the rate of not less than three for the first 100 pilgrims and at the rate of three for every additional 100 pilgrims. No latrine shall be allowed either between-decks or in the hold.

(2) Every latrine shall be firmly secured in a convenient and accessible place on the upper deck and close to the bulwarks. It shall not project over the side of the ship, but shall be so placed that the soil-shoot of the latrine floor may lead directly out of a port or other opening, and well clear of the ship's side. Every latrine shall be divided into separate and private compartments. Each compartment shall be not less than three feet by two in size and shall have a separate entrance with door and be fitted with a seat or a pair of foot-boards having a free opening or hole in the centre. Every such opening shall communicate directly with the floor beneath common to all openings. The floor continued into the shoot, and having a good fall towards it, shall be made either of a continuous sheet of metal, or of wood continuously lined with sheet lead or zinc. The floors and shoots of the latrines shall be painted with coal tar liberally laid on. There shall be a troughed opening at each of the ends or sides of the latrines a little above the level of the floor, but below that of the seats of foot-boards, to enable the floors to be freely flushed from the outside. Every compartment shall be well ventilated by means of such openings as will not interfere with privacy, and shall be sufficiently lighted by means of a lantern so placed in the latrine as to throw light into the compartment.

(3) All latrines shall be kept in good order, and cleaned and disinfected three times a day. They shall be constantly flushed by pipes laid on to them, the deck immediately about them being enclosed with a ridge of wood about two inches high to prevent the water used for flushing from finding its way to other parts of the deck.

(4) Not less than two sweepers shall be employed on every pilgrim ship, and one additional sweeper shall be employed for every 100 pilgrims in excess of 100 up to a maximum of five sweepers when the total number of pilgrims does not exceed 1,000. For every 100 or fraction of 100 pilgrims in excess of 1,000 one additional sweeper shall be employed up to a maximum of eight sweepers.

(5) Every pilgrim vessel shall be provided with at least two urinals.

62. Every ship shall be provided with not less than one place for washing on each side of the deck, sufficiently screened from public view, whereof a full proportion, as prescribed in the case of latrine accommodation, shall be set apart exclusively for females. A sufficient number of hand-pumps shall also be provided for supplying sea-water for purposes of ablution.

Medical Inspection.

63. The medical inspection of female pilgrims shall be carried out either by lady doctors or, under the supervision of the Medical Officer appointed by the Local Government under section 32, by women appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

64. No articles found by the Medical Officer referred to in the last foregoing rule to have been contaminated by persons suffering from cholera or choleraic indisposition, or from a disease which in his opinion is dangerously infectious or contagious, or suspected by him to have been so contaminated, shall be taken on board a pilgrim ship until they have been disinfected under his orders in the manner prescribed by rule 58.

65. No pilgrim otherwise entitled shall be prevented from embarking save for any of the causes specified in section 32, sub-section (2).

Issue of tickets and refunds of passage-money.

66. (1) The ticket which every pilgrim is, under section 35, entitled to receive—

(a) shall be sold from a book with counterfoils,

(b) shall be denoted by a serial number which shall also be stamped on the counterfoil, and

(c) shall be of canvas paper or parchment, and not less than 4½ inches long by 3 inches wide.

(2) On the ticket and its counterfoil shall be inscribed:

(a) the name of the holder, or, if the holder be a female, the name of the pilgrim whom such female is accompanying, and

(b) the cost in words in Urdu, or in some other vernacular language approved by the Local Government.

The cost of a ticket shall not include any taxes other than the fixed dues leviable at Camaran and Jeddah.

67. (1) Every intending pilgrim who, having purchased a ticket, has not been permitted to embark under the provisions of section 32, sub-section (2), or who, having been received on board a pilgrim ship, has been removed from it in accordance with the provisions of section 33, sub-section (2), or who is from other unavoidable cause, such as the detention of any member of his family under either of the provisions aforesaid, prevented from proceeding to the Hedjaz, shall be entitled to receive back from the owner or agent of the ship the amount paid by him as passage-money.

Bombay Act III of 1887.

(2) It shall be the duty, in the case of pilgrims at Bombay, of the Protector of Pilgrims appointed under the Protection of Pilgrims Act, 1887, and in the case of pilgrims at any other port, of such officer as the Local Government may appoint in this behalf, to see that refunds of passage-money are promptly made to intending pilgrims entitled to them under this rule.

(3) The officer making an inspection under section 32 or section 33 shall, in case of such refund becoming due, impress on the pilgrim's ticket the words "Not permitted to proceed on voyage;" and such pilgrim shall thereupon be entitled, on presentation of the ticket so cancelled at the office of the owner or agent, to a refund of the passage-money paid by him.

The Master, Owner, etc.

68. Besides complying with the foregoing rules so far as they concern him, the Master shall give the notice required under section 8 in Form No. IV appended to these rules, and shall produce, before the Inspector at the time of his inspection, a certificate in the following form:

"Certified that it is proposed to issue tickets to pilgrims and to provide accommodation as follows.

"On the voyage of the pilgrim ship proceeding to——

Class of pilgrims.	Maximum number of tickets to be issued	Special accommodation and privileges (if any) to be reserved for each class.
Class I		
" II		
Pilgrims of the lowest class		

Dated

(Signed)————

Master.

69 In the event of a ship being engaged to carry more than 100 pilgrims, the owner, agent or Master shall appoint to it a Medical Officer licensed under rule 79. Such owner, agent or Master may make an application to the Local Government, in Form No. V appended to these rules, for a licensed Medical Officer to proceed in medical charge of the pilgrims with the ship, and the Local Government shall comply with such requisition. A second Medical Officer licensed under rule 79 shall be similarly appointed if the number of pilgrims exceeds one thousand. The owner, agent or Master shall also in the case of a ship engaged to carry more than 100 pilgrims appoint at least one male and, if there are any female pilgrims to be embarked, also one female attendant to assist the Medical Officer. In addition to the above attendants a compounder shall be engaged by the owner, agent or Master, if the ship is to carry more than 400 pilgrims. Such compounder and attendants must be approved of by the Health Officer at the port of departure and arrangements shall be made to the satisfaction of the Inspector for providing them with adequate accommodation on board ship.

70. The Master shall afford the Medical Officer every facility for examining the provisions, water and medical stores, and for making himself generally familiar with the arrangements made for the accommodation of the pilgrims about to be carried.

71. The Master shall cause the statements required by sections 22 and 25 to be prepared in Form No. VI appended to these rules.

72. The bond required by section 31 when a ship clears from any port in British India other than Aden for any port in the Red Sea shall be executed in Form No. VII appended to these rules.

73. Before sailing the Master shall obtain from the Port Health Officer a bill of health as prescribed in Form No. VIII appended to these rules.

74. The Master shall post up in the between-decks and in such other places accessible to the pilgrims as may be convenient copies of the Act and of these rules and all notices which he may be required so to post by the Commissioner of Police or other authorized officer at the port of first departure. All such copies shall be in English, French or German, and in Persian, Urdu and Gujrati. The Master shall afford every facility to the Port Officer, or other duly authorized officer or person, for making the official inspection of the ship, her equipment, ventilation, fittings, provisions and medical stores, and shall himself be present at such inspection.

75. The Master shall be jointly responsible with the Medical Officer for the care of the pilgrims on the voyage. He shall see that the special accommodation and privileges, if any, to which the pilgrims are entitled, are reserved to them without hindrance or diminution throughout the voyage; that the space in the upper and between-decks is not encroached upon; that all rules and regulations for securing cleanliness and order are carried out, and, as far as possible, that all reasonable requisitions of the Medical Officer are complied with.

76. The Master shall appoint one of the officers of the ship to the charge of the provisions and stores, to see to the punctual issue according to scale of the day's rations and water, and to assist the Medical Officer generally.

77. The Master shall, in the event of any pilgrim who is unaccompanied by any near relation dying on the voyage, if the ship returns direct from the Hedjaz to any British Indian port, take charge of the effects of the deceased and make them over, on the ship arriving in such port, with such particulars as to the name and residence of the deceased as he may have been able to gather, to the Commissioner of Police in Bombay, Madras or Calcutta, and elsewhere to the Magistrate of the District, or, in his absence, the Magistrate in charge. If the death occurs on the voyage to the Hedjaz, and the ship does not return direct to British India, the Master shall make over the effects, with particulars as above, to the British Consul at Jeddah.

78. The Master shall cause the supplementary statement, required by section 24 when additional pilgrims are taken on board at an intermediate port, to be

prepared in Form No. VI appended to these rules, the heading being altered to "Supplementary Statement required by section 24 of the Pilgrims Act, 1895."

The Medical Officer.

79. (1) Besides complying with the foregoing rules so far as they concern him, the Medical Officer of every pilgrim ship required by the Act to carry a Medical Officer shall be licensed by the Local Government and appointed by or on behalf of the owner of the pilgrim ship. Every person desiring to obtain a license to act as such Medical Officer shall apply for a license to the Local Civil Administrative Medical Officer of the province in which the port of first departure lies. At Jeddah such license may be granted, for the return voyage only, by the British Consul at that port.

(2) The license shall be renewable yearly, and shall be in Form No. IX appended to these rules.

(3) No person shall be eligible for appointment as a Medical Officer who is unable to write either English or French or German or Italian.

80. The Medical Officer shall, if not already attached to the ship, immediately on his being appointed to it, proceed on board, report himself to the Master, examine and check the medicines and medical stores, and inform himself generally as to the arrangements made for the accommodation of the pilgrims.

81. The Medical Officer shall also report himself personally to the Inspector with a view to receiving any instructions which that officer may have to give him in connection with his duties and the official inspection of the ship.

82. The Medical Officer shall be present at the final inspection, and, after it has been held and the ship and her arrangements approved, he shall, if satisfied regarding the arrangements for the care and comfort of the pilgrims made in accordance with the rules, furnish a certificate to that effect in Form No. X appended to these rules.

83. The Medical Officer shall provide himself with all the necessary instructions and forms required for the voyage.

84. The Medical Officer shall attend any Medical Officer appointed to inspect the pilgrims before embarkation under section 32, or after embarkation under section 33, and shall, with a view to special care or precautions on the voyage, watch those who may appear to be in an infirm or sickly state, and make a note regarding them in his diary.

85. The Medical Officer shall not leave the ship after the medical inspection has been completed. He shall see that the place set apart for the accommodation of the pilgrims is not encroached upon; that all the pilgrims have access to the upper deck; that good drinking-water is readily accessible and duly supplied; that the latrines are attended to by the ship's topases; that a supply of water is at hand for use in the latrines; that suitable hours have been fixed, in communication with the officer in charge of the stores, for the regular issue of daily rations to such of the pilgrims as have to be fed by the ship; and generally that every proper care is taken to secure cleanliness and good sanitary arrangements on board.

86. The Medical Officer shall satisfy himself that any additional passenger waiting to be taken on board at an intermediate port is not suffering from, or shows no signs or symptoms of choleraic indisposition or any disease which is, in his opinion, dangerously infectious or contagious.

87. The Medical Officer shall be jointly responsible with the Master for the care of the pilgrims on the voyage, and shall co-operate with the Master and officers of the ship for the welfare of the pilgrims.

88. During the voyage from any port in British India (except Aden) the Medical Officer shall for the first five days daily inspect the pilgrims and observe them individually to assure himself that none of them is affected with cholera, small-pox, yellow fever or plague.

89 The Medical Officer shall, if he has any doubt as to the quality of the drinking-water, draw the attention of the Master, in writing, to the provisions of rule 40.

90. The Medical Officer shall, should any case of infectious or contagious disease occur, satisfy himself that disinfection is performed in the manner prescribed by rule 58 and shall record in his diary the fact that he has done so.

91. (*1*) The Medical Officer shall keep up regularly, from day to day throughout the voyage, the following records in connection with his duties, *viz.*:

(*a*) a Medical Diary of the principal events of the voyage, briefly and accurately recording all facts in connection with the medical history of the pilgrims, including a record of any advice he may give to the Master, and of compliance with, or neglect of, such advice ;

(*b*) an Admission and Discharge Book of every case brought under treatment in Form No XI appended to these rules; and

(*c*) a Register of Deaths in Form No. XII appended to these rules.

(*2*) These records shall be written in either English, French, German or Italian.

92. On arrival at the port of debarkation in the Red Sea, the Medical Officer shall submit his diary and returns to the Consular authority there for transmission to the Government of India, and shall forward simultaneously a copy of them to the Inspector at the port in British India from which the voyage commenced, and on arrival at any British Indian port to the Chief Customs-officer, or to any officer authorized under section 25 to receive the statements referred to in that section.

No. I.

Certificate (A) under section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the ship , register tonnage tons, being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the said Act, and now riding at anchor at , and ready to proceed on a voyage to , is sea-worthy, properly equipped, fitted, and ventilated, and that she is capable of carrying pilgrims.

No. II.

Certificate (B) under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the ship of , being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the said Act, and having on board pilgrims, lists of whose number and sex have been furnished by , the Master of the said ship, and ready to proceed on a voyage to , the intermediate ports at which she is intended to touch being , has the proper complement of officers and seamen, that she is principally propelled by steam, that (in cases when tonnage or steam-power have been prescribed) she is of the prescribed tonnage and steam power; that she has sufficient and suitable cooking, hospital, washing and latrine accommodation on board, that the provisions, fuel and pure water and other stores prescribed for such ships by the rules under the said Act, are of good quality and properly stowed or packed, and are sufficient according to the scale for the time being fixed by the said rules; and that the said provisions, fuel and water are sufficient for days, the probable duration of the said voyage, and also sufficient to provide the pilgrims with food in the event of an accident to her machinery; that is to say, water and fuel sufficient for the whole number of pilgrims and provisions sufficient for pilgrims, the remaining, *viz.*, pilgrims, finding their own provisions.

I also certify [in the case of a ship to carry more than 100 pilgrims] that she has on board the Medical Officer [or Officers as the case may be] required by section 27 of the Act, and the attendants prescribed by rule 69 of the rules thereunder

I also certify that the Master of the said ship holds Certificate A as required by section 11 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and that there is no cargo on board contrary to the provisions of rule 49 of the rules thereunder.

I do further certify that the full space required by the said Act has been appropriated to pilgrims on board

No. III.

Supplementary Certificate B under section 24 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

I, , duly appointed and authorized to grant certificates under section 12 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, do hereby certify that the number of additional pilgrims taken on board the pilgrim ship from the port of is ; that the provisions, fuel and pure water (over and above what is necessary for the crew), and the other stores prescribed for such ships by the rules under the said Act, are of good quality and properly stowed or packed, and are sufficient according to the scale for the time being fixed by the said rules, and that the said provisions, fuel and water are sufficient for days, the declared duration of the said voyage, and also sufficient to provide the pilgrims with food in the event of an accident to her machinery; that is to say, water and fuel sufficient for the whole number of pilgrims on board, and provisions sufficient for the pilgrims remaining, *viz.*, pilgrims, finding their own provisions.

Dated at this day of 189 .

FORMS.

No. IV.

Notice to be given by Master, owner or agent under section 8 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

*Here insert name of Master, owner or agent.

I, * , hereby give notice that the steam-ship , register tonnage tons, being a pilgrim ship within the meaning of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, and being capable of carrying pilgrims, will leave the port of on a voyage to on the day of 189 .

Dated at this day of 189 .

No. V.

Form of application to Government for a Medical Officer.

S.S.
189 .

To

THE SURGEON-GENERAL [OR INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF CIVIL HOSPITALS].

SIR,

I have the honor to request that a Medical Officer / two Medical Officers / a second Medical Officer may be nominated to proceed in charge of pilgrims to the port of in the steam-ship under my command.

2. The ship is now lying at moorings, and will sail on the

I am,
Sir,
Yours obediently,
Master, S.S.

No. VI.

Statement to be furnished by the Master of every pilgrim ship under section 22 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, of the crew and pilgrims proceeding in the bound to , or under section 25 of the crew and pilgrims on board the on arrival at

Crew	Number.
Master	
Officers	
Engineers	
Deck crew	
Engine-room crew	
Servants	
TOTAL ...	

Pilgrims.

Name of each male pilgrim over 12 years of age	[illegible] pilgrim [illegible] age [illegible] male p[illegible]	Number of any of male children over 1 year but under 12 years of age accompanying male pilgrims entered in column	Number of any female children over 1 year but under 12 years of age accompanying male pilgrims entered in column 1.	Number of any infants under 1 year of age accompanying male pilgrims entered in column	Total
1. 1st class ...					
2. 2nd " ...					
3. Lowest class ...					
TOTAL ...					

Master,

The of 189 Officer appointed under section 8, Act of 1895.

No. VII.

Bond executed pursuant to the provisions of section 31 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895.

Know all men by these presents that we of of and of are held and firmly bounden to the Secretary of State for India in Council in the sum of five thousand rupees of lawful money of British India to be paid to the said Secretary of State in Council, his certain attorney, successors or assigns, for which payment well and truly to be made, we bind ourselves, our heirs, executors, administrators and representatives jointly, and every one of us bind ourselves, our heirs, executors,

administrators and representatives jointly, and each of us binds himself, his heirs, executors, administrators and representatives severally firmly by these presents, sealed with our respective seals, dated this day of in the Christian year one thousand eight hundred and ninety

And each of us, the said doth hereby for himself, his heirs, executors, administrators, and representatives covenant with the said Secretary of State in Council, his successors and assigns, that if any suit shall be brought, touching the subject-matter of this obligation or the condition hereunder written, in any court subject to the superintendence of the High Court of Judicature at , the same shall and may, at the instance of the said Secretary of State in Council, be removed into, tried and determined by the said High Court in its Extraordinary Original Jurisdiction.

* Here insert the name or names of the principal or principals only.
† is or are.
‡ (Owner) or (owners), (agent) or (agents) or (master).
§ Insert names of other ports to be visited.
* His or their.
† Names of sureties.

Whereas the above bounden* †the‡ of a pilgrim ship called the now about to sail from the port of in British India to a port in the Red Sea, touching at Aden§ and before applying for a port-clearance to the officer at the port of whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for such ship, the above bounden*

and*

sureties†

who are both resident in British India, have at the request of the Secretary of State for India in Council agreed to execute the above written joint and several bond or obligation as required by section 31 of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895. Now the condition of the above-written bond or obligation is such that, if the said pilgrim ship on her outward voyage to the said port of

‡ To be inserted if there is a Medical Officer.

in the Red Sea touches at Aden and does not leave the said port of Aden on the said outward voyage without having obtained from the proper authority at Aden aforesaid a certificate as required by section 29 of the Act and if the Master (‡and Medical Officer) complies (or comply) with on the outward voyage, and also on the homeward voyage, if the ship continues to be a pilgrim ship, the provisions of the Pilgrim Ships Act 1895 and of such rules, relating to pilgrim ships sailing between ports in British India and ports in the Red Sea, as the Governor General in Council may from time to time, make under the said Act, then the above-written bond or obligation shall be void

No. VIII.

Form of Bill of Health

|| Including Officers and able-bodied.

¶ Or as the case may be.

This is to certify that the pilgrim ship sailing under the flag and under the command of Captain (Medical Officer) of tons, bound for with a crew of persons|| and pilgrims and laden with a cargo of is at the time of leaving this port in a satisfactory sanitary condition, and that no case of cholera or infectious disease dangerous to life exists among the officers, passengers, pilgrims or crew.

It is further certified that the town and port of are at present free from¶ epidemic cholera, plague, yellow fever and all other dangerous epidemic disease

No. IX

Form of License to be granted to Medical Officers proceeding in charge of pilgrims.

The bearer of this , holding a certificate to practise medicine and surgery, from is licensed to have medical charge of

pilgrims proceeding, under the provision of the Pilgrim Ships Act, 1895, to . This license holds good for one year from this date.

Dated—

[*Here enter seal of office*]

Signature of recipient. Surgeon-General, or Secretary to Surgeon-General in his absence; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, or officer in charge of office; or Port Surgeon.

NOTE.—In granting this license, preference should be given to medical graduates or licentiates of a University, or other recognised licensing body, provided they are men of good character and of some experience. But, when such are not available, licenses may be granted to those who have passed the final examination of an Indian Vernacular Medical School or who have qualified for the Subordinate Medical Department. It is desirable that the Medical Officer should, if possible, be a Muhammadan.

No. X.

Form of Medical Officer's Certificate.

Certified that I have by careful inspection satisfied myself in regard to the arrangements that have been made in accordance with the requirements of the rules relating to pilgrim ships proceeding to the Hedjaz for the care and comfort of the pilgrims about to be carried in the pilgrim ship , proceeding to ; and that I was present with the Inspecting Officer at his final inspection of the arrangements, held on the of 189 .

Date

Medical Officer,

In charge of Pilgrims,

Ship

No. XI.

Medical Admission and Discharge Book.

Serial number of cases	Name.	Age.	Sex	Disease or cause of admission.	Dates of			Number of hours or days under treatment.	Remarks.
					Admission.	Discharge or recovery	Death		

No. XII.

Register of Deaths.

Serial number.	Name.	Age.	Time of occurrence			
			Date	Hour		

PORT BLAIR

The 5th October, 1896.

No 854—Captain H E Boileau, I S C, Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, with effect from the 26th November 1896

No. 856—Lieutenant O C Argles, 5th Bengal (Light) Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Commandant and District Superintendent of Police, Port Blair, during the absence of Captain Boileau on leave, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 8th October, 1896

No 1292—The Hon'ble Mr Justice Jenkins a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, was granted furlough on medical certificate for twenty-two days, from the 28th July to the 18th August 1896.

The 9th October, 1896.

No 1312—Under section 4 of the Statute 24 and 25 Vict, Cap. 104, the Hon'ble Sir W C Petheram, KT, Q C, Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has tendered the resignation of his appointment to the Governor General in Council, with effect from the 1st November 1896

POLICE.

The 9th October 1896

No 556—The services of Captain G H. Loch, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 22nd September 1896

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th October, 1896

No 283.—The Reverend C. G Moore, Chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, is granted furlough for two years, with effect from the 21st November 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H. J S COTTON,

Offg Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Simla, the 7th October, 1896.

No. 1726—127-13.—Dr. A. Lingard, Professor of Bacteriology and Comparative Pathology, in charge of the Imperial Bacteriological Laboratory, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 10th October 1896, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th October, 1896.

No. 3103-*I.-B.*—The services of Mr. P. T. S. Large, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, are replaced at the disposal of the Public Works Department, with effect from the 13th April, 1896.

The 7th October, 1896.

No. 1612-*G.*—Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and Assistant to the British Agent at Gilgit, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) (iii) (1) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 14th November, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 1613-*G.*—Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as Assistant to the British Agent at Gilgit.

The 8th October, 1896.

No. 1621-*G.*—Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class and Political Agent in Bhopawar, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 6th October, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1627-*G.*—Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the 25th September, 1896.

No. 3132-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as substituted by section 1 of Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to the Reverend F. H. Russell, of the Canadian Presbyterian Mission at Dhar, to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native States under the Central India Agency.

The 9th October, 1896.

No. 3143-*I.B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 47, 84, 85 and 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), as applied by the Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 910-E., dated the 2nd May, 1890, to that part of the North-Western Railway which lies within the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

I.—The general rules for working open lines of railway administered by the Government which were published under the Notification of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, No. 118, dated the 21st March, 1895, in the *Gazette of India* for 1895, Part I, page 173, shall, as modified for the time being and from time to time for British India, apply to all portions of the said line of railway for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

II.—Subject to the modification prescribed in the Circular of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, No. 18, Railway, dated the 2nd November, 1895, published in the *Gazette of India* for 1895, Part I, page 948, and any further modifications which may from time to time be prescribed for British India, the rules which were published with the Circular of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, No. 7, Railway, dated the 19th April, 1895, in the *Gazette of India* for 1895, Part I, pages 336 to 338, and the directions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Resolution embodied in that circular shall apply to the aforesaid railway.

III.—The provisions of the Notifications of the Government of India, in the Public Works Department, No. 270, dated the 12th June, 1890, published in the *Gazette of India* for 1890, Part I, page 438, and No. 136, dated the 5th April, 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* for 1893, Part I, page 190, declaring railway administrations in British India to be liable to pay certain taxes in aid of the funds of local authorities, shall apply and shall be deemed to have applied (save as regards any tax actually paid or accrued due before the date of this Notification) with effect from the dates which they bear, respectively, to the administration of the aforesaid railway.

IV.—Clause (*ii*) of the Notification of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, No. 1662-I., dated the 12th May, 1893, is hereby cancelled.

No. 1634-*G*.—Major A. Masters, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant, Central India Horse, substantive *pro tempore*, is appointed to be Political Assistant at Goona, with effect from the 19th September, 1896, and until further orders, *vice* Captain E. E. Robertson.

H. S. BARNES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 1633-*G*.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department, dated Simla, the 9th October, 1896.

Read—Resolution of the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. $\frac{1\text{-Examinations}}{18-82}$, dated the 18th January, 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The above Resolution recorded in the Home Department extends to military officers permanently in civil employ the rules in force for the encouragement of the study of oriental languages among the Junior Members of the Indian Civil Service. The Resolution states that separate orders will be issued by the Foreign Department regarding the examination of officers of the Political Department in vernacular languages and on the particular proposal of the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor-General in Council has decided to adopt the suggestion made by the Chief Commissioner of Coorg. In future therefore the rules of the 2nd January, 1880, will apply to all officers of the Political Department of the Government of India, including military officers in permanent Political employ. Officers of the Political Department, including military officers in permanent Political employ, will also be eligible, under the rules obtaining in the adjoining Presidency or Province, for rewards for passing examinations in the vernacular languages spoken in the Agency or Province in which they are serving.

2. In the case of military officers in permanent Political employ the limit of time specified in rule VI of the rules of 1880 within which an officer can earn a reward for passing the Higher Standard, High Proficiency and Honour examinations respectively, may, for special reasons, be extended by the Government of India on the recommendation of the Resident or Agent to the Governor-General under whom the officer is serving.

3. The Governor-General in Council will be glad if the Governments of Madras and Bombay will cause similar orders to be issued in respect of officers in local political employ.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded* to Local Governments and Administrations and Political Officers under the Foreign Department; and to the Military Department for information and guidance.

* The Chief Secretary to the Government of Fort St. George.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioner of Assam.
The Chief Commissioner of Burma.
The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Central India.
The Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.
The Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.
The Agent to the Governor-General in Khorassan.
The Agent to the Governor General at Baroda.
The Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.
The Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.
The Resident in Nepal.
The Resident in Kashmir.
The General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti.
The Political Officer in charge of the ex-Amir.
The Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan.

Ordered also that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Home Department for information and any action considered necessary with reference to that Department's Resolution above quoted.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

(True Extract.)

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 9th October, 1896.

No. 4349-*Gl*.—Mr. J. S. Milne, Probationer in the Office of the Accountant General, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 5th October 1896.

No. 4354-*Gl*.—Mr L. Marshall, of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to officiate in the Enrolled List of the Financial Department, and is posted as Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 15th October 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th October, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1111.—The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments:

Captain S. B. Graham, 14th Regiment of Madras Infantry, officiating Garrison Quartermaster, Fort Saint George, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Captain W. E. Banbury, who has vacated. Dated 6th September 1896.

Captain M. A. Kerr, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be District Recruiting Officer, Gurkha District, *vice* Captain E. Vansittart, who has resigned. Dated 24th August 1896.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

6th Infantry.

No. 1112.—Lieutenant E. J. M. Wood to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain G. S. Frazer, who has vacated on promotion to Captain;

Lieutenant C. C. Renton to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant E. J. M. Wood, appointed Adjutant,—

with effect from the 29th August 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1113.—Surgeon-Colonel D. E. Hughes, Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, Principal Medical Officer, Bombay and Aden Districts, to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Major-General, *vice* Surgeon-Major-General A. F. Churchill, on leave. Dated 27th August 1896.

No. 1114.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Eaton Army Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Surgeon-Colonel, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel D. E. Hughes, appointed to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command. Dated 29th August 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1115.—Lieutenant H. F. Head, Royal Artillery, officiating ordnance officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class, with effect from the 4th April 1896, to fill an existing vacancy.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1116.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Addington Dawsonne Strong, attached 36th (Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—27th July 1896.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 1117.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clauses (13) and (20), and section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules and to direct that they shall apply to the Cantonment of Kirkee:

1. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing,—

Cesspools, receptacles for filth, and soaking of foul water, etc.

(1) require any person having control, whether as grantee, owner or occupier, of any land or building—

(a) to close any offensive cesspool belonging to the land or building, or

(b) to provide a receptacle (of a pattern, if any, approved by the Cantonment Authority) for filth accumulating on or in the land or building, or

(c) to keep in a cleanly condition (in such manner, if any, as may be prescribed by the notice) any receptacle provided for such filth, or

(d) to prevent the water of any private latrine, urinal, sink or bath-room, or any other offensive matter, from soaking, draining, flowing or being put from the land or building upon any road or public place or into any water-course or into any drain not intended for the purpose; or

Putting private latrine or urinal to public use.

(2) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal not to put the same to public use; or,

Conformity of private latrines and urinals with standard plan.

(3) if any plan for the construction of private latrines or urinals has been approved by the Cantonment Authority,—

(e) require any person repairing or constructing a private latrine or urinal not to allow the same to be used until it has been inspected by or under the direction of the Cantonment Magistrate and approved by him as conforming with such plan, or

(f) require any person having the control of a private latrine or urinal to rebuild or alter the same in accordance with such plan:

Provided that, on the application of any person to whom a notice under clause (e) or clause (f) of this rule is addressed, a copy of the approved plan shall be given to him by the Cantonment Magistrate free of charge; or

Removal of private latrine or urinal.

(4) require the owner or other person having the control of any private latrine or urinal which, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, creates a nuisance, to remove the latrine or urinal, and to substitute fresh earth, to such a depth, not exceeding two feet, as may be specified in the notice, for the earth on which the latrine or urinal stood; or

Roofing, etc., of private latrine, or cleansing of private latrine or urinal.

(5) require any person having control, whether as grantee, owner or occupier, of any land or building,—

(g) to have any latrine provided for the same shut out by a sufficient roof and wall or fence from the view of persons passing by or dwelling or working in the neighbourhood, or

(h) to cleanse with deodorants any latrine or urinal belonging to the land or building; or

Collection of offensive matter and rubbish for public removal.

(6) require any persons having control, whether as grantees, owners or occupiers, of any lands or buildings, who have allowed any offensive matter or rubbish to accumulate or remain thereon or therein, to collect the same and deposit it, for removal by the public conservancy establishments, at such times and in such receptacles or places as may be specified in the notice;

Provided that no person shall be required to deposit any offensive matter or rubbish in any receptacle or place situate at a greater distance than one hundred and fifty feet from the nearest boundary of his premises; or,

Provision of sufficient drainage.

(7) where any land or building is situate within one hundred feet of a public drain or of some other place set apart for the discharge of drainage, and the drains belonging to such land or building are, in the opinion of the Cantonment Authority, insufficient, require

any person having control of the land or building, whether as grantee or owner, or,

in the case of neighbouring lands or buildings, the several grantees or owners having control of the lands or buildings, conjointly,

to provide sufficient drainage within fifteen days from the service of the notice; or

Making or altering a private drain leading into a public drain.

(8) require any person to desist from making or altering any drain leading into a public drain; or

Altering, etc., public drain, or neglecting to provide culvert, or keeping insufficient culvert.

(9) require any person who is creating or likely to create a nuisance by—

(j) altering, obstructing or encroaching upon a public drain, or

(k) altering any path leading to his premises or any culvert under such path so as to obstruct the flow of water in or into any public drain, or

(l) impeding the flow of water owing to the absence or insufficiency of any culvert or water-course which he has undertaken to construct or is by law liable to construct or maintain,

to desist therefrom; or

Construction of private drain.

(10) require any person who is constructing or laying a drain to obey any directions which the Cantonment Authority may, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, think fit to give in order to ensure the completion of the work to its satisfaction; or

Covering of private drains.

(11) require any person or persons, being the owner or owners, and having control, of any drain or drains to provide and apply to the same within ten days from the service of the notice such covering as may be specified in the notice; or

Cleansing, etc., of private drain.

(12) require any person having the control of a drain,

within a period to be specified in the notice, to remove any obstruction from the drain, or to cleanse, purify, repair or alter the drain, or otherwise to put the same in good order.

Penalties.

2. Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under rule 1 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of the first conviction on which the failure is proved to have been persisted in;

and, if any person required by any such notice to perform any act fails to perform it, the Cantonment Authority may cause the Act to be performed and recover the cost from him.

Licenses required for carrying on of certain occupations.

3. (1) No persons of any of the following classes, namely:

(a) butchers and sellers of poultry, game or fish,

(b) persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,

(c) persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,

(d) persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,

(e) dairymen and buttermen,

(f) makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India,

(g) sellers of fruit or vegetables,

(h) manufacturers of aërated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same,

(j) sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aërated or other potable waters, or ice) which are of a perishable nature,

(k) sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,

(l) washermen,

(m) dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,

(n) dealers in fire-works, kerosine oil, petroleum or any other inflammable oil or spirit,

(o) tanners and dyers,

(p) persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise,

shall reside in any part of the cantonment for the purpose of carrying on their trades, callings or occupations, unless they have obtained a license from the Cantonment Authority:

(2) Provided as follows:

(i) a license shall not be withheld if the applicant is willing to comply with such conditions as the Cantonment Authority may consider it necessary to impose under rule 4;

(ii) no person who may, when these rules come into force, be carrying on his trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment shall be bound to obtain a license for carrying on such trade, calling or occupation in that part until he has received from the Cantonment Authority not less than three months' notice of his obligation to do so;

(iii) if the Cantonment Authority refuses to grant a license to any person mentioned in clause (ii) to carry on his

trade, calling or occupation in such place, it shall pay him reasonable compensation for any loss incurred by reason only of such refusal.

(3) No charge shall be made for any license granted under this rule.

Conditions which may be entered in such licenses.

4. A license granted to any person under rule 3 shall specify the part of the cantonment in which the licensee shall reside for the purpose of carrying on his trade, calling or occupation, and may contain any conditions which the Cantonment Authority may think fit to impose with respect to the following matters, namely:

(a) in the case of butchers, and sellers of poultry, game or fish,—

(1) the apparatus and coverings to be used in the operations of their trade,

(2) the places at which, and the manner in which, meat, poultry game or fish may be exposed for sale, and

(3) the disposal of meat, poultry, game or fish when found to be unfit for human consumption:

EXPLANATION.—Meat which has been subjected to the process of blowing shall be presumed to be unfit for human consumption.

(b) In the case of persons keeping pigs for profit, and dealers in the flesh of pigs which have been slaughtered in India,—

(4) the places at which pigs may be kept,

(5) the number of pigs which may be kept at any one place,

(6) the season and the places at which pigs may be slaughtered and the flesh offered for sale,

(7) the manner in which pigs shall be inspected prior to slaughter, and

(8) the manner in which the flesh thereof shall be inspected and marked prior to sale, and disposed of, when found to be unfit for human consumption;

(c) in the case of persons keeping milch cattle or milch goats for profit,—

(9) the places at which such animals may be kept,

(10) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place,

(11) the sources from which such animals shall be watered,

(12) the segregation of any sick or diseased animals, and

(13) the taking of any other measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for maintaining the premises in a clean and sanitary state;

(d) in the case of persons keeping for profit any animals other than pigs, milch cattle or milch goats,—

(14) the places at which such animals may be kept,

(15) the number of such animals which may be kept at any one place, and

(16) the manner of keeping the animals so as to prevent their becoming a public nuisance or injurious to the public health;

(e) in the case of dairymen and buttermen,—

(17) the vessels and other apparatus to be used in the operations of their trade,

(18) the places at which and the manner in which milk or butter may be prepared and kept for sale, and

(19) the taking of any other measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for keeping the premises and all vessels and apparatus in a cleanly and sanitary state,

(f) in the case of makers of bread, biscuits or cake, and sellers of bread, biscuits or cake made in India,—

(20) the apparatus and the water, flour and other ingredients which may be used in the operations of their trade,

(21) the places at which bread, biscuits or cake may be prepared and kept for sale,

(22) the inspection to be exercised over the making of such articles, and

(23) the disposal of any such articles which may be found to be unwholesome;

(g) in the case of sellers of fruit or vegetables,—

(24) the places and seasons at which fruit or vegetables, or any specified kinds of fruit or vegetable, may be sold, and

(25) the disposal of any fruit or vegetables which may be found to be unwholesome, or of which the sale has been prohibited under clause (24) of this rule;

(h) in the case of manufacturers of aërated or other potable waters, or ice, and sellers of the same,—

(26) the sources from which water used in such manufacture shall be taken,

(27) the machinery, chemicals and ingredients which may be used in such manufacture,

(28) the measures to be taken in order to ensure the proper filtering of the water used and the cleanliness of all apparatus and receptacles used, and

(29) the attachment of labels or the adoption of other means for the purpose of identifying the factory at which each article was made;

(j) in the case of sellers of any medicines, drugs or articles of food or drink for human consumption (other than the flesh of pigs, milk, butter, bread, biscuits, cake, fruit, vegetables, aërated or other potable waters, or ice) which are of a perishable nature,—

(30) the disposal of any articles which may be found to be unwholesome;

(k) in the case of sellers of water to be used for drinking purposes,—

(31) the sources from which such water shall be taken, and

(32) the taking of measures to ensure the cleanliness of mussucks or any other vessels or utensils used for carrying such water;

(*l*) in the case of washermen,—

(*33*) the places at which clothes may be washed, dried or kept;

(*m*) in the case of dealers in hay, straw, wood, charcoal or other inflammable material,—

(*34*) the places at which such materials may be kept,

(*35*) the quantity which may be stored at any one place, and the manner of storing, and

(*36*) the precautions against fire to be taken by the dealer or the person in charge of the business;

(*n*) in the case of dealers in fire-works, petroleum, kerosine oil or any other inflammable oil or spirit,—

(*37*) the places at which, and the quantities in which, any such article may be stored or kept for sale, and

(*38*) the taking of any measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for the prevention of danger to life or property;

(*o*) in the case of tanners and dyers,—

(*39*) the taking of measures for regulating the discharge of refuse matter from their premises and for abating any nuisance arising from such premises;

(*p*) in the case of persons carrying on any trade or occupation from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise,—

(*40*) the taking of any measures which the Cantonment Authority may consider necessary for the abatement of any nuisance arising from the premises.

Feeding animals on filth, etc.

5. No person holding a license under rule 3 for keeping for profit milch cattle or milch goats, or pigs or any other animal which may be used for human consumption, shall allow the same—

(*a*) to be fed upon refuse or any filthy or deleterious substance, or

(*b*) to graze in any place in which grazing has for sanitary reasons been prohibited by public notice issued by the Cantonment Authority.

Adulteration of milk.

6. No dairyman holding a license under rule 3 shall mix water with, or otherwise adulterate, any milk intended for sale.

Adulteration of butter.

7. No butterman holding a license under rule 3 shall adulterate any butter intended for sale.

Selling food or drink unfit for human consumption.

8. No person holding a license under rule 3 shall sell any article of food or drink for human consumption which is unfit for that purpose.

Removal of brothels or prostitutes.

9. The Cantonment Authority may, by notice in writing, prohibit—

(*a*) the keeping of a brothel, or

(*b*) the residence of a public prostitute,

in any part of the cantonment other than the part or parts specified in the notice.

Power to suspend or withdraw license.

10. (*1*) If any person holding a license under rule 3 fails to comply with any condition imposed upon him under rule 4, or does any act in contravention of rules 5, 6, 7 or 8,

the Cantonment Authority may, in addition to any punishment which may be inflicted under rule 11, by order, suspend the license for any period specified in such order, or withdraw the license.

(*2*) No person who has obtained a license under these rules for carrying on a trade, calling or occupation in any part of the cantonment shall carry on such trade, calling or occupation in that part while such license is suspended or after the same has been withdrawn.

Penalties.

11. (*1*) Whoever fails to observe any condition imposed under rule 4, clauses 1 to 16, 20 to 25, 30, or 34 to 39, all inclusive, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to four days, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of first conviction on which the failure is proved to have been persisted in.

(*2*) Whoever—

(*a*) commits any breach of rule 3 or rule 4, clause (*2*), or

(*b*) fails to comply with any condition imposed under rule 4, clauses (*17*), (*18*), (*19*), (*26*), (*27*), (*28*), (*29*), (*31*), (*32*), (*33*) or (*40*), or

(*c*) does any act in contravention of rules 5, 6, 7 or 8, or

(*d*) disregards any prohibition made by notice under rule 9,

shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to eight days, and, in case of a continuing offence of failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of first conviction on which the offence or failure is proved to have been persisted in.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1118.—The following extract is published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 15th September, 1896, page 5141.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 15th September, 1896.

BREVET.

Captain Charles Augustus Edwards, Indian Staff Corps, to be Major, in recognition of his services during the operations in Central Africa, 1894. Dated 7th May 1896.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list:

Colonel John Grierson. Dated 24th August 1896.

Colonel Thomas Augustus Scott. Dated 29th August 1896.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Masson Abbott. Dated 22nd August 1896.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1119.—Conductor Frederick Ford, Ordnance Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 9th October 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1120—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors.

6th October 1896.

Joseph Hume Balfour.

Algernon Henry Wilmer.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1121.—Colonel James Grant Duff Walker, Madras Cavalry, is admitted to the colonel's allowances, with effect from the 4th October 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Command.

No. 1122.—In G. G. O. No. 1092 of 1896 *for* "22nd August 1890" *read* "22nd August 1896."

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bengal Establishment.

No. 1123.—First class Assistant Surgeon Isaac Burns to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second Class Assistant Surgeon Michael Edmund Mungavin to be first class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon William Thomas Kidby to be second class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 1st June 1896, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant E. Swainson, retired.

No. 1124.—Third class Assistant Surgeon William Calderwood McMillan to be second class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 30th December 1895, *vice* second class Assistant Surgeon C. H. Orman, seconded. (G. G. O. No. 555 of 1896 is cancelled.)

No. 1125.—Third class Assistant Surgeon Henry Albert John Gidney to be second class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 3rd January 1896, *vice* second class Assistant Surgeon W. Desmond, seconded.

No 1126.—In G. G. O. No. 556 of 1896 *for* "Henry Albert John Gidney" *read* "Percy Stanley Blaker."

No. 1127.—Third class Assistant Surgeon Ernest George Albert Matthews to be second class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 12th August 1896, *vice* second class Assistant Surgeon R. Bickett, transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 1128.—Third class Assistant Surgeon Arthur Ambrose Emmanuel Baptist to be second class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 17th August 1896, *vice* second class Assistant Surgeon W. E. Griffin, deceased.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1129.—*20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own, Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Lal Sher to be Jemadar, *vice* Ali Khan, promoted, with effect from the 7th January 1896.

No. 1130.—*7th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Muhammad Ianuddin to be Subadar and Havildar-Major Muhiyuddin Sharif to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdur Razzak, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th May 1896.

No. 1131.—*19th Regiment of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Venkatanarayana to be Subadar and Drill-Havildar Shaikh Abdullah to be Jemadar, *vice* Narayanasami, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1896.

No. 1132.—*12th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Havildar Sohan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Balu Mahadik, promoted, with effect from the 28th August 1895.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

No. 1133.—The Governor-General of India is pleased to make the following promotions in, and admissions to, the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:

To the 1st class, with the title of "Sardar Bahadur."

Subadar-Major Kanhái Parshád Dube, *Bahadur*, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* pensioned Risaldar-Major Shádi Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, late of the 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, deceased,—30th March 1896.

Subadar Kalu Thápa, *Bahadur*, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to complete establishment.

Subadar Parsu Khattri, *Bahadur*, 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Báz Khan, *Sardar Bahadur*, late of the 22nd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, deceased,—6th December 1895.

Subadar-Major Nand Singh, *Bahadur*, 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Gokal Singh, *Sardar Bahadur*, late of the 27th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, deceased,—14th February 1896.

To the 2nd class, with the title of "Bahadur."

Subadar Bakhan Sing Thákur, 44th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Kanhái Parshád Dube, *Bahadur*, 3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry, promoted,—30th March 1896.

Subadar Abdur Rahím Khan, Corps of Bengal Sappers and Miners, *vice* Subadar Kalu Thápa, *Bahadur,* 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, promoted.

Subadar Baijnáth Singh, 13th (The Shekhawati) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to complete establishment.

Jemadar Amír Khan, 13th (The Duke of Connaught's) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Búdh Singh, *Bahadur,* late of the 5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry, deceased,—29th September 1895.

Subadar-Major Jíwan Singh, 26th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, *vice* Subadar Parsu Khattri, *Bahadur,* 1st Battalion, 5th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, promoted,—6th December 1895.

Subadar Naráyan Singh, 2nd Regiment of Punjab Infantry, *vice* Jemadar Amír Muhammad Khan, *Bahadur,* late of the 11th (Prince of Wales Own) Regiment of Bengal Lancers, deceased,—1st January 1896.

Subadar-Major Khushhal Khan, 1st Regiment of Punjab Infantry, *vice* Subadar-Major Nand Singh, *Bahadur,* 23rd (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers), promoted,—14th February 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1134.—*Madras Artillery Volunteers*—

The Hon'ble Captain George Lawson Chambers to be Commandant, with the rank of Major, *vice* the Hon'ble Major (Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel) James Henry Spring-Branson, V.D., retired.

No. 1135.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Reginald Mortimer Higgs, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Cook, promoted.

No. 1136.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Barry John Durham, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 1st October 1896, *vice* Hilton, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Richard Langan, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd October 1896, *vice* Pierpoint, promoted.

No. 1137.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The date from which the appointment of Second-Lieutenant William Cuthbertson John is to have effect is the 4th September 1896, and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 1046 of 1896.

No. 1138.—*Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

James Nelson Fraser, Esquire, to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1139.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Samuel Stewart Cooper to be Major, *vice* Maples, resigned.

No. 1140.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Edwin Pierpoint to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 2nd October 1896, *vice* Dixon, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1141.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant W. B. Gray, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

No. 1142.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant G. W. Kuchler, unattached list, resigns his commission.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th October, 1896.

No. 409.—Mr. N. M. Carnell, District Traffic Superintendent, Burma State Railway, is promoted from Class II, Grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways to Class II, Grade 2, of that establishment, with effect from the 1st October 1896.

No. 410.—Mr. A. E. Rose, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Under Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the Office of Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways at Rangoon, during the absence of Captain E. W. Walton, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 411.—Mr. J. B. Chirnside, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Government of India, Public Works Department, Resolution No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November 1893, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd September 1896.

The 6th October, 1896.

No. 412.—Mr. M. H. Jackson, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Bengal, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Public Works Department Resolution No. 2873-G., dated 2nd November 1893, with effect from the 23rd September 1896.

The 7th October, 1896.

No. 414.—The undermentioned officers are transferred from the establishment under the Government of Madras to that under the Director General of Railways:

Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank.

Mr. H. J. Oddie, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.

The 8th October, 1896.

No. 415.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 375, dated the 17th September 1896, *for* "14th September 1896" *read* "8th September 1896."

No. 416.—Mr. P. C. Mole, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is placed in charge of the current duties of that office, during the absence of Colonel C. H. P. Christie, R.E., on privilege leave.

The 9th October, 1896.

No. 417.—The furlough for eight months granted to Mr. A. G. Harrison, Examiner of Accounts, in notification No. 124, dated the 6th March 1896, has been extended by two months by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The 7th October, 1896.

No. 413.—The following is published for general information:

No. 764 R. T., dated Simla, the 2nd October, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 2267, dated the 17th September 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, No. 12066, dated the 7th September 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent, Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the lines worked by it.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st November 1896, the application to such portions of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and the lines worked by it as are situate in British territory, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, which are cited in the foregoing observations, in supersession of the rules now in force.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for information and guidance.

The 9th October, 1896.

No. 418.—The following is published for general information:

No. 227 T., dated Simla, the 7th October, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Review of the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1895-96.

Read—

Letter from the Director General of Telegraphs, No. 45 T., dated the 19th August 1896, and its enclosure, being the Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department for the year 1895-96.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Administration Report of the Indian Telegraph Department deals with the whole of the operations under the control of the Director General.

2. The expenditure of the year charged to Capital Account amounted to Rs. 13,84,286. The capital outlay to the close of the year under review amounted to Rs. 5,87,68,582, divided as follows:

	Rs.	Percentage of net total.
Lines	4,58,21,940	78·0
Buildings	55,95,120	9·5
Apparatus and plant	22,74,063	3·8
Stores and suspense	30,26,771	5·2
Exchange on expenditure in England previous to 1887-88	24,09,440	4·1
Total	5,91,27,334	
Deduct—		
Receipts on Capital Account (including interest on Workshop Capital)	3,58,752	0·6
Total ...	5,87,68,582	

3. The net additions made during the year to the systems maintained by the Telegraph Department comprised 1,727 miles of line and 4,670 miles of wire. There has been a decrease of 8 miles in the mileage of cable in use.

4. The following statement shows, for a period of five years, the progress that has been made in extending public telegraphic communication:

	Capital expenditure.	Miles of line.	Miles of wire.	Miles of cable.	Offices opened.		
					Departmental, ordinary and postal combined.	Railway and canal.	Total.
	Rs.						
Up to beginning of 1891-92	5,02,41,676	37,070	1,13,512	251	949	1,428	2,377
During 1891-92	19,42,128	1,555	6,647	2	52	—33	19
" 1892-93	21,62,811	2,405	6,092	21	99	58	157
" 1893-94	22,54,374	1,677	8,004	...	124	58	182
" 1894-95	7,83,307	1,941	4,001	—3	138	10	148
" 1895-96	13,84,286	1,727	4,670	—8	99	12	111
To end of 1895-96	5,87,68,582	46,375	1,42,926	263	1,461	1,533	2,994

5. The operations of the Department during the year under review continue satisfactory. The Revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 89,74,949, being an increase of Rs. 9,35,274 over the figures for the previous year. This, however, does not correctly represent the result of the year under report. As explained in paragraph 5 of the review for 1894-95, the gross revenue of that year was reduced by a credit of Rs. 3,48,762 on account of rebate due to the East Indian railway for which the Revenue Accounts of that year were not responsible. Excluding this sum, the net increase in receipts during 1895-96 amounted to Rs. 5,86,512.

The Revenue expenditure amounted to Rs. 57,83,726, being an increase of Rs. 90,508. The net receipts thus amounted to Rs. 31,91,223, showing an increase of Rs. 8,44,766. The Revenue receipts include Rs. 13,24,937 on account of State messages, and Rs. 1,14,226 on account of news-free and other *pro formâ* revenue; including the receipts on account of State messages and excluding the *pro formâ* revenue, the net receipts amounted to 5·24 per cent. on the Capital outlay.

6. The revenue receipts are made up as follows

	Rs.
Message revenue, including State messages ...	70,75,599
Rent of lines, etc., on railways and canals ...	15,03,843
Rent of private lines, etc.	2,15,866
Sale of books, gazettes, etc.	20,128
Miscellaneous	45,287
Total	88,60,723
News-free and *pro formâ* revenue ...	1,14,226
Grand Total	89,74,949

The increase occurred chiefly under "message revenue" and was mainly due to an improvement in private messages.

7. The following statement summarises the Revenue receipts and charges during the last five years:

Year.	Gross receipts excluding *pro formâ* revenue.	Charges.	Net receipts.	Percentage of net to gross receipts.	Return on capital.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
1891-92 ...	73,80,285	48,34,295	25,45,990	34·5	4·88
1892-93 ...	75,31,726	51,56,998	23 74,728	31·5	4·37
1893-94 ...	79,18,526	53,04,761	26,13,765	33·0	4·61
1894-95 ...	79,25,103	56,93,218	22,31,885	28·2	3·89
1895-96 ...	88,60,723	57,83,726	30,76,997	34·7	5·24

8. The following figures show for the last two years the division of the traffic between State and Private and between Inland and Foreign messages respectively:

Class of telegrams.	1894-95.		1895-96.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.
State, Inland ..	585,571	11,52,852	603,366	12,61,667
„ Foreign ..	6,804	56,993	6,985	63,270
Total State ..	592,375	12,09,845	610,351	13,24,937
Private, Inland ..	3,231,555	32,15,974	3,491,571	34,75,316
„ Foreign ...	567,296	20,16,053	634,812	22,75,346
Total Private ..	3,798,851	52,32,027	4,126,383	57,50,662
Grand Total ..	4,391,226	64,41,872	4,736,734	70,75,599

The private traffic still continues to exhibit rapid progress. In the year under review, there was a rise of 327,532 in the number of private messages and of Rs. 5,18,635 in their value.

The State inland telegrams also exhibited an increase of 17,795 or 3·04 per cent. in number and of Rs. 1,08,815 or 9·44 per cent. in value. The increase was due to the military operations in connection with the Chitral Relief Force.

The revenue from trans-Indian traffic rose to Rs. 9,97,056 in the year under review, thus exceeding by Rs. 2,65,503 the figure of Rs. 7,31,553, at which the revenue stood in 1890-91 prior to the reduction in the transit rates.

9. The following table gives the percentages of traffic in number and value due to each class of message:

Class of telegram.	Inland.		Foreign.		Total.	
	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.
		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
State	12·74	17·83	0·15	0·90	12·89	18·73
Private	73·71	49·12	13·40	32·15	87·11	81·27
Total ...	86·45	66·95	13·55	33·05	100·00	100·00

10. The following figures show the division of the inland traffic into the three classes of Urgent, Ordinary, and Deferred during the last two years:

	Percentages.					
	Urgent.		Ordinary.		Deferred.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.
State ...	11·40	13·00	21·39	22·07	67·21	64·93
Private	5·83	6·01	40·09	40·20	54·08	53·79
Press ...	5·21	7·19	21·44	18·55	73·35	74·26

11. The growth of inland private traffic in a period of ten years is shown by the following figures:

	Number of messages.	Value. Rs.
1886-87	1,683,758	18,17,798
1895-96	3,491,571	34,75,316
Increase ...	1,807,813	16,57,518

During the ten-year period the number of messages has increased by over 107 per cent. and their value by over 91 per cent.

12. The following statement gives the distribution of the revenue charges during the last five years under the principal heads:

Year.	Line Maintenance. Establishment.	Repairs to lines and buildings.	Office stores and miscellaneous.	Total.	Signalling. Establishment.	Repairs to buildings.	Office stores and miscellaneous.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1891-92 ...	8,79,200	3,70,357	72,080	13,21,637	32,45,459	64,596	2,02,603	35,12,658
1892-93 ...	9,07,049	4,82,482	83,617	14,73,148	34,02,114	59,414	2,22,322	36,83,850
1893-94 ...	9,75,007	4,37,270	63,623	14,75,900	35,31,694	56,038	2,41,129	38,28,861
1894-95 ...	10,44,014	5,21,736	63,373	16,29,123	37,81,817	53,545	2,28,733	40,64,095
1895-96 ...	10,29,601	5,12,178	76,691	16,18,470	38,71,077	56,515	2,37,664	41,65,256

13. The strength of the signalling establishment at the close of the year was 3,546, of whom 1,660 were departmental officers, 328 British military signallers and 1,535 postal clerks.

14. The following table shows the average time intervals taken in the transmission of telegrams (excluding *deferred*) over some of the principal main routes during the last five years. The average of these averages indicates the steady annual improvement that has taken place.

Section.	Number of miles.	1891-92. H.	1891-92. M.	1892-93. H.	1892-93. M.	1893-94. H.	1893-94. M.	1894-95. H.	1894-95. M.	1895-96. H.	1895-96. M.
Calcutta to Karachi ...	1,750	0	36	0	25	0	29	0	27	0	22
Karachi to Calcutta ...		0	17	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	11
Calcutta to Bombay (Viâ Nagpur.)	1,283	0	27	0	33	0	32	0	26	0	21
Bombay to Calcutta (Viâ Nagpur.)		0	27	0	29	0	27	0	27	0	21
Calcutta to Madras ...	1,181	0	45	0	42	0	33	0	23	0	22
Madras to Calcutta ...		0	39	0	35	0	28	0	19	0	19
Madras to Bombay ...	796	0	21	0	23	0	25	0	21	0	19
Bombay to Madras ...		0	25	0	24	0	23	0	25	0	21
Bombay to Karachi ...	840	0	26	0	24	0	22	0	23	0	19
Karachi to Bombay ...		0	11	0	10	0	10	0	11	0	9
Rangoon to Calcutta ...	1,003	0	58	1	2	0	50	0	35	0	55
Calcutta to Rangoon ...		0	37	0	40	0	32	0	26	0	28
Average of averages ...		0	31	0	30	0	27	0	23	0	22

There has been an improvement in the speed of transmission of messages over the principal main routes except between Calcutta and Rangoon. The improvement in speed is most marked between Bombay and Calcutta and Calcutta and Kurrachee, and in a less degree between Bombay and Madras and Bombay and Kurrachee.

The great improvement in speed between Bombay and Calcutta was mainly due to the excellent service rendered by two new copper wires *viâ* the Bengal-Nagpur railway, that between Calcutta and Kurrachee to rearrangement of the circuit between Calcutta and Agra and that between Bombay and Madras to the fast service afforded by the introduction of direct working with Melhuish transformers on three additional circuits during the year.

The falling off in speed between Calcutta and Rangoon was due to a severe cyclone which completely wrecked telegraph lines between Akyab and Maungdaw from the 25th April to the 5th May 1895.

15. The number of complaints received relating to the Indian Telegraph Department was 1,568 equivalent to 0·030 per cent. of the total number of paid messages, of which 817 were admitted. Of those admitted, 179 applied to non-delivery, 180 to delay, and 256 to mistakes. The number of messages that for various causes could not be delivered, amounted to 15,166 equivalent to 0·258 per cent. of the total number received for transmission.

16. The total number of interruptions to communications amounted to 2,177 which shows a slight decrease over the previous year, the total duration of the interruptions was also less.

17. The number of telegraphic money orders rose to 129,912 from 121,618 in the previous year.

On the 1st May 1893, the exchange of telegraphic money orders with Ceylon was commenced, and in addition to the figures given above the total number of orders sent and received during the year under review amounted to 8,183 as compared with 4,546 during 1894-95 and 1,949 during the eleven months of 1893-94.

18. The Inland Press telegrams sent numbered 24,892, of the value of Rs. 96,168, against 26,202 valued at Rs. 1,02,804 in the previous year.

The Foreign Press messages numbered 3,422 and the Indian share of the charges thereon amounted to Rs. 19,864.

19. As regards electrical improvements, experiments in simultaneous Morse and Vibrator working over a single wire were carried out with the result that a combination of induction coils and condensers was adopted for trial. These are still under experiment.

Cardew's vibrating sounders which, as noticed in the review of the report for 1894-95, proved so valuable in maintaining communications through the faulty Ceylon cables, maintained communication between Bunji and Chilas, when a portion of the line was buried under the snow and also between Moné and Kengtung over the temporary uninsulated line of 197 miles when, owing to heavy rain, the line would have been unworkable with ordinary instruments.

The carrying capacity and utility of some of the long circuits worked duplex were increased by an ingenious arrangement, made by Mr. Melhuish, by which intermediate offices were enabled to use the through circuit for short intervals when it was not being worked by the terminal offices. This arrangement has proved useful in reducing delays and affording additional facilities to intermediate stations without any expense for new wires.

20. The use of the telephone continues to show satisfactory progress.

At the end of the year 1895 there were 1,537 subscribers and 1,546 exchange connections to the Telephone Companies at Bombay, Calcutta, Kurrachee, Madras, Moulmein and Rangoon. There were also 31 exchanges and 265 exchange connections under the control of the Telegraph Department.

21. The construction of a telegraph line between Moné, the most easterly telegraph station in the Southern Shan States, and Kengtung, 197 miles to the east

having been decided on, a temporary line was started by the end of May 1895. Work was rapidly pushed on simultaneously in three different directions and a telegraph office was opened at Kengtung in the beginning of July 1895, intermediate offices having been opened at Saihkau and Mongping by the end of June 1895.

Telegraphic communication with Kengtung was maintained by Cardew's vibrating sounders up to the end of the year, by which time the work of reconstructing the line in a permanent manner was well advanced.

22. In Kashmir the line from Ramghat to Jalipur was reconstructed and an extension from Jalipur to Chilas, 24 miles, was completed during the year under review.

On the Murree-Srinagar and Srinagar-Gilgit sections, special attention was paid to the removal of line from localities in which it had suffered in previous years from avalanches with the result that no interruption was caused by avalanches on the former section and only seven on the latter.

23. The Administration Report was received from the Director General of Telegraphs on 20th August, about the same date as last year. It has been carefully prepared, and presents results which the Governor General in Council considers highly satisfactory and creditable to the administration of the Director General, as well as to the working of the staff of the Department.

24. For the efficient manner in which he carried out the field telegraph operations in Chitral, Mr. F. E. Dempster has received the honour of a Companionship of the Order of the Indian Empire and the Government of India are pleased to endorse the commendation accorded by the Director General to the telegraph officers employed with the Chitral expedition and to others specially mentioned in his report.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Review and of the Report be forwarded to the Secretary of State and to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin, and to the Government of Ceylon for information. Also that a copy of the Review be forwarded to the Director General of Telegraphs for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Residents at Hyderabad and in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General in Central India, Rajputana, and Baluchistan.

Ordered also that a copy of the Review and of the Report and Appendices A, B and F, be forwarded to the Home Department of the Government of India for information, and that the Review be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 41.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 3rd, 1896.

A gradual but considerable and important change occurred in the distribution of pressure and in the weather over India during the week under review. During the early part of the week pressure was high and considerably above the normal average over Northern and North-Eastern India, while it was low and in moderate to considerable defect of the normal in Southern India. As a consequence of these conditions very fine weather prevailed over North-Western and Central India, while the showers which prevailed in North-Eastern India at the commencement of the week gradually decreased both in amount and extent, and by Thursday, the 1st of October, had practically ceased. On the other hand, in Southern India, where, as stated above, pressure was low both with regard to the actual distribution and with regard to the normal the rainfall was general, daily and exceptionally heavy for the time of year. On Tuesday, the 29th of September, the barometer began to fall in North-Western India, and this fall continuing the three last days of the week saw a complete alteration in the pressure conditions, the barometer becoming lowest in North-Western India and highest over the Peninsula. Accompanying this there occurred a considerable falling off in the amount and extent of the showers in the Peninsula, while showers began on the North-West Himalayas and extended to the submontane districts of the Punjab by the close of the week. The temperature distribution agreed with the distribution of rain. There was a deficiency throughout the week in Madras and during a considerable part of the week in North-Eastern India, while in other places, where the weather was dry, there was a marked and in places large excess of heat. On Thursday, however, the mean temperature fell below the normal at Murree, and this fall of temperature, which occurred concurrently with the showers on the North-West Himalayas, subsequently extended to the west and north of the Punjab and to Baluchistan.

A

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, September 27th.*—The barometer had risen, except in the centre and west of the Peninsula, where it had been steady or fallen slightly. Readings were high over North-Western and North-Eastern India and low over the west of the Bay, and pressure exceeded the normal average, except over the south of the Peninsula. The winds were light and irregular everywhere. The mean temperature was low in Madras, part of North-Eastern India and the North Punjab and excessive elsewhere. The abnormal excess was largest, over 4°, in the Agra and Jhansi districts of the North-Western Provinces and over Hyderabad (Deccan). Local showers had fallen over parts of Bengal and Burma and general showers over the southern half of the Peninsula. The heaviest fall in the former area was 4·3 inches at Saugor Island and in the latter 1·3 inches at Trivandrum.

Monday, September 28th.—The barometer had risen almost everywhere. The change had been brisk to rapid in North-Western India and brisk in parts of North-Eastern India. The distribution was unchanged. Readings were high in the north-west and north-east and low in the south. The pressure largely exceeded the normal in the north-west and north-east. The winds remained very irregular generally, but were south-easterly and easterly in the east of the Bay and the east of the Arabian Sea. The mean temperature had risen, except in Burma, Bengal and Madras, and the distribution, relatively to the normal, was the same as on the 27th. The hottest area, relatively to the average, was the Deccan, where Sholapur reported an excess of 6·1°. Showers had been received in Burma and the coast districts of Bengal and of Orissa. In Southern India the showers continued general and were somewhat heavier.

Tuesday, September 29th.—Pressure had generally changed slightly and irregularly, but in the North Punjab a brisk fall had commenced. Readings were lowest along the west coast and were relatively low over part of North-Western India. The winds were easterly over the west of the Peninsula and remained light and irregular elsewhere. The temperature had been steady in the North-Western and Central Provinces and Madras and had risen elsewhere. The mean temperature remained low in Madras and excessive in nearly all other places. The greatest excess was reported from the Bombay Deccan. General showers were again reported from the southern half of the Peninsula and a few local showers from parts of Bengal and of Burma.

Wednesday, September 30th.—The barometer was still falling briskly in part of the Punjab, but elsewhere the pressure changes were slight. A slight low pressure area was appearing in the north-west, but in all other places readings were very uniform. The winds were generally between north-east and south-east over the Peninsula and variable elsewhere; the force was light. The mean temperature had risen a little in the Punjab, but had been steady elsewhere. The temperature was lower than usual in Madras and Bengal and higher in all other places. Fairly general showers occurred over Burma, Assam and Bengal, as well as over the south of the Peninsula.

Thursday, October 1st.—The barometer had been steady over the west and south of the Peninsula and had fallen elsewhere. The fall had been brisk to rapid in the north. Pressure was highest over the west of the Peninsula and lowest over North-Western India, where a shallow depression was shown. The winds were feebly cyclonic in North-Western India and were variable elsewhere. The force remained light or moderate. The mean temperature was low in Madras and high almost everywhere else. In the Bombay Deccan, Kathiawar and the Southern Punjab the abnormal excess was over 6°. Light scattered showers had been received by a few stations in the north-east, and light rain had fallen at Srinagar, Rawalpindi and Sialkot. In the south of the Peninsula showers continued general.

Friday, October 2nd.—The barometer had fallen everywhere, the changes having been slight to brisk. The shallow depression, with its centre near Sirsa, was still shown over North-Western India, while readings were high over the west of the Peninsula and over the Assam Valley. The pressure differences were, however, small. Cyclonic winds continued to prevail in the north-west and variable winds in other parts of the country. The force had risen somewhat along the North Bombay coasts and in Baluchistan. The rainfall distribution

was the same as on the 1st. Light showers had fallen at a few places in Assam and North Bengal, as well as at Sialkot and Chirat in the Punjab, while moderate rain had fallen in the Kashmir Valley. General showers continued to be reported from the south.

Saturday, October 3rd.—The barometer had risen over by far the greater part of the country, the change in the north-west having been brisk to rapid. There had, however, been no general change in the conditions. Readings were relatively high over the north of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces and relatively low over the Punjab. The pressure differences were small. Strong westerly winds had blown over Gujarat and strong squally winds over North-Western India, but elsewhere there was no change. The mean temperature was excessive, except in the west and north of the Punjab, South Madras and part of North-Eastern India. The excess was greatest over Rajputana, Central India and Berar. Showers had again been received over Kashmir and part of the North Punjab, as well as at a few places in North-Eastern India and at several places in the south of the Punjab.

Temperature.—As mentioned above the mean temperature has been excessive, except over those tracts of country, where showers have been received. Of these showery regions the most important has been Madras, where deficient heat has prevailed throughout the greater part of the week.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in different provinces of India :

Province.	September 1896.				October 1896.			Mean variation of week.
	27th	28th	29th	30th	1st	2nd	3rd	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·6	+1·0	+2·1	+1·8	+1·6	+2·2	+2·2	+1·8
Bengal and Assam . .	+1·0	−0·3	+0·5	−0·2	+0·7	+1·1	+2·0	+0·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·2	+2·6	+2·3	+2·7	+2·9	+4·5	+4·6	+3·1
Punjab	+0·7	+1·0	+2·0	+3·0	+3·1	+2·8	+1·7	+2·0
Bombay	+2·0	+2·3	+4·1	+4·0	+3·3	+3·7	+3·1	+3·2
Central Provinces and Berar	+1·1	+2·7	+2·8	+3·0	+3·1	+3·9	+4·6	+3·0
Central India and Gujarat .	+1·3	+2·4	+3·1	+3·7	+5·1	+5·6	+4·9	+3·7
Sind and Rajputana . .	+1·5	+2·7	+3·8	+3·6	+4·3	+6·4	+5·4	+4·0
Madras	−1·4	−1·7	−2·1	−1·9	−0·8	+0·2	+0·6	−1·0
Mean for whole of India .	+1·1	+1·4	+2·1	+2·2	+2·6	+3·4	+3·2	+2·3

The above figures show that the mean temperature of the whole country was excessive on each day of the week. The abnormal excess was least (1·1°) on the 27th and was greatest (3·4°) on 2nd October. In Burma, the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces, Central India and Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana the heat was excessive on each day, but in Bengal and Assam there were two days, *viz.*, 28th and 30th of September, and in Madras five days, *viz.*, 27th September to 1st October, in which the mean temperature was lower than usual. The provincial variations show that the hottest region, relatively to the normal, was Sind and Rajputana, where the excess amounted to 4·0°.

The following were the highest temperatures recorded throughout India on each day of the week and their variations from the normal of the day :

September 27th	102°·8 + 3°·8	at Sirsa.
,, 28th	104°·1 + 5°·2	,, Bickaneer.
,, 29th	103°·9 + 8°·6	,, Deesa.
,, 30th	106°·7 + 8°·5	,, Hyderabad (Sind).
October 1st	107°·7 + 9°·0	,, ,, ,,
,, 2nd	110°·2 + 11°·1	,, ,, ,,
,, 3rd	106°·2 + 7°·2	,, ,, ,,
	106°·0 + 11°·8	,, Agra.

Rain.—During the week under review rain was received within three areas. The first and most important was the Peninsula, over the southern half of which rain was received daily. This rainfall was apparently due to a feeble monsoon influence to the south of the Indian region, so that the fall was heaviest in the extreme south, and this influence was apparently felt throughout the whole week. The second area of rainfall was shown over Burma and parts of Assam and of Bengal. Within this region the air currents were very irregular, southerly and northerly winds prevailing in different parts of the area and often replacing each other quickly at the same station. As a consequence thundery weather prevailed over the whole region, and scattered thundershowers, giving in some cases heavy rain, were very frequent. On the 27th Saugor Island reported a local fall of over four inches, on the 28th Rangoon reported over two inches, on the 29th Mymensingh reported three and a half inches and on the 30th Berhampore reported nearly two inches. After the 30th September the falls became lighter, and on the last three days of the week the rainfall over this area became light and insignificant. The third rainfall area was the extreme north-west of India, but in this region the fall was much smaller than in the two preceding regions. The fall was connected with an area of unsettled weather and low barometer which apparently advanced to North-Western India from the north-westward. The sky became overcast in Kashmir on the morning of September 30th, and on October 1st light rain was reported from Srinagar and a few drops from Sialkot and Rawalpindi. On the following day Srinagar reported 1·79 inches of rain and Chirat and Sialkot a few drops, while, on the 3rd, Srinagar reported half an inch of rain and Chirat, Simla, Chakrata, Dera Ismail Khan, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Umballa light showers. Outside these three areas the weather was steadily fine and hot. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. No rain whatever was received during the week in the North-Western Provinces, the south-east of the Punjab, Berar, the Central Provinces, Gujarat, Sind, Central India or Rajputana, and only an insignificant amount in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, the Punjab [except the Punjab (North)], Khandesh, Kathiawar, Baluchistan and Hyderabad (South). On the other hand, effective rain was received over Burma, Assam, Bengal proper and nearly the whole of the Peninsula, though, except in the southern half of the Peninsula, the week's rainfall was less than the anticipated fall. The only divisions reporting any important excess for the week were Malabar, Madras (South-Central and South), Coorg, Mysore and the East Coast (Central and South). In the case of Madras (South-Central) and Coorg the excess was over 3 inches and in the case of Malabar and of Madras (South) was over 1 inch. The largest cases of deficiency were 3·83 inches in Tenasserim, 2·90 inches in Arakan and over 1 inch in Lower Burma, Central Burma, Assam (Surma), Bengal (Hills), Bihar (North and South), the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh and the East Coast (North). This generally deficient fall of rain has emphasized the seasonal deficiency already prevailing, and except in parts of Burma, in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, in the east of the Central Provinces and in the west and south of the Peninsula, the monsoon rainfall of the present season is almost everywhere deficient. The most serious cases of deficiency, *i.e.*, where the seasonal defect equals or exceeds 40 per cent. are Oudh (South), the North-Western Provinces (Central) and the Punjab (South and West). In Oudh (South) the worst district is Rae Bareilly with a total fall for the season of 14·94 inches, as compared with a normal fall of 32·44 inches ; in the North-Western Provinces (Central) the worst district is Banda with a total of 14·12 inches and a normal of 36·74 inches; in the Punjab (South) the worst district is Ferozepore with a total of 5·33 inches and a normal of 13·46 inches, while in the Punjab (West), Muzaffargarh and Dera Ismail Khan have received no rain throughout the season. In these two districts, however, the anticipated fall is only 5 inches.

There are no large totals reported this week, but Dinhatta (Cooch Behar) received 6·84 inches, Karkal (Mangalore) 7·54 inches and Coonoor (Nilgiris) 8·82 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 3rd, 1896.			Rainfall data from May 31st to October 3rd, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to October 3rd.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0·67	4·50	— 3·83	177·14	150·01	+ 18
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	1·64	3·22	— 1·58	97·47	77·75	+ 25
	3. Central Burma	0·57	2·36	— 1·79	41·34	53·46	— 23
	4. Upper Burma	1·36	?	?	28·13	?	?
	5. Arakan	0·31	3·21	— 2·90	197·84	152·93	+ 29
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	1·39	1·66	— 0·27	56·04	70·46	— 20
	7. Assam (Surma)	1·02	2·14	— 1·12	72·97	91·01	— 20
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	2·57	2·36	+ 0·21	80·09	112·11	— 29
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·41	1·33	— 0·92	44·46	55·62	— 20
	10. Deltaic Bengal	1·01	1·03	— 0·02	41·12	44·20	— 7
	11. Central Bengal	0·55	1·06	— 0·51	37·16	45·05	— 18
	12. North Bengal	1·67	1·96	— 0·29	57·02	77·20	— 26
	13. Bengal (Hills)	1·04	2·46	— 1·42	94·25	110·66	— 15
	14. Orissa	0·66	1·59	— 0·93	60·74	43·97	+ 38
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·03	0·90	— 0·87	51·85	44·07	+ 18
	16. Bihar (South)	0·08	1·12	— 1·04	30·72	37·08	— 17
	17. Do. (North)	0·08	1·50	— 1·42	31·20	43·24	— 28
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0·89	— 0·89	22·91	34·84	— 34
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·80	— 0·80	17·66	32·91	— 46
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·85	— 0·85	28·69	35·39	— 19
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0	0·69	— 0·69	17·38	31·08	— 44
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·60	— 0·60	17·52	23·84	— 27
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0	0·99	— 0·99	23·62	37·20	— 36
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0	0·70	— 0·70	29·83	38·49	— 22
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0	0·82	— 0·82	31·42	39·03	— 20
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·25	— 0·25	13·69	20·43	— 33
	27. Do. (South)	0·01	0·04	0·03	6·43	13·06	— 51
	28. Do. (Central)	0·04	0·15	0·11	9·84	13·35	— 26
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·02	0·16	— 0·14	17·64	23·06	— 23
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·09	0·54	— 0·45	50·49	55·86	— 10
	31. Do. (North)	0·22	0·22	0	10·06	11·94	— 16
	32. Do. (West)	0·07	0·05	+ 0·02	3·47	5·87	— 41
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar (Coast)	3·35	1·61	+ 1·74	124·01	105·63	+ 17
	34. Madras (South-Central)	4·24	1·03	+ 3·21	30·74	22·36	+ 37
	35. Coorg	5·57	2·04	+ 3·53	139·92	107·65	+ 30
	36. Mysore	2·11	1·27	+ 0·84	28·18	23·29	+ 21
	37. Konkan	1·00	2·14	— 1·14	122·41	111·58	+ 10
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·59	1·96	— 1·37	31·59	24·30	+ 30
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·08	1·74	— 1·66	21·98	22·16	— 1
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·99	— 0·99	23·45	31·67	— 26
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·84	— 0·84	37·93	37·73	+ 1
	43. Ditto (Central)	0	0·70	— 0·70	51·12	47·46	+ 8
	44. Ditto (East)	0	0·66	— 0·66	69·06	44·22	+ 56
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·70	— 0·70	44·48	42·38	+ 5
	46. Kathiawar	0·01	0·32	— 0·31	20·73	19·53	+ 6
	47. Sind	0	0·21	— 0·21	5·07	5·08	0
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0·02	0·01	+ 0·01	2·54	2·19	+ 16
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·21	— 0·21	29·25	33·29	— 12
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0	0·08	— 0·08	17·70	25·24	— 30
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·07	— 0·07	9·45	11·24	— 16
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0·61	1·61	— 1·00	23·94	25·84	— 7
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0·65	1·41	— 0·76	48·10	48·16	0
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0·03	0·84	— 0·81	15·39	20·03	— 23
	54. Madras (Central)	0·69	1·44	— 0·75	10·74	17·02	— 37
	55. East Coast (Central)	1·92	1·21	+ 0·71	17·72	16·61	+ 7
	56. Ditto (South)	2·11	1·50	+ 0·61	12·48	16·32	— 24
	57. Madras (South)	2·38	0·70	+ 1·68	8·65	7·05	+ 23

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *8th October, 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 3rd October.*—Rainfall light in the Circars and Deccan and good elsewhere. More rain is wanted in most districts. The water-supply is still insufficient in most places. Sowing continues. The standing crops generally are in good condition. Pasture is improving and fodder is available. The condition of cattle is good. Prices are rising in the Circars and Deccan; elsewhere prices are easier or stationary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 7th October.*—Rainfall generally slight in parts of the Konkan, Deccan and Karnatic. The crops have benefited in parts of Poona, Dharwar and Kanara, but more rain is urgently wanted throughout the Presidency for the standing crops or late sowings. The crops are withering in fourteen districts, and damage by rats, locusts or other insects is reported from Sindh. Preparations for the late crops or sowings are progressing in eleven, and reaping of the early crops in ten, districts. Water is deficient in Sindh and Sholapur. Fodder is insufficient in five districts. Agricultural stock are healthy, except in four districts. Prices are rising in seventeen districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 5th October.*—There was general rain in Orissa and over a great part of Bengal during the week. In Bihar no rain fell, except a light shower at Darbhanga. The prospects of the winter rice crop continue generally fair, but in Bihar and in Midnapore, Khulna and Pubna more rain is urgently required, especially for high lands. In Cuttack the winter rice is being injured by insects. Early rice and jute are still being harvested in some districts. Sugarcane is doing well. The preparation of lands for the spring sowings is in progress. Prices continue generally high in Bihar and they are reported to be rising rapidly, owing to heavy exports up-country.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 7th October.*—Scattered showers have fallen in some districts, chiefly in the Meerut division, but the week has been practically rainless. The autumn crops have suffered greatly from the continued drought and have failed to a great extent, except in irrigated tracts. Rain is urgently needed and is most anxiously looked for to enable sowings for the spring crops to be made. Prospects are unfavourable. Flights of locusts passed over a few districts and caused slight damage to the crops in Allahabad. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, October 3rd, were: Banda 3,167, Hamirpur 2,477, Jhansi 1,018, Jalaun 990, Hardoi 6,302—total 13,954; of these 739 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 8,978 persons were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. Supplies and fodder are reported to be deficient in several places. Prices are very high and are still rising.

Punjab.—*For week ending 7th October.*—Slight rain has fallen in Hissar, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Mooltan, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and Gurgaon. Harvesting of the autumn crops has commenced in Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Mooltan, Rawalpindi and Gurgaon. Sowings of the spring crops continue in Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Rawalpindi and Gurgaon. Cotton is being picked in Dera Ismail Khan and Amritsar. More rain is wanted for sowings everywhere. The prospects of the autumn crops are generally from good to average, but the crops dependent on rain in some places have suffered considerably. The stock of food-grains is sufficient in Delhi, Rohtak, Mooltan and in parts of the Ferozepore and Peshawar districts. Insects have destroyed the crops watered by wells and canals in parts of the Ferozepore and Lahore districts. Locusts visited Lahore but did no damage. Cattle have begun to

suffer in Hissar, Ferozepore, Sialkot and Gujranwala. Their condition is poor in Jullundur and fair to good elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient in Amritsar, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar and Rohtak only. The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Gujrat on Saturday evening was 4,930, including non-working children. Prices rule high throughout the province and wheat is sold at rates varying from 8 to 11¼ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 7th October.*—No rain during the week. The weather is generally clear and very hot until the last two days. Owing to the long continued drought much damage has been caused to the autumn crops and prospects daily deteriorate. Unirrigated rice on the higher lands and lighter soils, also the later sown millets *kodo* and *kutki* will yield but little. Irrigated rice and that grown on the richer black soils are faring better. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is suffering even in the soils more retentive of moisture. Sowings of the spring crops are much retarded, and in some districts have come to a standstill. Many fields are too dry to plough, and defective germination is to be feared in the area sown. A lack of seed grain is reported from the Harda tahsil. Altogether prospects are very unfavourable. In the Jubbulpore district there is considerable distress, and in Raipur some employment has had to be afforded to the poorer classes. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Hoshangabad tahsil. Prices are rising throughout the provinces, and are specially high in the Jubbulpore division where wheat is now selling at 8 to 9 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 3rd October.*—In Lower Burma the transplanting of the main wet-weather paddy continues in Henzada and Amherst. Reaping of hill-side paddy has commenced in Prome. The standing crops are healthy, and prospects are good except in parts of Prome where more rain is needed and in parts of Thongwa, Amherst and Tavoy on account of floods. In Upper Burma reaping of the early wet-weather paddy, early sessamum and picking of cotton are nearly completed where grown. Transplanting of the main wet-weather paddy is completed in Upper Chindwin, Bhamo, Ruby Mines and Thayetmyo. Ploughing for and sowing of miscellaneous crops continue in many districts. Fair rainfall during the week has revived the standing crops in all districts of the dry zone, but more rain is required in the northern half of Yamethin, the Wundwin township of Meiktila, the Taungtha township of Myingyan and in parts of Minbu bordering on the Mon and Irrawaddy rivers. Except in the unirrigated tracts of the dry zone prospects are generally very good. In the Wundwin township, Meiktila district, 555 persons were employed on famine relief works at the close of the week. Test works are attracting labour in the Taungtha township, Myingyan district. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Mandalay, Akyab and Rangoon, but has fallen slightly in Bassein, Henzada and Prome and considerably in Thaton; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 6th October.*—The weather is hot. Prospects have improved in Kamrup, but are unsatisfactory in Nowgong where more rain is wanted; elsewhere prospects are generally fair. Tea is doing well. Transplanting of the late rice is nearly finished. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 7th October.*—MYSORE.—Rainfall general all over the State. The crops are in good condition. Paddy has been harvested in the Hassan district. Prices have risen in Hassan, Kadur and Kolar.

COORG.—Rainfall moderate. The crops are in good condition. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamoms are in progress. The coffee berries are maturing. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 7th October.*—BERAR.—The weather continues warm. The standing crops are suffering throughout the

province for want of rain. Breaking up of land for the winter crop is in progress and sowings have commenced in some districts. Fodder and water are generally insufficient. The prices of food-grains are rising steadily in all districts, particularly in Akola where relief works appear likely to be necessary.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall moderate. The autumn crops are drying up in all districts. Agricultural prospects are unfavourable. The water-supply is decreasing, and in parts of the Gulburga division difficulty is felt in obtaining drinking water. Fodder and pasture are scarce. Prices are rising.

Central India.—*For week ending 7th October.*—No rain fell during the week. Rain is badly wanted throughout Central India. Agricultural operations for the winter crops are in progress, except in Baghelkhand. The crops have been damaged for want of rain in all Agencies and the outturn will be below average. Agricultural stock are in indifferent condition in Baghelkhand, Goona and in most parts of Gwalior, but are fairly good elsewhere. Pasturage is good and sufficient in all Agencies, except in Baghelkhand and most parts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal and are rising in all Agencies. The numbers employed on relief works were: 81 in Gwalior, 886 in Bundelkhand, 570 in Baghelkhand and 10,500 on the railway. The numbers on gratuitous relief were: 28 in Gwalior, 1,329 in Bundelkhand and 1,206 in Baghelkhand.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 7th October.*—No rain, except slight showers in Bikanir. Rain is much wanted throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations are unsatisfactory in Dholpur and Jaisalmere, but are satisfactory elsewhere. The unirrigated crops are withering or suffering throughout Rajputana, except in Sirohi, Kherwara, Pertabgarh, Meywar, Jhallawar and Shahpura. The prospects of the harvest are poor in Dholpur, not good in Bhurtpore and unfavourable in Jeypore. Relief works will have to be opened in Bhurtpore, Bikanir and Meywar. Locusts have damaged the crops in parts of Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are generally sufficient, except in Tonk and in parts of Jeypore. Fodder is failing in Dholpur and Bhurtpore. Prices are rising almost throughout Rajputana. The numbers employed on relief works were: Jaisalmere 95. The figures for Sironj, Tonk State, and Marwar have not been reported.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 6th October.*—Rainfall incessant during the first five days of the week. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 7th October.*—Slight rain. The autumn crops are suffering. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is scanty. Prices are rising.

Nepal.—*For week ending 3rd October.*—Night fogs have commenced, but the days are fine and dry. Harvesting of upland rice is finished; the outturn is poor.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 4236-S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th October, 1896.

Read-

Customs Circulars Nos. XX and XXI of 1896.

Ordered, that the Circulars be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. XX of 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4044-S. R., dated the 22nd September 1896.

With the despatch of the 26th December 1895 the Secretary of State forwarded a memorial from certain firms of Scotch dyers complaining that hanks of Turkey-red yarn of lengths less than the minimum prescribed by Rule IV of the rules under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1889 (published in Home Department Notification No. 1474, dated the 13th November 1891) are imported into India from Germany and Switzerland. The memorialists suggested that such importations, being clear evasions of the law, should be prohibited by the issue, if necessary, of new or amended regulations.

2. From the replies of the local Governments to whom the matter was referred for enquiry and report, it appears that such yarns are not imported into Madras and Burma, that they have not been imported into Bombay since 1893, and that imports into Bengal have also recently ceased.

3. Such imports are distinctly in contravention of the rule which has the force of law, and the consumer, it is understood, is deceived by goods so described. These imports should therefore be dealt with, in case of renewal, in accordance with law. No amendment of existing rules is necessary.

Customs Circular No. XXI of 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4057-S. R., dated the 23rd September 1896.

In March 1896 the Government of Bengal referred for orders a representation made by the Calcutta agent of the Standard Oil Company of New York on the subject of the calculation of the contents of kerosine-oil cans for the purpose of the levy of import duty on the oil. He objected to the practice at Calcutta of assessing the duty on an assumed quantity of $8\frac{1}{3}$ gallons in each case of two cans, and suggested that either the quantity to be assumed should not exceed eight gallons to the case, or the quantity should be actually measured. The Board of Revenue having ascertained that at Bombay it was the practice to assume eight gallons as the contents of a case, recommended that either weight, not volume, might be taken as the basis in estimating quantity, or the quantity might be determined, as a basis, by the examination of a few test cargoes.

2. The Government of India requested that the second of these courses might be adopted and the result reported, and meanwhile the practice at Madras, Karachi, and Rangoon was ascertained.

3. The result of the examination of test cargoes made in Bengal is that the average actual contents of a case have been found to be almost exactly 8⅓ Imperial gallons, and the local Government recommend that this quantity should be taken in future as the basis of assessment to customs duty.

4. At Karachi the practice is the same as at Bombay, namely, the assessment is made on an assumed quantity of eight gallons per case, duty being charged on any excess over that quantity beyond the limit of five per cent. At Madras and Rangoon the practice is to test a certain number of cases in each consignment, the assessment of the consignment being based on the average obtained.

5. It is evident from the examination which has been made at Calcutta that the practice hitherto in existence at that port cannot be continued, the assumed quantity having been proved to be greater than the actual quantity. The practice need not, however, be replaced by another equally based on an assumption. It is clear that whatever practice is adopted must be uniform at all ports in India, and it would not be expedient to order the introduction at other ports of the practice which is now suggested for Calcutta; for though importers might possibly be content at Calcutta with an assumption which reduces the burden imposed on them, it is certain that importers at Bombay and Karachi will not be content with the introduction there of an assumption which will impose a heavier burden on them, and will demand a system of actual testing instead of an assumption. At Madras again it appears that actual measurements hitherto have shown the contents of cases there to be in excess on the whole of the assumed contents proposed for Calcutta.

6. It will be best, in the opinion of the Governor General in Council, that the assessment of mineral oil to duty should be based on actual measurement instead of on assumptions. As it seems from the experience at all ports other than Calcutta, that there is no special difficulty in actual test, and as moreover bulk oil, which competes with case oil, is assessed on the basis of actual measurement, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that in future the practice which has been in force in Madras and Rangoon should be adopted at all ports, importations of mineral oil in cases being assessed to duty on the test of a certain number of cases in each consignment. The local authorities will determine in each case what percentage of cases need ordinarily be tested.

No. 4334-S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

Simla, the 9th October, 1896.

Read—

Customs Circular No. XXII of 1896.

Ordered, that the Circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government India.

Customs Circular No. XXII of 1893.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4146-S. R., dated the 30th September 1896.

* * * The Government of Madras referred, for orders, a question as to the trade descriptions which should be affixed, under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, on packages containing adulterated goods, such as oils, turpentine, paints ; and the attention of the Government of India was drawn to the diversity of practice at Madras and Calcutta in the matter of amending the descriptions on such packages.

2. At Madras packages containing adulterated linseed oil and red lead are not permitted to pass into consumption unless the word "adulterated" is plainly stencilled on the drums containing the articles, whereas at Calcutta such goods are passed if they are marked "reduced," "mixed," or "mineral," on every label describing them.

3. On enquiry from the Government of Bombay it has been ascertained that at the Bombay Custom-house no objection is taken to the importation of packages of adulterated linseed oil and red lead if they are described as "boiled" oil and "reduced" red lead. It is stated, however, that the term "reduced" used in connection with red lead is only applied to a composition which contains at least fifty per cent of red lead ; if the quantity of red lead is less than fifty per cent, the actual percentage of red lead must be indicated on the drums.

4. The practices at Bombay and at Calcutta are substantially the same and they appear sufficiently to carry into effect the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act. As there should be uniformity in such matters it is expedient that the practice should be adopted at all other ports in India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 28TH SEPTEMBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 26TH SEPTEMBER 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1895.	Week ending 28th September 1895.			Week ending 26th September 1896.			Earnings from 1st July to 28th September 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 26th September 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	566	1,734	8,85,419	511	1,733	9,44,000	545	1,10,43,842	1,07,14,000	...	3,29,842
Bengal-Nágpur	107	862	79,221	92	862	90,000	104	9,75,489	9,12,000	...	63,489
Indian Midland (*a*)	116	752	90,388	120	752	1,07,000	142	8,87,052	10,59,000	1,71,948	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	190	21	3,390	162	21	2,100	100	38,088	27,100	...	10,988
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.	...	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	22,100	22,100	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	214	1,789	3,73,450	209	1,815	3,33,000	183	41,77,809	36,66,000	...	5,11,809
Pálanpur-Deesa	34	17	467	27	17	800	47	6,181	7,500	1,319	...
South Indian	166	1,042	1,73,376	166	1,042	1,68,000	161	21,99,393	20,80,000	...	1,19,393
Máyavaram-Mutupet	89	54	4,026	75	54	4,300	80	60,739	59,700	...	1,039
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	107	1,165	1,09,214	94	1,165	1,31,000	111	13,31,513	13,95,000	63,487	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	122	756	98,292	130	756	81,000	107	10,30,148	10,78,000	47,852	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	200	11,976	60	200	10,000	50	1,31,699	1,26,000	...	5,699
Assam-Bengal	64	128	7,793	61	159	14,500	91	81,165	1,17,000	35,835	...
TOTAL	230	8,520	18,17,018	216	8,585	18,88,700	220	2,19,63,118	2,12,63,400	..	6,99,718
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	238	2,548	4,94,250	194	2,617	4,71,000	180	75,53,834	60,07,000	...	15,46,834
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	1,11,686	178	797	1,21,000	152	19,53,072	15,74,000	...	3,79,072
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	388	813	3,75,110	461	814	4,27,000	525	34,50,563	38,09,000	3,58,437	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	159	125	25,204	202	125	27,000	216	2,40,735	2,47,000	6,265	...
East Coast (state)	83	427	60,222	141	500	62,200	124	4,14,811	5,87,000	1,72,189	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	128	746	1,10,430	148	886	1,16,000	131	13,20,173	13,13,000	...	7,173
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	65	25	2,188	88	25	2,900	116	26,138	28,900	2,762	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl).	57	8	498	62	8	500	63	5,015	5,800	785	...
TOTAL	224	5,489	12,09,178	220	5,772	12,27,100	213	1,49,64,34	1,35,71,700	...	13,92,641
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	365	1,490	4,06,046	273	1,490	4,96,000	333	46,44,091	54,32,000	7,87,909	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	502	401	2,16,723	541	401	2,35,000	5 0	26,44,186	25,26,000	...	1,18,186
Madras	252	840	2,26,545	270	840	2,20,000	263	27,13,830	25,39,000	...	1,74,830
TOTAL	394	2,791	8,69,314	311	2,791	9,51,000	341	1,00,02,10	1,04,97,000	4,94,893	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	16,800	39,16,010	233	17,148	40,67,300	237	4,69,29,566	4,53,32,100	...	15,97,466
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	161	20,108	125	161	22,200	138	3,02,891	2,69,000	...	33,891
Tarkessur	229	22	5,631	250	22	5,300	241	62,158	62,200	42	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	66	6,539	99	66	7,900	120	79,842	93,600	13,758	...
Bengal-Dooars	166	36	5,444	151	36	7,300	203	67,134	74,500	7,366	...
Dibru Sadiya	149	78	10,736	138	78	12,400	159	1,45,510	1,43,000	..	2,510
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	16,116	316	51	12,000	235	1,73,324	1,71,000	...	2,324
TOTAL	169	414	64,574	156	414	67,100	162	8,30,859	8,13,300	...	17,559
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	23	73	2,958	41	74	1,800	24	14,522	20,900	6,378	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	...	...	...	114	10,000	88	...	1,19,000	1,19,000	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	...	...	...		34	1,000	29	...	(*h*) 13,400	13,400	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	169	333	38,551	116	333	65,100	195	6,17,154	6,81,000	63,846	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	92	13	1,100	85	13	1,300	100	14,351	13,800	...	551
Rájpura-Bhátinda	183	108	14,231	132	108	12,000	111	2,57,314	2,22,000	...	35,314
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	3,328	333	10	2,700	270	44,751	41,600	...	3,151
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	100	362	43,238	119	362	36,300	100	4,33,259	3,91,000	...	42,259
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	56	93	4,769	51	93	6,100	66	55,847	64,000	8,753	...
Kolhapur	74	29	1,701	61	29	2,100	72	25,055	24,000	...	1,055
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,739	38	72	4,000	56	35,646	34,200	...	1,446
Cooch Behar	43	22	592	27	22	1,600	73	8,211	12,200	3,989	...
TOTAL	114	1,115	1,13,259	102	1,264	1,44,000	114	15,06,110	16,37,700	1,31,590	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	84	334	26,751	80	334	27,400	82	2,55,916	2,81,000	25,084	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	71	46	2,001	65	46	3,600	78	35,880	36,300	420	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	49	364	16,870	46	364	21,600	59	1,95,838	2,03,000	7,162	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	42	60	2,573	43	60	3,500	58	(*k*) 18,876	33,400	14,524	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	66	94	5,718	61	94	6,500	69	69,805	74,700	4,895	...
TOTAL	65	898	54,912	61	898	62,600	70	5,76,315	6,28,400	52,085	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	10,227	41,48,752	216	19,721	43,41,000	220	4,98,42,850	4,84,11,500	...	14,31,350

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 15th July to 26th September 1896.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*k*) Total earnings from 1st August to 28th September 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 8th October, 1896.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIV of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 28th September 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 28th September 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 28th September 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 26th September 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 26th September 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 26th September 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 28th September 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 26th September 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,734	8,85,419	511	1,733	9,44,000	545	2,52,66,817	2,35,86,000	...	16,80,817
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	79,221	92	862	90,000	104	29,65,461	24,80,000	...	4,85,461
Indian Midland (*a*)	126	752	90,388	120	752	1,07,000	142	21,34,236	23,94,000	2,59,764	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	3,396	162	21	2,100	10[illegible]	86,942	63,900	...	23,042
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	158	...	...	...	9	1,000	111	...	38,900	38,900	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,789	3,73,450	209	1,815	3,33,000	183	1,15,86,582	93,80,000	...	22,06,582
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	467	27	17	800	47	18,069	19,200	1,131	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,73,376	166	1,042	1,68,000	161	45,83,251	45,14,000	...	69,251
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,020	75	54	4,300	80	1,10,019	1,20,000	...	1,019
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,09,214	94	1,165	1,33,000	114	33,25,906	34,30,000	1,04,094	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	98,292	130	756	81,000	107	20,78,201	20,90,000	11,799	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	200	11,976	60	200	10,000	50	3,60,270	3,60,000	...	270
Assam-Bengal	70	128	7,703	61	159	14,500	91	(*e*)81,165	2,63,000	1,81,835	...
TOTAL	256	8,520	18,37,018	216	8,585	18,88,700	220	5,32,17,519	4,93,48,000	...	38,69,519
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	255	2,548	4,94,250	194	2,617	4,71,000	180	1,81,63,447	1,36,21,000	...	45,42,447
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,41,686	178	797	1,21,000	152	48,48,716	39,17,000	...	9,31,716
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 0" gauges)	337	813	3,75,140	461	814	4,27,000	525	62,5[illegible],642	67,16,000	4,65,358	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	144	125	25,264	202	125	27,000	216	4,48,910	4,55,000	6,090	...
East Coast (state)	94	427	60,222	141	500	62,200	124	9,75,599	12,40,000	2,64,401	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	746	1,10,430	148	886	1,16,000	131	30,45,751	31,85,000	1,39,249	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	58	25	2,188	88	25	2,900	116	47,476	49,100	1,624	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	498	62	8	500	63	9,104	12,100	2,996	...
TOTAL	236	5,489	12,09,678	220	5,772	12,27,600	213	3,37,90,045	2,91,95,600	...	45,94,445
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	4,06,046	273	1,490	4,96,000	331	1,40,45,694	1,52,32,000	11,86,306	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	2,36,723	513	461	2,35,000	510	89,16,067	74,73,000	...	14,43,067
Madras	253	840	2,26,545	270	840	2,20,000	262	56,15,828	53,65,000	...	2,50,828
TOTAL	437	2,791	8,69,314	311	2,791	9,51,000	341	2,85,77,589	2,80,70,000	...	5,07,589
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,800	39,16,010	233	17,148	40,67,300	237	11,55,85,151	10,66,13,600	...	89,71,553
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	20,108	125	161	22,200	138	7,08,213	5,99,000	...	1,09,213
Tarkessur	265	22	5,631	256	22	5,300	241	1,51,455	1,51,000	...	455
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	117	66	6,539	99	66	7,900	120	2,12,130	2,39,000	26,870	...
Bengal-Dooars	139	36	5,444	151	36	7,300	203	1,23,373	1,31,000	7,627	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	10,736	138	78	12,400	159	2,88,230	3,02,000	13,770	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	16,116	316	51	12,000	235	3,91,916	4,15,000	23,084	...
TOTAL	173	414	64,574	156	414	67,100	162	18,75,317	18,37,000	...	38,317
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bína-Goona	19	73	2,958	41	74	1,800	24	(*i*)19,731	45,000	25,269	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	...	...	...	114	10,000	88	...	2,31,000	2,31,000	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,000	29	...	(*j*)13,400	13,400	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	38,552	116	333	65,100	19[illegible]	14,46,320	14,94,000	47,680	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	1,100	85	13	1,300	100	38,848	70,300	31,452	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	195	108	14,231	132	108	12,000	111	5,55,619	5,5[illegible],000	1,381	...
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,328	333	10	2,700	270	82,189	76,000	...	6,189
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*k*)	98	362	43,238	119	362	36,300	100	8,83,159	7,49,000	...	1,34,159
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	4,760	51	93	6,100	66	1,60,680	2,37,000	76,320	...
Kolhápur	82	29	1,761	61	29	2,100	72	60,823	57,000	...	3,823
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	2,736	38	72	4,000	56	1,27,265	1,16,000	...	11,265
Cooch Behar	48	22	592	27	22	1,600	73	19,246	30,700	11,454	...
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,13,256	102	1,264	1,44,000	114	33,93,880	36,76,400	2,82,520	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	26,754	80	334	27,400	82	9,73,141	8,86,000	...	87,141
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	2,991	65	46	3,600	78	89,199	88,000	...	1,199
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	16,876	46	364	21,600	59	4,91,597	5,37,000	45,403	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*l*)	42	60	2,573	43	60	3,500	58	(*m*)18,876	65,700	46,824	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	5,718	61	94	6,500	69	1,92,495	1,94,000	1,505	...
TOTAL	85	898	54,912	61	898	62,600	70	17,65,218	17,70,700	5,482	...
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,227	41,48,752	216	19,724	43,41,000	220	12,26,19,568	11,38,97,700	...	87,21,868

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total earnings from 1st July to 28th September 1895.
(*f*) Includes the Jummu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 28th September 1895.
(*j*) Total earnings from 15th July to 26th September 1896.
(*k*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*m*) Total earnings from 1st August to 28th September 1895.

SIMLA, *the 8th October, 1896.*

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary,
[illegible]

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 12th March, 1896.

From the 4th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, V, and VI of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Report will be published at Simla. After the 28th March all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Offg. Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 9th October 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2930 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 3rd October 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888 :—

No. 337 of 1896.—Joseph George Nash, engineer, of Hindmarsh Square, and Arthur Onslow Whitington, accountant, of Currie street, both in Adelaide, in the province of South Australia, for improvements in apparatus for automatically indicating numbers or changes of numbers simultaneously with the action of a press for marking or embossing tickets.

No. 338 of 1896.—John Henry Bernard D'Cruze, gentleman, of 4, Church street, in the town of Serampore, district Hooghly, Bengal, for mechanically actuating punkahs—a manufacture to be called "D'Cruze's punkah apparatus."

No. 339 of 1896.—Montague Herbert Churchill Shann, and Richard Ernest Churchill Shann, both engineers, of 18, Aldgate avenue, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in or relating to the bending or setting of ship frames.

No. 340 of 1896.—John George Gough, and William Edward Harding, both of Young, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in driving-gear for cycles and for other purposes.

No. 341 of 1896.—John Milton Brown, gentleman, of Mosman's, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, and Numa Augustus Joubert, steam boat proprietor, of Hunter's hill, near Sydney, aforesaid, for improvements in apparatus for producing ice-cream and the like.

No. 342 of 1896.—John David Jones, mechanical engineer and proprietor of the Mica works, No. 70, Dobson's road, Howrah, for an improved non-conducting composition for the covering of boilers, steam pipes, and the like.

No. 343 of 1896.—Cuthbert McCallum, merchant, of 23, St. Mary Axe, in the city of London, for improvements in or connected with collapsible or folding boxes.

No. 344 of 1896.—Ernest Harry Archer, tea dealer, of 23, St. Mary Axe, in the city of London, for improvements in or connected with collapsible or other boxes or cases.

No. 345 of 1896.—William Alfred Gibbs, gentleman, of Gilwell Park, Chingford, England, and Gilbert William Sutton, civil engineer, of Rothmans, Great Baddow, Chelmsford, England, for improvements in apparatus for drying tea and other substances.

No. 2931 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 214 of 1894.—W. G. Miller, mechanical engineer, Central India ice factory, Mhow, for a method of refrigeration to be called "The combined duplicate tube freezing moulds." (Specification filed 11th May 1896.)

No. 381 of 1895.—Alexander Ironside Littlejohn and Peter Still, scientific instrument makers, both of 42, Lambton quay, in the city of Wellington, in the colony of New Zealand, for an improved traversing and levelling head for theodolites or other instruments. (Specification filed 22nd September 1896.)

No. 387 of 1895.—James Edward Whiting, civil engineer, of Poona, Bombay presidency, for improved apparatus to indicate the varying levels of liquids in cisterns, tanks, rivers and tideways. (Specification filed 15th July 1896.)

No. 112 of 1896.—Albert Sheldon Weaver, piano manufacturer, of the city of Hamilton, in the county of Wentworth and province of Ontario, Canada, and William Jefferson Goold, clerk, of the city of Toronto, in the county of York and said province of Ontario, for certain new and useful improvements in bicycles. (Specification filed 25th September 1896.)

No. 116 of 1896.—Paul Joseph Schlicht, physicist, and citizen, residing at "The Maples," Norwood Avenue, Summit, in the county of Union and state of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, for improvements in, and relating to, art of and apparatus for producing combustion. (Specification filed 16th September 1896.)

No. 277 of 1896.—John Foster Stephenson, reservoir superintendent, of Cranmore street, Glenferrie, Hawthorn, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved apparatus for automatically removing solid matter from water or analogous liquid. (Specification filed 1st October 1896.)

No. 2932 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 269 of 1890.—Alfred Nobel, engineer, of 53, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, for improvements in the preparation of explosive compounds. (From 6th October 1896 to 5th October 1897.)

No. 164 of 1891.—Augustus Harper Raiguel Guiley, physician, of South Easton, in the county of Northampton and state of

Pennsylvania, United States of America, for improvements in electrical block systems for railways. (From 1st October 1896 to 30th September 1897.)

No. 169 of 1891.—Alfred Nobel, engineer, of 53, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, for improvements in the preparation and application of explosive compounds. (From 6th October 1896 to 5th October 1897.)

No. 170 of 1891.—Alfred Nobel, engineer, of 53, Avenue Malakoff, Paris, for improvements in the preparation of explosive compounds. (From 6th October 1896 to 5th October 1897.)

No. 177 of 1891.—Christopher Wyndham Wilson, deputy lieutenant and justice of the peace, of Rigmaden Park, Kirkby Lonsdale, in the county of Westmoreland, for improvements in type-writers. (From 5th October 1896 to 4th October 1897.)

No. 238 of 1891.—Alexander Stanley Elmore, electro-metallurgist, of Spring Grove, Hunslet, Leeds, in the county of York, for improvements in the manufacture of metallic articles by electrolysis, and apparatus for that purpose. (From 26th October 1896 to 25th October 1897.)

No. 198 of 1892.—Francis Edward Elmore and Alexander Stanley Elmore, electro-metallurgists, both of Spring Grove, Hunslet, Leeds, in the county of York, for an improvement in the manufacture of tubes by electrolysis. (From 24th October 1896 to 23rd October 1897.)

No. 2933 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth Schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 23 of 1892.—Mr. J. Hodge's invention for an improved inside leak stopper, principally applicable to inland steamers, vessels, flats, steam launches, and the like. (Specification filed 2nd July 1892.)

No. 25 of 1892.—Mr. W. L. Foster's invention for a new or improved holder for the guards of carving forks. (Specification filed 30th June 1892.)

No. 61 of 1892.—Mr. A. Adam's invention for improvements in or relating to targets. (Specification filed 30th June 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 5th October, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	74,51,449	15	3	1,77,27,923	11	7
Public Deposits at Branches	1,02,76,473	12	4			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				6,01,98,817	13	4
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,73,914	14	10
Sundries				26,26,445	1	6
RUPEES				10,80,27,101	9	5

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				57,96,476	0	0
Other authorized Investments				86,83,127	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				99,51,353	8	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				1 92,07,382	5	5
Bills discounted and purchased				3 19,06,415	12	0
Balances with other Banks				9,21,379	1	3
Bullion				2,859	11	4
Dead Stock				13,28,790	15	11
Stamps				9,212	1	6
Sundries				13,59,430	3	11
				7,91,66,426	15	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	95,71,426	5	9	2,88,60,674	10	0
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,92,89,248	4	3			
RUPEES				10,80,27,101	9	5

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 8th October, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

A. M. LINDSAY.
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 35·7.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBIT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th September, 1896.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shillings per cent. Portion.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th September, 1896	13,40,000	2,26,76,100	18,94,53,500	3,17,13,500	1,52,31,300	48,13,800	33,100	26,39,21,300	8,427	17,900	31,400	55,200	93,600	12,700	2,19,227	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,57,15,727
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th September, 1896	...	...	300	...	2,000	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,300
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th September, 1896	...	31,000	2,57,500	46,500	...	...	...	3,35,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,35,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th September, 1896	38,300	11,600	5,31,600	...	10,000	...	...	5,53,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,91,500
	13,78,300	2,27,18,700	19,02,42,900	3,17,60,000	1,52,43,300	48,13,800	33,100	26,48,11,800	8,427	17,900	31,400	55,200	93,600	12,700	2,19,227	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,66,44,527
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	31,200	6,42,500	1,34,000	80,900	50,300	...	9,38,900	...	...	...	3,300	...	...	3,300	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,42,200
Balance on 30th September, 1896	13,78,300	2,26,87,500	18,96,00,400	3,16,26,000	1,51,62,400	47,63,500	33,100	26,38,72,900	8,427	17,900	31,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,15,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,57,02,327

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st July, 1896, enfaced from India, 9,471 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,186 lakhs.
" 1st Aug., 1896, " 15th Aug., " ditto 14 " ditto 11 "
" 16th " " 31st " " ditto 19 " ditto 16 "
" 1st Sept. " 15th Sept. " ditto 19 " ditto 8 "
" 16th " " 30th " " ditto 9 " ditto 9 "

9,532 lakhs. 8,230 lakhs.
8,230 "

Balance against India . 1,302 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 3rd October, 1896.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1896.

No. 43.—The services of first class Military Assistant Surgeon W. Heathcock are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1896.

No. 19.—Offices reported opened and closed during September, 1896 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
		1896.	
Badani . .	Upper Sind Frontier	1st Sept.	Closed.
Bilaspur . .	North-Western Provinces.	1st „	Ditto.
Gulmarg . .	Kashmir . .	15th „	Ditto.
Kharagpore .	Bengal . .	28th „	Opened.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
		1896.	
Chattipur . .	East Coast Railway.	1st Sept.	Closed.
Choonbutty .	Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway.	17th „	Opened.
Damukdia Ghat .	Eastern Bengal Railway.	30th „	Closed.
Karisath . .	East Indian Railway.	5th „	Opened.
Maniharighat .	Eastern Bengal Railway.	10th „	Ditto.
Mazagon . .	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	8th „	Ditto.
Pulla . . .	East Coast Railway.	1st „	Ditto.
Sadisopur . .	East Indian Railway.	5th „	Ditto.
Sakrigali Block Hut.	Ditto . .	5th „	Ditto.
Sakrigali Ghat .	Ditto . .	5th „	Ditto.
Wari Bunder .	Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	8th „	Closed.

NOTE.—The telegraph office hitherto known as Benares Ganges on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, is now called Kashi.

J. J. ALLEN,

Director, Traffic Branch,
for *Director-General of Telegraphs.*

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 3rd October, 1896.

No. 6889.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889) as applied to the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan as such Agent, and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Agent to the Governor-General in Baluchistan is pleased to declare the Cantonment of Loralai, as defined in the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1540-E., dated the 24th July, 1890, to be a Cantonment for the purposes of the said Act so applied and of all other laws for the time being in force in the said territories.

The 5th October, 1896.

No. 6992.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section 2 of section 1 of the Quetta Municipal Law, 1896, the Officiating Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan is pleased to appoint the 15th October, 1896, as the day on which the said law shall come into force.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,

First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 3rd October, 1896.

No. 1217-96.—With reference to the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 3063-G.—96, dated the 23rd July, 1896, it is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Bell resumed charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, from Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, on the forenoon of the 21st September, 1896.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent,
Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner,
Ajmere-Merwara.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 30th September, 1896.

No. 8.—Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyer, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, to that of the Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

A. R. BECHER,

Offg. Accountant General.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd October, 1896.

No. 35-A.—The following temporary promotions and reversions are ordered in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant H. H Austin, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade	Temporary	17th July, 1896.
Lieutenant R F. Knox, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	Executive Engineer, IV grade.	Temporary	19th Aug., 1896.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-Genl., R.E.,*
Director General of Military Works in India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th September, 1896.

No. 79.—Mr. G. Winmill, Locomotive Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted furlough for six months, under Article 340, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 31st October, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

The 2nd October, 1896.

No. 80.—Lieutenant W. H. Chaldecott, R. E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Rae Bareli-Benares Railway to the North Western Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director-General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

List of graves in the Campbellpur Cemetery proposed to be levelled with the ground :—

1. Corporal James Smith.
2. George Harrogate.
3. Mary Ann Sullivan.

C. J. HALLIFAX,
Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 8th October, 1896.

No. 5066.—The following acting appointments are made, with effect from the 7th September, 1896, during the absence on deputation of Mr. J. L. Fendall, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, or until further orders :—

Mr. R. S. Burns, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to act in the 1st grade.

Mr. J. C. Morgan, Superintendent of Post Offices 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Pandit Shiva Pal, Superintendent of Post Offices 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 6th October, 1896.

Bercovitch, Madami, R.
Beed & Co., D. E.
Bell & Co.
Bleeck, P. A. W.
Chalon, C. E. F.
Christie, Mrs. C.
Courtney, M.
Cox, J. W.
Gunther, Charles.
Herbert & Sons.
Hewson, I. C.
Kloess & Co., C. T.
Lambert and Butler.
Lenz & Co., M (Photographers).
Malcolm, Lyon & Co.
Mitchell & Co. (Book-sellers).
Morton & Co.
Peters, C.
Seymour, A, C.
Smith, G.; & Co.
Stewart & Co., Chemists.
Virgoe, Son & Chapman.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ambler, F. R.
Anderson, A. G.
Armitage, W. S., Lt.
Arthur, Miss R.
Barnett, Rev. T. H.
Barrett, John.
Bell, F. M.
Beresford, C.
Blair, Mrs.
Blair, the Hon. Mr. Justice.
Blanche, A.
Boyle, J.
Bradshaw, Mrs. A.
Bride, Mrs. C.
Butler, Miss M.
Carpenter, Miss L. M.
Clarke, Capt.
Conway, F.
Corchand, A. E.
Crawshaw, Mrs.
Daly, Mrs. Wm.
Dickins, T. W.
DeLorme, Miss Flo.
Dolben, J.
D'Padna L. J.
Edwards, J. T.
Engl, Jean.
Ferrell, J. B.
Flewery, Miss W.
Forbes, J. D.
Fuller, Mrs.
Galand, Jules.
Galestine, Mrs. L.
Galperson, J.
Gilbert, H.
Grady, W. O.
Grunberg, Srul.
Hamilton, G.
Harris, H.
Houghton, R.
Howard, M.
Hughes, H.
Ibrahim, M.
Johnson, T. S., Capt.
Kelly, J.
Kennedy, Mrs. A. H.
Kennedy, T. A.
Kerr, J.
Labolovect, Julia.
Lane, Mrs.
Loysean, Edgard.
Lyons, B.
Lyons, H. P.
Lyons, Harry.
Mayr, Mrs. Jones.
McKenzie, F.
Murgatroyd, G. P.C.
Myatt, A.
Natchal, Mrs. L.
Netherton, R.
Nicholls, Mrs. J.
Norman, Dr. R.
O'Brien, G. W.
Ogilvie, D. G.
Outtin, Harry.
Palomino-de Castro.
Parvin, Mrs. E.
Persio, Mr.
Pryce, A. E.
Ralitorm, Mr.
Randall, A.
Ray, Mrs. L.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Robson, B.
Rodgerson, H.
Rowley, J. D.
Saville, A. J.
Scribante, S. E.
Smedley, Ronald.
Spragg, A.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stokes, Miss.
Stowell, Mr.
Talbot, A.
Thornton, Ellie.
Tormidorf, Mrs. K.
Turner, G. C.
Vangulin, A. H. E.
Varnei, G.
Venn, E. G.
Walsh, H. J.
Weiss, Miss J.
Wilkinson, E. A.
Wilson, R. H.
Winstarley, Miss W.
Winter, A. L.
Wise, A. G. H.
Woodburn, A.
Woods, W. C.
Woodward, G.

Registered Letters.

Fristenich, Mr. Kintz, Cruner Auetta.	MacWilliam, H. M.	Wairs, R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, C. M., Mrs.	Flinsch, A.	Niceforo, Calandricini.
Angel, Ida.	Godrell, Collin, Capt.	Nawab Mohsinul Mul Mohsindor.
Alderson, Mrs.	Gopal Baboo.	Narayan Singh, Haaldar.
Allabkah.	Hill, W. H., Capt.	O'Connor, T.
Alladeen, B.	Ingle.	Pigot, J. L.
Andrews.	Jordan, P. A.	Pritchard, G. M., Col.
Akins.	Jackson, Mrs.	Pettingell, Mrs.
Bruckman, E., Mrs.	King, I. G.	Roper, Mrs.
Beresford, Aam. Gunner.	Limjibhoy Rustamji Billimotco.	Rajah Ally.
Beachan, J. C.	Mulroney, E., Mrs.	Rogers, Colonel, R.E.
Cook, Charles.	Master, Robert.	Sukerman, A.
Cooper, Charles, Mrs.	Mitchell, G.	Thompson, Jas.
Dyce, G. H. C., Col., C.B.	McArthur, Donald.	Taylor, J. Worsley.
Decrox, Henry.	Myslerieux, Michel.	Tuppack, M. M.
Dunell, C.	Mitchell, B.	Virji Narayanji.
Eduljee Jamsetji.	Mitchell, J.	
	Nicolas, Pierrotti.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 5th October, 1896.

Davis, W. Smith, Mrs.

The 10th October, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	14th Oct.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	13th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	10th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . . .	17th ,,	Ditto.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	12th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	16th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	13th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . . .	17th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	11th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (do.)	18th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	14th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	13th	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Daphne.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

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JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گاردن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی – يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه : ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

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॥ আধ „ „ ৯, „ ৯॥৹
। সিকি „ „ ৪॥৹, „ ৫,

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Ditto	ditto,	ditto,	**Volume III**	R9-12 (5a.)
Ditto	ditto,	**Reptilia and Batrachia**		R13 (6a)
Ditto	ditto,	**Moths**	**Volume I**	R17 2 (6a)
Ditto	ditto,	ditto,	**Volume II**	R21 4 (6a)
Ditto	ditto,	ditto,	**Volume III**	R21 4 (6a)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1895 R1 8 (3a)

Ditto ditto on Settlements for the year ending 30th September 1895 R1-8 (3a)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895 4a. (1a)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the Dis- trict of Jalpaiguri 1889—95. R2-10 (5a)

Rules for the Grant of Leases of Waste Lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a (1a) (Edition of 1890)

Gazetteer of Sikhim R8 (12a)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1894 95 2a (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1894 95 2a (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1894 95 2a (½a)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894 95 R1 2 (2a)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894 95 R1 8 (3a)

List of Trees, Shrubs and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal 12a. (2a)

POLITICAL.

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev L H WHITLEY S. P. G, RANCHI, 6a. (1a)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 8 (5a)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895 R1 (2a)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896 R2 (6a)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896 R1 (5a)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition 1896 R1 (3a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health in Bengali 1a per copy

Ditto, in Kaithi 1a per copy

☞ ***NOTE – A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

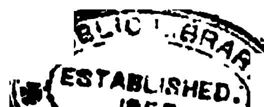
Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 031552, for R5,000, No. 031059, for R1,000, and No. 040872, for R1,000, all of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 (formerly Nos. 260289, 280260, and 280621, respectively, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865), last endorsed to our client Sreemutty Tincorry Debi, of No. 59, Beadon Street, Calcutta, the proprietrix, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietrix.

FOX AND MANDAL,
Attorneys-at-Law and
Attorneys for Sreemutty Tincorry Debi
abovenamed.

12, OLD POST OFFICE STREET;
Calcutta, 17th September, 1896.





The Gazette of India.

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1896.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

SANITARY.

No. 300.

Simla, the 12th October, 1896.

The following rules for quarantine against plague which have been made by the Bombay Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The Rules have effect from the 5th October 1896, as a temporary measure, in the Ports of Aden, Perim and the Somáli Coast :

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somáli Coast from Bombay shall, before entering the harbour, hoist a yellow flag (or if entering a port at night time, show whatever quarantine light signals are customary in the port) and indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come, and shall keep such flag and signals flying until permitted to take them down as hereinafter provided. The pilot on going alongside a vessel from Bombay shall direct the flag prescribed above to be hoisted, if it has not already been done.

II.—Such Commander shall not, without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, except orally, with the shore or any other vessel or boat, excepting with the boat supplying pilots, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant and baggage.

III.—On any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer of the Port shall, as soon as possible, go alongside the vessel and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague, and if the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage

has suffered, from plague, and if the ship carries a qualified Medical Officer, quatantine shall be dispensed with, and partique granted.

If the vessel does not carry a qualified Medical Officer, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified by the Resident, and there to remain for a period of eight clear days from the date of arrival in the harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for, between such vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

IV.—If the Health Officer, as the result of the enquiry made under paragraph III above, shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of termination of the last case either by death, recovery or removal from the vessel and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days, or if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

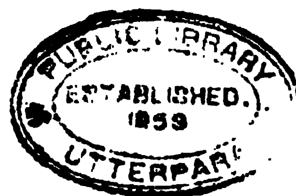
IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somáli Coast which may have communicated with vessels coming from Bombay, shall be subjected to the same rules as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somáli Coast from Bombay.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 42.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 10th October, 1896.

No. 758.—Lieutenant G. Drage, Indian Staff Corps, 30th Madras Infantry, is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade in Burma.

The 15th October, 1896.

No. 770.—The services of Colonel T. W. Hogg, a Deputy Commissioner in the Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 25th November 1896.

No. 773.—Mr. J. S. Mackintosh is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 31st October 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 16th October, 1896.

No. 777.—Mr. J. A. Hopkins has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 11th October 1896.

SANITARY.

The 12th October, 1896.

No. 300.—The following rules for quarantine against plague which have been made by the Bombay Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The Rules have effect from the 5th October 1896, as a temporary measure, in the Ports of Aden, Perim, and the Somáli Coast:

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somáli Coast from Bombay shall, before entering the harbour, hoist a yellow flag (or if entering a port at night time, show whatever quarantine light signals are customary in the port) and indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come, and shall keep such flag and signals flying until permitted to take them down as hereinafter provided. The pilot on going alongside a vessel from Bombay shall direct the flag prescribed above to be hoisted, if it has not already been done.

II.—Such Commander shall not, without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, except orally, with the shore or any other vessel or boat, excepting with the boat supplying pilots, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant and baggage.

III.—On any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer of the Port shall, as soon as possible, go alongside the vessel and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague, and if the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, and if the ship carries a qualified Medical Officer, quarantine shall be dispensed with, and pratique granted.

If the vessel does not carry a qualified Medical Officer, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified by the Resident, and there to remain for a period of eight clear days from the date of arrival in the harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for, between such vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

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vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

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VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days, or if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somáli Coast which may have communicated with vessels coming from Bombay, shall be subjected to the same rules as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim, and the Somáli Coast from Bombay.

POLICE.

The 10th October, 1896.

No. 560.—The services of Captain A. M. Lloyd, 24th Madras Infantry, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief

H. J. S. COTTON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October, 1896.

No. 1638-*G.*—The services of Lieutenant C. D. Field, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India.

No. 1643-*G.*—Captain W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class and First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Baluchistan, is granted furlough, for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) (iii) (1), Chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

Notification No. 1238-G., dated the 29th July, 1896, is hereby cancelled.

The 13th October, 1896.

No. 1646-*G.*—Surgeon-Captain J H. Farmer, Army Medical Staff, Nowgong, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 12th September, 1896.

The 14th October, 1896.

No. 1652-*G.*—Lieutenant L. A. Forbes, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and Assistant Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 7th November, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 15th October, 1896.

No. 1665-*G.*—Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 27th October, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1669-*G.*—The services of Surgeon Captain B. G. Seton, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he may relinquish charge of his duties as officiating Medical Officer of the 1st regiment Central India Horse.

The 16th October, 1896.

No. 1771-*E.-A.*—*Erratum*—In the fifteenth line of the notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1157-E.-A., dated the 24th June, 1896, published on page 472 of the *Gazette of India*, Part I, *for* "The office of the Political Agent, Upper Zhob" *read* "The office of the Assistant Political Agent, Upper Zhob."

No. 3218-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to apply to the Cantonment of Baroda the provisions of the enactments mentioned in the accompanying schedule, so far as they may be suitable:

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions applied, any Court in the Cantonment of Baroda may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court:

Provided also that references to the Local Government should be read as referring to the Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda, and references to British India or territories subject to the Local Government as referring to the Cantonment of Baroda.

Schedule.

Bombay Regulation VIII of 1827 *(a Regulation to provide for the formal recognition of heirs, executors, and administrators, and for the appointment of administrators and managers of property by the Courts).*

Act XXXV of 1858 *(an Act to make better provision for the care of the Estates of Lunatics not subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Courts of Judicature).*

The Cattle Trespass Act (I of 1871).

The Bombay Abkari Act (V, Bo. C., of 1878).

The Bombay District Police Act (IV, Bo. C., of 1890).

No. 1672-*G.*—Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed, on return from leave out of India, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the 6th October, 1896.

No. 1677-*G.*—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd Class and Resident at Gwalior, (p. a.) for twenty days.

No 1680-*G.*—Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, is posted temporarily as Assistant Political Agent at Banswara.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Simla, the 13th October, 1896.

No. 4413-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

September 1896. **(Lakhs of Rupees**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In September		To end of September.		Whole year.	
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96	Budget, 1896-97.	Actuals, Preliminary 1895-96.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,04	86	9,16	9,59	27,02	27,
Opium	58	60	3,39	3,66	6,90	7,
Salt	66	65	4,25	4,39	8,70	8,
Stamps	39	33	2,50	2,42	4,73	4,
Excise	49	48	2,84	2,79	5,75	5,
Provincial Rates	17	13	1,47	1,47	3,67	3,
Customs	40	37	2,16	2,38	4,48	5,
Assessed Taxes	21	19	90	86	1,70	1,
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	5	5	24	22	56	[illegible]
Registration	4	3	25	23	43	4
Tributes from Native States	1	1	22	25	89	7
Other Civil Revenue	26	36	1,80	1,67	3,73	3,
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	4,30	4,06	29,18	29,93	68,56	69,1
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	10	22	— 1,85	— 1,89	· 3,65	— 3,7
Opium	37	29	— 2,23	— 1,84	· 2,59	— 2,0
Other Civil Expenditure	1,95	2,03	— 11,98	— 11,94	· 26,56	— 25
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,42	— 2,54	— 16,06	· 15,67	— 32,80	— 31,2
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Issues)	+ 23	+ 1	+ 1,37	18	+ 1,78	+ 4
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+ 4	+ 6	+ 7	13	+ 32	+ 3
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 18	+ 3	+ 1,59	1,72	+ 3,81	+ 3,7
Ditto Repayment of Surplus Profits, etc.	35	— 37	— 36	38	— 60	—
Military Receipts	3	+ 6	+ 33	32	+ 70	+ 7
Ditto Issues	1,29	— 1,39	— 7,90	8,61	— 16,82	— 17,
Telegraph Receipts	5	+ 5	+ 34	38		+
Ditto Issues	5	— 6	— 33	35		— 7
Public Works Department—						
State Railways—Receipts	+ 1,14	+ 98	+ 6,11	6,64		+ 13,7
" " Issues	— 91	— 97	— 5,35	4,82		— 10,3
East Indian Railway—Receipts	+ 34	+ 46	+ 2,47	2,45	— 1,78	+ 4,9
" " " Issues	— 19	— 23	— 93	88		— 1,8
Ordinary Branches—Receipts	+ 15	+ 10	+ 1,33	85		+ 2,0
" " Issues	— 52	— 52	3,32	3,21		— 7,1
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 1,15	— 1,79	— 4,58	— 5,58	— 12,54	· 11,2
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than Payments)	7	3	3,82	28	+ 3,72	
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	5	3	8	4		
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	76	91	6,54	7,21	— 12,02	· 12,
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	1,53	1,55	8,65	9,82	— 16,50	· 19,
Other Debt Heads (Net as above)	10	28	1,02	11	— 86	
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 2,37	2,80	12,47	— 17,46	— 25,66	— 32,
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,64	· 3,07	— 3,93	— 8,78	— 2,44	
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,21	16,82	16,50	22,53	16,50	
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,57	13,75	12,57	13,75	14,06	

STATISTICS, &C.

CUSTOMS.

The 15th October, 1896.

No. 4424-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt from the import duty leviable thereon under No. 14 of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896, machinery (and component parts thereof) for the generation of electricity to be used exclusively for purposes of lighting, namely, dynamos and their connections with the prime movers.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th October, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1143.—Lieutenant F. L. Galloway, Royal Artillery, officiating Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Sir A. P. Palmer, K.C.B., commanding Punjab Frontier Force, is confirmed in that appointment. Dated 11th September 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1144.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officer of the Unattached List is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the date specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Second-Lieutenant Bertram Robert Graham, attached 31st (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—4th September 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1145.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 22nd September 1896, page 5264.*

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 22nd September, 1896.

* * * * * * * * * *

Unattached List.—Gentleman Cadet Grant Espie Hardie, from the Royal Military College, Kingston, Canada, to be Second-Lieutenant, with a view to his appointment to the Indian Staff Corps. Dated 23rd September 1896.

* * * * * * * * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Vincent Stace, C.B., is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 2nd September 1896.

* * * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1146.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain George William Maxwell,—11th October 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1147.—*The 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Regiment of Bombay Lancers*—

Dafadar Uttam Singh to be Jemadar, with effect from the 11th May 1896.

The above promotion to be supernumerary on the establishment until absorbed by the occurrence of the first vacancy in his class.

No. 1148.—*1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Sridat Tiwari to be Subadar and Color-Havildar Bunyad Pandé to be Jemadar, *vice* Mathura Misr, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st June 1896.

No. 1149.—*43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Singbir Thapa to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Manibhadra Thapa to be Subadar and Havildar Tekbir Thapa to be Jemadar, *vice* Gambhir Lama, *Sardar Bahadur,* transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 4th May 1896.

No. 1150.—*17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry*—

Jemadar Kasi Ram Pathak to be Subadar and Havildar Kundlika Gaode to be Jemadar, *vice* Isram Taure, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896.

Jemadar Manajirao Sinde, from the 23rd Regiment of Bombay Infantry (2nd Battalion Rifle Regiment), to be Subadar, *vice* Banna Singh, transferred to the 25th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Battalion Rifle Regiment), with effect from the 16th January 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1151.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George Massy, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st September 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1152.—*Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles*—

The Hon'ble William Henry Grimley, on resignation of his appointment as Commandant, to be Honorary Colonel.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1153.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Mark Collins to be Captain, with effect from the 13th August 1896, *vice* Chapman, promoted.

Second-Lieutenant George Henry Howard to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 13th August 1896, *vice* Collins, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1154.—*Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles*—

Major W. H. Grimley, Commandant, resigns his appointment.

No. 1155.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major E. S. Symes, C.I.E., resigns his commission.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1156.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain T. P. Campbell resigns his commission, and is permitted, as a special case, to retain his rank and wear the uniform of the corps on retirement.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 63.—Commander G. Wilson, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed Port Officer, Bombay, *vice* Commander M. Bean, Royal Indian Marine, who has retired.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 64.—Mr. A. C. Lloyd, Storekeeper, Kidderpore Dockyard, is granted one year's leave on medical certificate under article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th October, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 3rd and the 16th October 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Staff Corps (15th Madras Infantry).	Lieutenant F. J. Wallis	2nd October 1896.	Mandalay.		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th October, 1896.

No. 419.—In continuation of Notification No. 248, dated the 25th May 1896, Mr. J. Lightfoot, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, appointed Examiner of Accounts, North Western Railway.

No. 420.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Assistant Engineers of the Local Administrations list, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Mr. Cox, S.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	2nd May 1896.
Mr. Cuffe, O. F. L. W.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Temporary	9th May 1896.
Mr. Sen, Priya Nath	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Permanent	24th June 1896.

No. 421.—Mr. C. E. Hubbard, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Indian Midland Railway, is placed in charge of the current duties of that office during the absence of Mr. W. F. O'Donoghue on privilege leave.

The 14th October, 1896.

No 423.—Mr. J. E. Dallas, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Assam, with the rank of officiating Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, during the absence of Mr. F. J E. Spring, C.I.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 424.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned the following surveys being undertaken, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways:

(I) From Ranaghat station to Bhagwangola, including the investigation of a site for a bridge over the Ganges at or near Godagari.

(II) From Rampore Beauleah, *viâ* Godagari and Maldah, to Raeganj, with a branch from Godagari to Sultanpore and another from Maldah to Katihar.

2. The project will be known as the Ranaghat-Bhagwangola-Raeganj Railway Survey.

No. 425—His Excellency the Governor General in Council having sanctioned a detailed survey being undertaken for a railway from Kaunia on the Eastern Bengal State Railway to Dhubri, and a reconnaissance of an alternative route *viâ* Mogal Hat, is pleased to place the same under the control of the Director General of Railways.

2. The project will be known as the Kaunia-Dhubri Railway Survey.

No. 426—Mr. M. King, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Burma, is, on return from furlough, transferred temporarily to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

The 15th October, 1896.

No. 428.—Mr. A. B. Gatherer, Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, Burma, is appointed to officiate as Chief Engineer and Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, in the Public Works Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 5th October 1896, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. J. Richard, or until further orders.

No. 429.—Mr. J. T. Rollo, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Burma, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer, *vice* Mr. Gatherer, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th September 1896.

The 16th October, 1896

No. 430.—The following transfers and posting of officers of the Accounts Branch are ordered:

(1) Mr. V. C. French, Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the East Coast Railway to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bombay, with effect from the date of expiry of his privilege leave.

(2) Mr. F. C. W. Dover, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, East Coast Railway.

(3) Mr. W. H. Shortt, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(4) Mr. P. C. Mole, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 431.—Mr. P. T. S. Large, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, is granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, four months' leave on Medical Certificate in extension of that granted to him by the Agent to the Governor General for Central India in Notification No. 362 S.—C. I., dated 11th April 1896.

TELEGRAPH.

The 14th October, 1896.

No. 422—The Governor General in Council is pleased to permit Mr. A. Hullah, Chief Superintendent, Class IV, Indian Telegraph Department, to retire from the service, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th September 1896.

The 15th October, 1896.

No. 427.—The following is published for general information :

No. 795 R. T., dated Simla, the 9th October, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 3385, dated the 5th September 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent, East Indian Railway Company, No. 962 G., dated the 3rd September 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent, East Indian Railway Company, has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May

1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the East Indian Railway and the lines worked by it.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st November 1896, the application to the East Indian Railway and to such portions of the lines worked by it, as are situate in British territory, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, which are cited in the foregoing observations, in supersession of the rules now in force.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th October, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information:

ACT NO. XX OF 1896.

THE SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES ACT, 1896.

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OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

The Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1896.

(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2. Chapter II.—Of the Application and Preliminary Inquiry.—Sections 3-6.)

An Act to amend the law providing for the relief of Jágírdárs and Zamíndárs in Sindh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law providing for the relief of jágírdárs and zamíndárs in Sindh; It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1896; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act—

(1) "jágír land" includes also a share held hereditarily of the revenues of a Government village, but does not include *siri* or *mámul* or garden grants:

(2) "jágírdár" means a person who, or whose ancestor, was found in possession of jágír land in Sindh on the seventeenth day of February, 1843, and to whom the said land, or a portion of the same, or other land in lieu thereof, has been continued by the British Government, and to whom, or to whose ancestor, a sanad has been, or hereafter may be, granted confirming such continuance:

(3) "zamíndár" means a person holding lands in Sindh on the aggregate of which he or his ancestor has been assessed by the Government, on account of land-revenue for any one of the five revenue years next before the commencement of this Act, a sum not less than three hundred rupees; and a person holding lands in Sindh which, having been comprised in the jágír lands of a jágírdár, and having ceased to be jágír lands, are assessed by the Government on account of land-revenue at a sum not less than three hundred rupees per year, and, where a joint family or any other body of co-owners hold lands of either of those descriptions, each member of that family or body who would be entitled to demand a partition of the lands: and

(4) "Commissioner' means the Commissioner in Sindh.

CHAPTER II.

OF THE APPLICATION AND PRELIMINARY INQUIRY.

Application for the benefit of this Act.

3 (1) At any time after the commencement of this Act, any jágírdár or zamíndár, or any person who would be sole heir or one of the heirs to such jágírdár or zamíndár if he then died intestate, may apply in writing to the Commissioner, stating that such jágírdár or zamíndár is subject to debts or liabilities, other than debts due, or liabilities incurred, to Government, or that his immoveable property is charged with debts or liabilities other than as aforesaid, and requesting that the provisions of this Act be applied to his case.

(2) When any jágírdár, zamíndár or other person entitled to make an application under this section is a minor, or of unsound mind, or an idiot, such application may be made on his behalf by the guardian or other legal curator of his person, or by the legally constituted administrator or manager of his estate.

Order to inquire.

4. (1) When any such application is made by or on behalf of a jágírdár, or the person who would be his sole heir if he then died, the Commissioner shall direct an inquiry to be made by such officer as he thinks fit into the nature and amount of such debts and liabilities, and the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to discharge the same.

(2) When such an application is made in any other case, it shall be in the discretion of the Commissioner, subject to any general rules which may from time to time be made by the Governor of Bombay in Council in this behalf, either to reject such application or to direct an inquiry to be made as aforesaid.

Interim order of protection

5. When the Commissioner has directed an inquiry under section 4, he may, if he thinks fit, further direct that, until he dismisses the application or appoints an officer under section 7, sub-section (2), clause (c),—

(a) all proceedings then pending in any Civil or Revenue Court or Office in British India, in respect of any of the debts and liabilities to which the debtor is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property, shall be stayed, and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for, or in respect of, such debts and liabilities shall be suspended; and

(b) no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in, or issued by, any Civil Court or Revenue Court or Office in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities.

Verified statement to be submitted.

6. (1) When an inquiry has been directed under section 4, the applicant shall, within a period to be fixed by the Commissioner, submit to the officer appointed to make

The Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1869.

(Chapter II.—Of the Application and Preliminary Inquiry.—Section 7. Chapter III.—Of the Order of Management.—Sections 8-11.)

such inquiry a statement duly verified by the said applicant, or by some other competent person, in the manner required by law for the verification of plaints, and containing, so far as may be practicable, such details as to the debts and liabilities, and as to the sufficiency of the debtor's property, whether moveable or immoveable, to meet the same, as the Commissioner, or the said officer subject to his control, may require.

(2) If any such statement contains any averment which the person making the verification knows or believes to be false, or does not know or believe to be true, such person shall be deemed to have intentionally given false evidence within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Report of inquiry and proceedings thereon.

7. (1) The officer so appointed, after making inquiry, shall submit a report of the proceedings to the Commissioner.

(2) On receipt of such report, the Commissioner may—

(a) direct a further inquiry ; or

(b) dismiss the application ; or

(c) by order published in the Sindh Official Gazette, appoint an officer (hereinafter called the manager) to manage the immoveable property of the debtor, and to arrange for the liquidation of his debts in manner hereinafter provided.

CHAPTER III.

OF THE ORDER OF MANAGEMENT.

Order of management.

8. (1) An order made under section 7, sub-section (2), clause (c), (hereinafter called "the order of management") shall extend to all immoveable property, including any interest in joint immoveable property, of or to which the debtor is on the date of its publication possessed or entitled in his own right, or which he is entitled to redeem, or which may be acquired by or devolve on him during the continuance of the management, and to all debts and liabilities to which he is subject, or which are charged on the whole or any part of his immoveable property on the said date, and to the amount of any loan which may be received by the manager in the manner hereinafter provided.

(2) The management shall be deemed to commence from the date on which the order is published.

Effect of order of management.

9. On the publication of the order of management the following consequences shall ensue:

(1) all proceedings then pending in any Civil Court or Revenue Court or Office in British India in respect to the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 8 shall be stayed; and the operation of all processes, executions and attachments then in force for or in respect of, such debts and liabilities shall be suspended;

(2) so long as the management continues, no fresh proceedings, processes, executions or attachments shall be instituted in or issued by any Civil Court or Revenue Court or Office in British India in respect of such debts and liabilities;

(3) so long as the management continues, the debtor shall be incompetent—

(a) to enter into any contract involving him in pecuniary liability, or

(b) to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate the property under management or any part thereof, or

(c) to grant valid receipts for the rents and profits arising or accruing therefrom :

Provided that nothing contained in this clause shall be deemed to preclude the manager from letting, and the debtor from taking, the whole or any part of such property on such terms consistent with this Act as may be agreed upon between the parties ;

(4) so long as the management continues, no person other than the manager shall be competent to mortgage, charge, lease or alienate such property or any part thereof.

Powers of manager.

10. The manager shall, during the management of the property, have all powers which the owner thereof might, as such, have legally exercised, and shall receive and recover all rents and profits due in respect of the property under management, and for the purpose of recovering such rents and profits shall have, in addition to any powers possessed by a jágírdár or zamíndár, as the case may be, all the powers possessed by a Collector under the law for the time being in force for the recovery of land-revenue due to Government :

Provided that he shall not, before the liquidation-scheme hereinafter mentioned has been sanctioned, demise the property under management, or any part thereof, for any term exceeding two years, to take effect in possession.

Payments to be made by manager and order thereof.

11. (1) From the sums received or recovered under section 10, the manager shall pay—

first, the costs of the management, including the costs of necessary repairs ;

secondly, the Government revenue and all debts and liabilities for the time being due or incurred to Government in respect of the property under management ;

thirdly, the rent (if any) due to the jágírdar or other superior holder in respect of the said property ;

fourthly, such periodical allowances as the Commissioner may from time to time fix for the maintenance of the debtor and his family ;

fifthly, the cost of such improvements of the said property as he thinks necessary, and are approved by the Commissioner.

(2) The residue shall be retained by the manager for the liquidation, in manner hereinafter provided, of the debts and liabilities mentioned in section 8 other than those so due or

The Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1896.

(Chapter IV.—Proof of Debts and Scheme for Liquidation.—Sections 12-19.)

incurred to Government, and also for the repayment, either before or after the liquidation of such debts and liabilities, of any loan received by the manager under this Act.

CHAPTER IV.

PROOF OF DEBTS AND SCHEME FOR LIQUIDATION.

Notice to claimants against debtor.

12. On the publication of the order of management, the manager shall publish in the Sindh Official Gazette a notice in English and Sindhí, calling upon all persons having claims against the debtor, or the property under management, to notify the same in writing to such manager within six months from the date of the publication, and shall also cause copies of such notice to be exhibited at the mukhtiárkárs' kachahrís in the district in which the said property lies, and at such other places as he thinks fit.

Claimant to present full particulars and documents.

13. (*1*) Every such claimant shall, along with his claim, present full particulars thereof.

(*2*) Every document on which the claimant founds his claim, or on which he relies in support thereof, shall be delivered to the manager along with the claim.

(*3*) If the document is an entry in any book, the claimant shall produce the book to the manager, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies. The manager shall mark the book for the purpose of identification, and, after examining and comparing the copy with the original, shall return the book to the claimant.

(*4*) If any document in the possession or under the control of the claimant is not delivered or produced by him to the manager along with the claim, the manager may refuse to receive such document in evidence on the claimant's behalf at the investigation of the case.

Claim not duly notified to be barred.

14. Every such claim (other than claims of the Government) not notified to the manager within the time and in the manner required by such notice shall, except as provided in section 19, clause (*d*), be deemed for all purposes and on all occasions, whether during the continuance of the management or afterwards, to have been duly discharged :

Provided that, when proof is made to the manager that the claimant was unable to comply with the provisions of section 12, the manager may receive such claim within the further period of six months from the expiration of the original period of six months.

Determination of debts and liabilities.

15. The manager shall inquire into the history and merits of every claim received under sections 12 and 14, and shall, in accordance with the rules to be made under this Act, determine the amount of the debts and liabilities (if any) justly due to the several claimants.

Power to rank debts and to fix interest.

16. If such amount cannot be paid at once, the manager shall then proceed to rank such debts and liabilities according to the order in which they shall be paid, and to fix the interest (if any) to be paid thereon, respectively, from the date of the final decision thereon to the date of the payment and discharge thereof.

"Liquidation-scheme."

17. (*1*) When the total amount of the debts and liabilities (including those due and incurred to Government) has been finally determined, the manager shall prepare and submit to the Commissioner a schedule of such debts and liabilities, and a scheme (hereinafter called the liquidation-scheme) showing the mode in which it is proposed to pay and discharge the same, whether from the income of the property under management, or with the aid of funds raised under the powers hereinafter conferred, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

(*2*) Every liquidation-scheme shall further provide for the continuance of the payments to be made by the manager under section 11, and for the repayment of the money (if any) which the manager proposes to borrow under this Act; and may provide for the improvement of the property under management either from the said income or with the aid of the funds raised as aforesaid, or partly in one of such ways and partly in the other.

Proceedings of Commissioner on submission of liquidation-scheme.

18. The Commissioner may—

(*a*) as often as he thinks fit send back such scheme to the manager for revision, and direct him to make such further inquiry as may be requisite for the proper preparation of the scheme, or

(*b*) sanction any liquidation-scheme or any revised liquidation-scheme submitted to him, either as it stands, or subject to such modifications as he may deem expedient.

Power to relinquish management.

19. (*1*) At any time before he has sanctioned a liquidation-scheme under section 18, the Commissioner may, by an order published in the Sindh Official Gazette, direct that on a date fixed by such order the management shall be relinquished.

(*2*) On the date so fixed—

(*a*) the management shall terminate ;

(*b*) the owner of the property under management shall be restored to the possession thereof, subject to any leases granted under section 10;

(*c*) any residue of the rents and profits of the said property retained under section 11, sub-section (*2*), shall be paid to him ; and

(*d*) the proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed and suspended under section 9, and the debts and liabilities barred by section 14, shall revive.

(*3*) In calculating the periods of limitation applicable to suits to recover and enforce debts and liabilities revived under this section, the time during which the management has continued shall be excluded.

The Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1896.

(Chapter V.—Of the Proceedings subsequent to Sanction of the Liquidation-scheme.—Sections 20-28.)

CHAPTER V.

OF THE PROCEEDINGS SUBSEQUENT TO SANCTION OF THE LIQUIDATION-SCHEME.

Effects of sanctioning scheme.

20. When the Commissioner sanctions the liquidation-scheme, he shall notify the fact of such sanction at such places and in such manner as the Local Government may from time to time by rule direct, and thereupon—

(1) all proceedings, processes, executions and attachments stayed or suspended under section 9 shall be for ever barred, and

(2) every debt or liability due or owing to any person which was proveable before the manager shall be extinguished, and such person shall be entitled to receive under the liquidation scheme the amount (if any) finally awarded to him under Chapter IV in respect of such debt or liability.

Power to remove mortgagee in possession.

21. (1) If the property under management or any part thereof is in the possession of a mortgagee or conditional vendee, the manager, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, may, by an order in writing require such incumbrancer to deliver up possession of the same to him at the end of the then current revenue year.

(2) If such incumbrancer refuses or neglects to obey such order, the manager may without resorting to a Civil Court, enter upon the property and summarily evict therefrom the said incumbrancer and any other person obstructing or resisting on his behalf.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be held to affect the right of any incumbrancer to receive under the liquidation scheme, the amount (if any) awarded to him under Chapter IV.

Power to inquire into consideration given for leases.

22. If the property under management or any part thereof is in the possession of any person claiming to hold under a lease dated within the three years immediately preceding the commencement of the management, the manager, with the sanction of the Commissioner, may enquire into the sufficiency of the consideration for which the lease was granted, and, if such consideration appears to him insufficient, may by written order, at any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, either set aside the lease or require the person so in possession to pay such consideration for the said lease as the manager thinks fit, and in default of such payment the lease shall be cancelled.

Power to lease.

23 Subject to the rules made under section 33, the manager, after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, shall have power to demise all or any part of the property under management for any term of years not exceeding twenty years absolute, to take effect in possession, in consideration of the payment to him of any fine, or without fine, and reserving such rents, and under such conditions, as may be agreed upon

Power to raise money by mortgage or sale.

24. At any time after the liquidation-scheme has been sanctioned as aforesaid, the manager, with the previous assent of the Commissioner, shall have power to raise any money which may be required for carrying out such scheme—

(a) by demising by way of mortgage the whole or any part of the property under management for a term not exceeding twenty years from the publication of the order of management, or

(b) by selling, by public auction or by private contract, and upon such terms as the manager thinks fit, such portion of the said property as may appear expedient, or

(c) by borrowing money at such rate of interest as appears reasonable to the Local Government.

Separation of part of jágír lands subject to lapse.

25 When jágír land under management is held on this condition, that on the happening of a certain event a share of the land shall lapse, but that it shall be in the discretion of the person then entitled as jágírdár to divide off and relinquish in respect of the lapse such part of the land being a fair equivalent of that share, as he thinks fit, the manager may, if he deems it convenient for the better exercise of the powers conferred by sections 23 and 24, at any time, after such consultation with persons interested as he thinks necessary, allot by written order, for relinquishment on the happening of the event, such part of the land as he thinks fit, and thereupon that part and no other shall, on the happening of the event, be relinquished.

Manager's receipt to be a discharge.

26 The manager's receipt for any moneys, rents or profits raised or received by him under this Act shall discharge the person paying the same therefrom and from being concerned to see to the application thereof.

Termination of management.

27 (1) When the debts and liabilities mentioned in the liquidation-scheme and the amount of any loan received under section 24, clause (c), together with the interest (if any) due thereon, have been paid and discharged, the manager shall publish in the Sindh Official Gazette a notice fixing a date for the termination of the management

(2) On the date so fixed the management shall terminate, and the owner shall be restored to the possession and enjoyment of the property under management, or of such part thereof as has not been sold by the manager under the power conferred by section 24 but subject to the leases and mortgages (if any) granted and made by the manager under the powers conferred by sections 10, 23 and 24.

Death of debtor during management.

28 If the debtor dies after the publication of the order of management and before the management has been terminated in either of the modes hereinbefore provided,—

(1) the management shall continue and proceed in all respects as if such debtor were still living;

(2) any person succeeding to the whole or any portion of the property under

The Sindh Incumbered Estates Act, 1896.
(Chapter V.—Of the Proceedings subsequent to Sanction of the Liquidation-scheme.—Sections 29-30. Chapter VI.—Of Appeal and Revision.—Sections 31-32. Chapter VII.—Miscellaneous.—Sections 33-39.)

management shall, while such management continues, be subject in respect of such property to the disabilities imposed by section 9, clause (3), sub-clauses (*b*) and (*c*); and

(3) no Civil Court or Revenue Court or Office in British India shall, during the continuance of the management, issue any attachment or other process against any portion of the property under management for, or in respect of, any debt or liability incurred by any such person whether before or after his said succession.

Mortgages, &c., made by restored jágírdár valid only for his life.

29. When a jágírdár or zamíndár has been restored under section 27, sub-section (2), to the possession of any property, no mortgage, charge, lease or alienation of such property, or of any part thereof, made or granted by such jágírdár or zamíndár shall be valid as to any time beyond his natural life.

Power to revise liquidation-scheme.

30. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Commissioner may, at any time after he has, whether before or after the commencement of this Act, sanctioned the liquidation-scheme, revise and modify the same, but not so as to affect the right of any person to receive in full before the termination of the management the amount finally awarded to him under Chapter IV.

CHAPTER VI.

OF APPEAL AND REVISION.

Appeal.

31. (1) An appeal against any decision or order under sections 14, 15, 16 and 22, and imposing a fine or imprisonment in exercise of the powers conferred by section 37, shall lie to the Commissioner, if preferred within six weeks from the date of such decision or order.

(2) There shall be no appeal against the decision of the Commissioner on such appeal.

Power to call for proceedings and pass order thereon.

32. The Commissioner may, of his own motion or on the application of any person concerned, call for the proceedings in any case under this Act, and pass such order thereon consistent with the provisions of this Act as he thinks fit.

CHAPTER VII.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Power to make rules.

33. (1) The Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Governor of Bombay in Council, may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act—

(*a*) to regulate the security to be required from subordinate officers under this Act;

(*b*) to regulate the procedure in all cases under this Act;

(*c*) for the guidance of officers enquiring into and determining on claims under Chapter IV; and in particular as to the allowance of interest (if any) on each of the principal debts and liabilities so determined, from the date on which it was incurred down to the date of the determination, and on the aggregate amount of such debts and liabilities from the date of the determination down to the date of payment, and as to the order of paying debts and liabilities and repaying any loan received hereunder;

(*d*) for investing any moneys received or raised by the manager under this Act in any Government securities of British India, and for the sale of such securities, and

(*e*) generally to carry out the provisions of this Act.

(2) Such rules shall be published in the Sindh Official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power to appoint new manager.

34. Whenever the Commissioner thinks fit, he may suspend or remove any manager, and may appoint any officer in the stead of any manager appointed under this Act; and thereupon the management then vested under this Act in the former manager shall become vested in the new manager, and the new manager shall have the same powers as if he had been originally appointed.

Managers to be public servants.

35. Every manager appointed under this Act shall be deemed a public servant within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Investigation to be deemed a judicial proceeding.

36. Every investigation conducted by the manager with reference to any claim preferred before him under this Act, or to any matter connected with any such claim, shall be taken to be a judicial proceeding within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

Power to summon witnesses and compel production of documents.

37. For the purposes of this Act, the manager may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to give evidence, and compel the production of documents, by the same means and, as far as possible, in the same manner, as is provided in the case of a Civil Court by the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

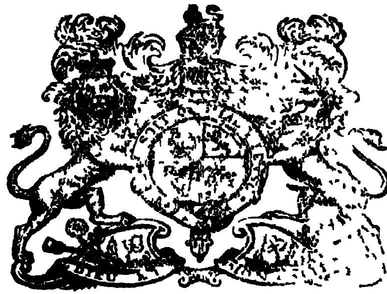
Bar of suits.

38. No suit or other proceeding shall be maintained against any person in respect of anything done by him *bonâ fide* pursuant to this Act.

Saving of jurisdiction of Courts in Sindh in respect of certain suits.

39. Nothing in this Act precludes the Courts in Sindh having jurisdiction in suits relating to the succession to any immoveable property brought under the operation of this Act from entertaining and disposing of such suits; but to all such suits the manager of such property shall be made a party.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th October, 1896.

NO. 26 OF 1896.

A Bill to provide for the exemption from the operation of municipal laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of Government and situate within the limits of a municipality.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the exemption from the operation of municipal laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of Government and situate within the limits of a municipality; It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title, extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Government Buildings Act, 1896.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(*3*) It shall come into force at once.

Definitions.

2. In this Act the expression "Municipal Committee" includes a Municipal Corporation or a body of Municipal Commissioners constituted by or under the provisions of any law or enactment for the time being in force; and the expression "Government" includes a Local Government as well as the Government of India.

Exemption of Government buildings from municipal laws to regulate the erection, etc., of buildings within municipalities.

3. (*1*) Nothing contained in any law or enactment for the time being in force to regulate the erection, re-erection, construction, alteration or maintenance of buildings within the limits of any municipality shall apply to any building which is the property, or in the occupation, of Government, or which is to be erected on land which is the property, or in the occupation, of Government.

(*2*) When the erection, re-erection or alteration of any such building as aforesaid is contemplated, reasonable notice of the proposed work shall be given to the Municipal Committee before the work of erection, re-erection or alteration is commenced.

[illegible]

(*1*) In the case of any such building as is mentioned in the last preceding section, the Municipal Committee of such municipality, or any person authorized by it in this behalf, may, with the permission of the Local Government previously obtained, but not otherwise, and subject to any restrictions or conditions which may, by general or special order, be imposed by the Local Government, inspect the said land and building and all plans connected with its erection, re-erection, construction, alteration or maintenance, as the case may be, and may submit to the Local Government a statement in writing of any objections or suggestions which such Municipal Committee may deem fit to make with reference to such erection, re-erection, construction, alteration or maintenance.

(*2*) Every objection or suggestion submitted as aforesaid shall be considered by the Local Government, which shall, after such investigation, if any, as it shall think advisable, pass orders thereon, and the building referred to therein shall be erected, re-erected, constructed, altered or maintained, as the case may be, in accordance with such orders.

Provided that, if the Local Government overrules or disregards any such objection or suggestion as aforesaid, it shall give its reasons for so doing in writing.

(*3*) Every order passed by the Local Government under this section shall be subject to revision by the Governor General in Council, but not otherwise, and the decision of the Governor General in Council thereon shall be final.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE provisions of the various Acts in force regarding the regulation of buildings in municipalities rest in the main on the necessity for controlling building and the maintenance of buildings with due regard to engineering and sanitary exigencies, and the powers conferred upon Municipal Committees with this object in the several Municipal Acts are wide and more or less absolute It has been on several occasions represented to the Government of India that in the case of Government buildings this necessity does not exist, as the requirements in question are secured by departmental regulations and the advice of the experts who are employed by the State for the proper execution and supervision of public works. Moreover, as regards works relating to imperial defence, it is evident that, if direct control is to be effectively exercised by Municipal Committees, the power of inspection must extend to the examination, on demand, of plans and records, which may be of a strictly confidential character, and this examination is inconsistent with the secrecy which, for obvious reasons, is essential in these matters. It will be generally admitted that the Government cannot permit its designs for the improvement of its coast batteries, magazines or arsenals to become practically public property merely because such designs have to be carried out within a municipal area in which the local law requires their submission to the municipal authorities and admits of extraneous and, it may be, arbitrary interference with them.

2. The object of this Bill is, therefore, to exempt from such regulations all buildings which are situate within municipalities and are, or are to be erected upon land which is, the property, or in the occupation, of the Government The Government of India have, however, no desire to ignore the internal arrangements and general administration of municipalities. On the contrary, they consider it incumbent on the Administration to frame its projects with full consideration for the general plans of any municipal body concerned; and they consider it reasonable and right that municipal bodies should have opportunities of criticizing such projects, but the final judgment on objections and suggestions must rest with the Local Government which has undertaken them, and not with a Municipal Board, which is itself under the control of the Local Government. It is proposed in the Bill, therefore, to provide that reasonable notice of any work which it is intended by the Government to undertake, shall be given to the municipality concerned, that the Municipal Committee shall be permitted, subject to suitable safeguards, to inspect the land and the plans; that any representation such municipal Committee may think fit to make with reference thereto shall be received and considered by the Local Government; that the work shall be executed in strict accordance with the orders passed by the Local Government on such a representation, and that every order so passed shall be liable, in the last resort, to revision by the Governor General in Council.

The 10th October, 1896. J. WOODBURN.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at the Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Thursday, the 15th October, 1896.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.

His Excellency General Sir G. S. White, G.C.I.E., K.C.B., V.C., Commander-in-Chief in India.

The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K C.S.I.

The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S I.

The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.

The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K C.I.E.

The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Sir A. S. Lethbridge, K.C.S.I., M.D.

The Hon'ble C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I.

SINDH INCUMBERED ESTATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved that the Bill to amend the law providing for the relief of Jágírdárs and Zamíndárs in Sindh be taken into consideration. He said :—" Since the Bill was introduced only one comment upon it has been received. It was referred to the Government of Bombay for opinion, and they have expressed their earnest desire that the Bill should be passed into law without delay. They apprehend that any delay may lead to foreclosures of mortgages in Sindh which they are very anxious to avoid. It is unnecessary

that I should recapitulate the reasons for this measure which I gave in Council the other day. The course of events since has shown the great necessity of Government husbanding its imperial resources and of calling into play all those local aids which it may be presumed are available in Sindh. I have little doubt, as I said on the previous occasion, that in Sindh, as in other parts of the country, abundant opportunities will be given to the Collectors of getting local loans at reasonable rates of interest as is done in other parts of the country."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN also moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the exemption from the operation of municipal laws of certain buildings and lands which are the property, or in the occupation, of Government and situate within the limits of a municipality. He said:—"In a case which occurred some little time ago the municipal authorities claimed the right of inspecting and pronouncing upon the propriety of the alteration of the plans of certain buildings within a defensive work which happened to be situated inside the municipal area. The plans were shown as the buildings were unimportant, but very strong representations were made to the Government of India that the precedent was inconvenient, and that the Military Department should have the right of refusing to submit to public inspection and criticism the plans of works which, from the very nature of the case, are ordinarily confidential. In another case the Local Government took exception to the claim made by a Municipal Committee to examine and modify plans of State buildings which it had been proposed to erect within municipal limits They represented that these plans had been prepared and matured by the best Engineers that were available in the Province, and that it was inconsistent that plans so prepared should be modified at the instance of other professional advisers who certainly had not equal experience and reputation. Municipal Committees, like all other administrative bodies and functionaries, are under the control and guidance of the Executive Government, and it was urged that it is right that the supreme authority and the final decision in respect to the character and form of State buildings within municipal limits should be, not with the Municipal Committee, but with the Government itself. These arguments appear to the Government of India to be reasonable, and the Bill which I have to ask leave to introduce to-day provides that the supreme authority in such matters shall rest with the Government. At the same time it is right and reasonable that Municipal Committees should have the fullest knowledge of the intention to construct buildings within their jurisdiction, whether these buildings are private or State buildings They have large responsibilities and they have very important interests to consider and protect. The comfort and convenience of the citizens may be affected by these buildings, and sanitary conditions have to be maintained. It is, therefore, as I have said, only right that Municipal Committees should have the fullest opportunity of ascertaining and of objecting to any detail of such plans which may interfere with the general scheme of municipal administration. The Bill accordingly provides that ample notice shall be given to Municipal Committees of the intention of Government to erect any State buildings, or public edifices, within municipal areas. It provides, except in those special cases where, for military reasons, it is impossible to disclose plans, that the plans shall be shown to the Municipal Committee. It provides that Committees shall have an opportunity of stating to the Government any objections they entertain to those plans, and it provides that, if those objections are overruled, the reasons for overruling them shall be explained to the Committees. The Bill does take power to reserve to the Government a supreme authority in the decision of matters of the kind, but the Municipal Committee may rest assured that the fullest weight will be given to any representations they may have to make."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the

local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

FISHERIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN said :—" I have to ask Your Excellency's permission to make a statement in regard to the Fisheries Bill which has been on the books of the Legislative Council since 1893. The Bill as it was then introduced consisted of two parts. The first had the object of preventing, or at least restraining, wanton or wasteful methods of fish capture, and the other had the object of protecting the owners' rights in private fisheries. The Government of India have come to the conclusion that the second part of that Bill should not be proceeded with, and I wish to take this opportunity of explaining very briefly the reasons which have led to that conclusion.

" Legislation which affects the daily and domestic life of the poorer classes is always difficult and doubtful, because one can never be very certain of the precise effect of that legislation. In this present matter it has been represented to the Government of India that, in large tracts of the country, the poorer classes are in the habit of fishing, without let or hindrance, in waters which certainly cannot be legally described as public waters. It is difficult to say how far this custom of the people is a right exercised by the permission of the proprietors, but it is apparently the fact that in very large areas it is the practice of the people to fish freely in those waters, and in the exercise of this custom, whether it is a right or a privilege, multitudes of poor people have the opportunity of adding very largely to their food resources and of adding a very welcome and wholesome change to their ordinary diet. It might be possible to frame a measure in such terms as to secure to the people where this practice is the outcome of ancient habit the continuance of their privilege in the matter, but it would be difficult to do so, and a law which increased the protection of private owners in their fisheries might suggest the prohibition of a practice which otherwise it would not have occurred to the owners to refuse.

" It has also been represented to the Government of India that there has been no special claim made on the part of the owners for this new and additional protection. In Bengal, in 1889, a law was passed of a somewhat similar tenor to the second portion of the present Bill, but that law has since remained practically inoperative, and in other parts of the country there has been no claim set forward by the owners that they require and ask for an extension of similar terms in their own provinces Further, it does not appear from the papers that there has been any very noticeable diminution in the supply of fish, in the lower parts of the country at least, and the case does not appear to the Government of India a very strong one for carrying out this portion of the Bill.

" Lastly, there is the consideration that to enforce effectively the provisions of the Bill as introduced would require the entertainment of a preventive establishment which would be quite outside our financial resources. The enforcement of these provisions would, therefore, lie with the ordinary police of the country, to whose functions it is not desirable to make any addition, and in a matter so indefinite as the rights and privileges of the people in fishing there is danger that the action of the police would become, if not oppressive, at least extremely harrassing to them. It is for these reasons that the Government of India have come to the conclusion that the second part of the Bill should not be proceeded with, and when a Select Committee is appointed in Calcutta, as I hope it shortly will be, they will be invited to confine themselves to the consideration of those provisions which have been devised for the prevention of wasteful or wanton methods of fish capture, especially in the spawning season and in spawning places."

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN said :—" I have also to ask Your Excellency's permission to make a statement in regard to the failure of the crops which has occurred this season, and the measures that are being taken by the Imperial Government and the Local Governments.

"In view of the fact that this year's monsoon, like that of last year, has ceased prematurely, the Government of India have been in communication with Local Governments regarding the probability of approaching distress. The autumn crop-inspections are only just over, and no detailed forecast can be prepared till the end of the month. But the Governor General in Council has thought it well that the public should be informed without delay of the general aspect of affairs, so far as it can be gathered from the information at present available.

"Broadly speaking, it may be said that, if no rain falls in time for the sowing of the spring crops, severe distress may not improbably be felt in most of the Oudh districts, in those parts of the Agra and Allahabad divisions which are not protected by irrigation, in parts of the Benares, Gorakhpur and Rohilkhand divisions, in a great part of the Cis-Sutlej portion of the Punjab and in the tract lying immediately north-west of Lahore.

"In the Central Provinces, prospects are less discouraging; but it is apprehended that, in the absence of further rain, relief may be required in Saugor, Jubbulpur, Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad, in the four plateau districts and in a part of Raipur. In two districts of Upper Burma, also, distress is apprehended unless an early fall of rain brings relief; while the state of the crops in parts of the Bombay Presidency is such as to cause anxiety.

"Even where the local crops have not failed, the high prices which already prevail may, if they continue to rise, render necessary in some cases measures for the assistance and relief of the poorer classes.

"It will be seen that the portion of India over which the possibility of severe scarcity is to be apprehended corresponds closely with the famine area of 1877-78. But during the twenty years that have elapsed since then, much has been done to strengthen the hands of Government in combating distress. Since 1877 the mileage of completed perennial canals has increased in the Punjab from 500 to 1,850 for main channels and from 1,650 to 8,500 for distributaries; while the irrigating capacity of all canals has risen from 1½ to 3⅓ millions of acres, and will reach 4 millions within the next six months. In the North-Western Provinces, the length of main channels has increased from 950 to 1,400 and of distributaries from 4,650 to 6,900 miles while the irrigating capacity has risen from 1½ to 2 millions of acres. There are now over ten millions of acres irrigated from various sources in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; while in the Punjab the total irrigated area has risen since 1877 from 5 to 7½ millions of acres. During the same interval, the open miles of rail have increased from 505 to 1,143 in the Central Provinces, from 618 to 2,296 in the Punjab and from 1,337 to 2,795 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, or in all from 2,460 to 6,234; while the cost of carriage by rail has been greatly reduced. I might mention in this connection incidentally that, last night, I was informed that the Bombay railways have voluntarily reduced their freights on all up-country imports.

"The famine of 1877-78 in the north had been immediately preceded by one of intensity in the south of the country, which had depleted the food-stocks throughout India—an element of difficulty which is now happily absent. Indeed, apart from the supply of grain which will flow to the distressed districts from other and more favoured parts of India, we find on the present occasion that, for the first time in the history of Indian famines, our resources are about to be supplemented by supplies from abroad, as indeed the Famine Commission foretold would be the case—India receiving in her need as she gives in her abundance. It is understood that wheat has already been imported into India from California, and that further supplies may be expected from the same source. It has been calculated that, at present prices, Californian wheat can be landed at Calcutta at about 10 seers per rupee, which would represent a rate of 8¾ seers at Allahabad. The surplus supplies upon which we are thus about to draw are enormous. In a single year within the last few years, the United States (in which California is included) have exported as much as 18 crores, Argentina 3½ crores and Canada 1½ crores, or in all 23 crores, of maunds of wheat; in addition to which Russia and the Balkan States have exported 13 and Australia 13¾ crores more. If, as seems probable, a steady supply from abroad pours into India, it is

impossible that prices should ever approach such rates as have ruled in previous famines, when, even so late as 1865, coarse rice has been known to reach 5 seers per rupee.

"The Famine Commission estimated that under the most unfavourable circumstances that need be apprehended, and providing for relief on almost double the scale of 1877-78, the greatest number that was ever likely to be in receipt of relief from Government in any one famine would be $2\frac{1}{4}$ millions of people for an average period of one year, for whose support about one crore of maunds of grain would suffice.

"The Government of India and the Local Governments concerned are alike alive to the possibility of scarcity on a considerable scale, and to the importance of making timely preparation to meet it. The Supreme Government have recently indicated to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab that there are nine schemes of railway construction where the line of the alignment is tolerably certain, upon which they are prepared to sanction the immediate commencement by the Local Government of earthworks as relief-works should necessity arise, quite apart from any consideration of the final completion of the railway lines, and have made preparations for the rapid completion of the surveys where these are not already complete. The Local Governments are preparing canal projects and lists of minor public works which can be utilised for purposes of relief in those districts in which distress is apprehended. Ten lakhs of rupees have just been added to the already large grant at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to be spent in advances for the construction of temporary wells, which can in many parts of the country be dug with great expedition and at small expense. Meanwhile, test relief-works and poor-houses have already been opened wherever they seemed to be required.

"It is unfortunately certain, unless good rain comes very shortly, that scarcity in the coming winter will be spread over a wide area of Upper India; but active measures have already been concerted for giving work and relief wherever necessary, and there are circumstances on the present occasion which will we may confidently hope, prevent distress from reaching the proportions it attained in 1877."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"The statement of the Hon'ble Member will, I hope, be an assurance, if assurance be needed, that the Government of India are fully alive to their responsibilities in a matter so serious as any threatening of the approach of famine. Famine which is the result of a sudden failure of our accustomed rainfall is a foe the approach of which no Government can foretell and no prescience can altogether avert; but at the same time it is a foe which can be faced and overcome by prudence and foresight. This is a case in which the Government is fighting the people's battle, and that is the spirit which has animated the Hon'ble Member's statement, which has set forth for the information of all, frankly and without reserve, both the apprehensions we entertain and the reasons for our confident hope that the difficulties will be surmounted.

"I desire to endorse what the Hon'ble Member has said, and to add one more reason for the hope which I share with him. He has pointed out the great advantages of our position as contrasted with that of the Government in 1877-78. But, though we have been so fortunate as to escape for nearly twenty years from the severer form of distress, we shall not, if we have now to face it, enter the combat wholly unready or untried. In the first place, we have at hand the results of former experience, in the plans carefully thought out and elaborated when the necessities were still fresh in the minds of men. But, besides, the approach of an enemy is often heralded by a skirmish at the outposts, and our skirmish with famine this summer was sharp and decisive. The distress which prevailed in the North-West Provinces this summer assumed dimensions which in other times would infallibly have had disastrous consequences. But the Government of the North-West Provinces unaided, without any dislocation of business, provided for a population so large that the numbers on relief-works for a considerable time exceeded 300,000, in so complete a manner that I think their achievement has never obtained the applause it merited, simply because so few realised what had been done.

"This great work was rendered possible by the very circumstances which, as the Hon'ble Member has said, have so much strengthened the hands of Government since 1877, more especially by the increased means of communication. It is to be remembered that in our reliance on our improved means of communication we are enunciating no new opinion. It was the opinion deliberately formed, with the experience of the great famine of 1877 fresh upon them, by the Government of Lord Lytton, who laid it down in the most precise terms that in increase of railways and canals, but especially of railways, lay the only means open to the Government of meeting attacks of famine on more favourable conditions. I draw attention to it now, both because I am desirous not to let this my first opportunity pass of alluding publicly to what Sir A. MacDonnell and his officers have done, but because it cannot be denied that what they have done can be done again and on a larger scale if necessary. It is upon the Local Government that, whatever happens, we must rely to carry out the measures that may become necessary, and knowing, as we do, that we can look to the Governments of the Punjab and the Central Provinces with the same confidence that the North-West Government have taught us to expect, we are justified I think in our belief that the work will be done, and will be done well.

"And as to the share of the Government of India, it is not for us ourselves to enter into the arena and to take charge of the operations. We should hamper the proper authorities, and not assist them. Our duty is to devise means for helping the Local Governments with the wider knowledge of the whole circumstances available to us, and to supply the sinews of war where required. The Hon'ble Member has stated how we are already doing all we can in this direction, and I am certain that the North-West Government from their recent experience will bear me out if I engage on the part of the Government of India that, if this is our share of the work, it will be done ungrudgingly and without hesitation.

"One word I should like to add as to non-official co-operation. I have seen with much satisfaction that in Delhi, and I think elsewhere, those who possess means have taken steps to combine for the alleviation of the distress of their poorer neighbours. I shall not be suspected of any desire of shirking official responsibility if I welcome most cordially efforts of this kind. In this country the Government must undertake the relief of the people as a whole, and the rules under which it works have been framed so as to reach the really necessitous, both the able-bodied poor and those unable to share in the ordinary forms of active employment by reason of infirmities of body, of sex, or even of social custom; but still, here, as in every country, private benevolence has a long arm which can reach further than the official one, and I rejoice to think that, if need be, it will be outstretched on this occasion. It will be an example of the neighbourly kindness for which the people of India are distinguished.

"If, therefore, the worst comes to the worst, I hope we shall have no difficulty in bringing every influence to bear in the common cause. If I may speak from my own feeling in the matter, there is not a man who would not strain his utmost to prevent the loss of a single life. But, just because I feel this so strongly, I also feel that at this present moment our first duty is to keep cool, and not to excite unnecessary fears. The Government, I must repeat, have fearlessly and frankly taken the public into their confidence, and I hope that this confidence will be reciprocated, and all who have a share in controlling public opinion, or in distributing information, will avoid exaggeration, and rather lead the people to believe that everything that can be done will be done both to warn and relieve them."

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 29th October, 1896.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 16th October, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PROCEDURE GOVERNING THE SUBMISSION OF APPLICATIONS FOR LEAVE OR FURLOUGH (OTHER THAN PRIVILEGE LEAVE) BY MILITARY OFFICERS OFFICIATING AS CANTONMENT MAGISTRATES.

No. $\frac{\text{12-Judicial}}{\text{1298—1305}}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Judicial),—under date Simla, the 9th October, 1896.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{\text{9 Judicial}}{\text{774—784}}$, dated 18th July 1894, on the subject of the reorganization of the Cantonment Magistrates' Department in India.

RESOLUTION.

BY the orders issued with Home Department Resolution of the 18th July 1894, officers serving in the Cantonment Magistracies specified in the list appended to that Resolution were formed into an Imperial service under the Home Department of the Government of India. It was added that applications for leave of absence for more than three months should be made through the Local Government to the Home Department, to which also all communications concerning vacancies of more than that period should be addressed.

2. In the practical application of these orders in the case of officers who are not permanent in the Cantonment Magistrates' Department and whose appointment as Cantonment Magistrates would cease on taking furlough or leave other than privilege leave certain difficulties have arisen owing to the fact that leave to such officers has to be sanctioned and notified by the Military authorities. With a view to avoiding the inconvenience which might arise if the Home Department first considered the application, and the Military authorities after the officer's services were replaced at their disposal found it inexpedient to grant the leave, the Governor General in Council has decided that the orders of the 18th July 1894 require modification, and is pleased to direct that Cantonment Magistrates who have not been confirmed in the Department shall in future submit their applications for leave or furlough other than privilege leave (with Controller's statement) through the District Magistrate (and, where such an officer exists, the Commissioner) to the Deputy Adjutant General of the Command to which they belong for transmission to the Local Government with a note as to whether there is, or is not, any objection to the leave. On receipt of the application the Local Government should, if there is no objection on their part to the leave being granted, address the Home Department of the Government of India with a view to the officer's transfer to Military employ and the appointment of a successor, and at the same time return the application for leave to the Lieutenant-General Commanding for formal sanction as soon as the officer's services are placed at his disposal.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments and Administrations marginally noted, and the Foreign and Military Departments and Department of Finance and Commerce for information, and that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

Madras.
Bombay.
Bengal.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh
Punjab.
Central Provinces.
Burma.

[True Extract.]

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 10th, 1896.

The weather during the week under review has been very quiet and fine, and the rainfall has been more or less confined to a few stations quite in the south of the Indian region. The weather changes during the week, though resulting in very little rain, have not, however, been without interest, the principal change being the appearance of a fairly well defined depression over Burma and the north of the Bay. On the first day of the week the barometer rose briskly to rapidly over North-Western India, and the shallow low pressure area which had occasioned unsettled showery weather on the hills and over the submontane districts of the Punjab disappeared, and clear weather set in which lasted uninterruptedly until the close of the week. Concurrently with the disappearance of this depression a low pressure area made its appearance over Burma. At first the wind was northerly, and the weather, though cloudy, was fine, but later in the week, as the area of low pressure was transferred westward to the north of the Bay, southerly winds set in on the coasts of the Gulf of Martaban, and moderate rain occurred over Lower Burma. Over the Peninsula conditions have been the same as those reported during the past two weeks, *i.e.*, the weather has been generally fine, but with occasional showers of rain generally accompanying slight thunderstorms. On the 6th the chart showed that a small shallow low pressure area had been developed over the Bombay Deccan, and this disturbance gave light showers to its neighbourhood on the above and the following day, but, with this exception, the showers have been largely confined to the extreme south of the Peninsula and Ceylon, and the weather over the Peninsula to the north of Lat. 12° N. has been generally fine. In most parts of the country the weather has been hotter than usual, but in the Punjab, Sind and Rajputana the depression of temperature produced by the showery unsettled weather which prevailed at the close of the past and the beginning of the present week held during the greater part of the week under review, and the mean temperature of North-Western India for the week was below the normal average.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 4th.*—The barometer had fallen over North-Eastern India and the northern half of the Bay, but had risen elsewhere. The rise had been brisk to rapid in the north-west, and the low pressure area noticed at the close of the previous week had filled up and been replaced by a high pressure area. The lowest pressures were reported from Lower Burma. The winds were between north-west and north-east over a large part of North-Western and Western India and in Burma, while they were generally south-west to west elsewhere. The mean temperature was low in North-Western India and in the extreme south of the Peninsula and was excessive elsewhere. The principal variations were —5°·3 at Ludhiana, +9°·0 at Jhansi and —3°·3 at Madura. Thunder-showers had occurred over the Himalayas and a considerable part of the Punjab, the heaviest rainfall in this region being 0·43″ at Chakrata. Showers had occurred in North Bengal and one or two places in Burma. In the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon general showers had been received, of which the most important was 1·31″ at Madura.

Monday, October 5th.—The barometer had fallen almost everywhere. The principal change was over North-Eastern India and Burma, and the low pressure area over Lower Burma had become better defined. The centre of the low pressure area was apparently near Rangoon. Readings were high over the Western desert, and pressure was slightly to considerably above the normal average in the north-west, while it was largely below over the Gulf of Martaban. North-westerly and westerly winds prevailed over the greater part of the Bay and of Burma and also over North-Western India, while in the Peninsula the

directions were variable. The force was fresh at Diamond Island. The distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the normal was generally similar to that reported on the 4th, but the hottest area was Berar, where the mean was 9° above the normal. The rainfall was very light, but showers had been received over the North-West Himalayas, the Sikkim Himalayas and at one or two stations in Tenasserim, in the south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon.

Tuesday, October 6th.—The barometer had again fallen very generally, but the general conditions were unchanged. The wind had shifted to south-west at Moulmein and the centre of the Burma low pressure area apparently lay between Toungoo and Moulmein. Pressure was 0·20 inch below the normal at Rangoon. Elsewhere conditions were little changed. The mean temperature remained low over North-Western India and the extreme south of the Peninsula and excessive elsewhere, the hottest area being Berar and the Bombay Deccan. The rainfall had been unimportant, but one or two showers had been received in parts of Burma, of the south of the Peninsula and of Ceylon.

Wednesday, October 7th.—The pressure changes had been generally small and unimportant, but a slight rise had occurred in Burma. The general conditions were still unchanged. Readings were high over the central parts of the country and were low over Burma. The abnormal depression of the barometer over Lower Burma had decreased to 0·18 inch, and the low pressure area was filling up. South-westerly winds continued to prevail on the Tenasserim Coast and the winds elsewhere were unaltered. The north-west wind at Diamond Island remained fresh. The area of depressed temperature conditions had extended eastward and covered the whole of Northern India, but in Burma and the Peninsula the heat was excessive. Only a few light scattered showers were reported.

Thursday, October 8th.—The barometer had risen everywhere. The rise had been brisk in Burma and greater over that province than over India. As a consequence the low pressure area had been transferred westward and covered the Burma coast and the north of the Bay. South-west to south-east winds had appeared over Burma, but elsewhere the winds were practically unaltered and the force remained low. The distribution of the mean temperature was unchanged, the heat remaining excessive over the Peninsula and Burma and less than usual over Northern and Central India. The hottest area was the Carnatic. Thunderstorms had given rain to parts of the Peninsula, and light showers had been received at Gnatong and at some stations in Burma.

Friday, October 9th.—The barometer had continued to rise. The rise had been brisk over Burma and the Bay and slight elsewhere. Readings were highest over the central parts of the country and lowest over the north of the Bay, but the difference was small. Light westerly to north-westerly or variable winds prevailed generally. The heat was less than usual over Bengal and the east of the Central Provinces and greater than usual over Burma and the Peninsula. The hottest area was again the Carnatic. Showers had been received over Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula.

Saturday, October 10th.—The changes in pressure were slight and unimportant and the general distribution was unaltered. The winds were also unchanged and were light in force almost everywhere. The variations of the mean temperature from the normal were generally moderate or small, and the only rainfall was a few showers in Lower Burma, in Southern India and in Ceylon.

Temperature.—At the commencement of the week the mean temperature was low over the Punjab, Western Rajputana and Sind and was excessive in almost all other places. As the week advanced this area of low temperature extended. On the 5th it included, besides the areas noticed above, the east of Rajputana and Gujarat, by the 6th it had reached Jubbulpur, by the 7th Narayanganj in the east and Khandwa and Raipur in the south, by the 8th it had reached Malegaon and Chanda in the south, but was unchanged in the east. On the 9th and 10th it was unaltered as regards extent, but was becoming less well defined and less intense. Over Burma and the Peninsula there was a general excess, which over the coast districts of Madras was on occasions very large.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India

PROVINCE	October 1896							Mean variation of week.
	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+3·0	+3·2	+3·5	+3·0	+2·7	+1·6	+1·3	+2·6
Bengal and Assam . .	+2·4	+2·6	+2·3	−0·3	−1·0	−0·8	−0·2	+0·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	+5·1	+3·4	−0·1	−1·1	−0·5	−0·4	−0·3	+0·9
Punjab . . .	−2·6	−3·0	−2·1	−0·9	−0·2	−0·2	+0·2	−1·3
Bombay . . .	+4·3	+4·3	+4·8	+3·3	+2·5	+2·0	+1·7	+3·3
Central Provinces and Berar	+5·1	+5·9	+3·4	−0·6	−1·6	−0·8	−1·0	+1·5
Central India and Gujarat .	+3·7	+2·1	−1·0	−0·6	−0·7	+0·1	−0·1	+0·5
Sind and Rajputana .	+0·9	−3·6	−4·8	−3·9	−2·8	−1·5	+0·7	−2·1
Madras . . .	+1·2	+1·4	+2·3	+3·9	+3·5	+1·9	+1·1	+2·2
Mean for whole of India .	+2·6	+1·8	+0·9	+0·3	+0·2	+0·2	+0·4	+0·9

The mean temperature of the whole country was excessive on each day, the excess ranging from 2°·6 on the 4th to only 0°·2 on the 8th and 9th. In the provincial variations an excess for the week is shown in the case of all provinces, except the Punjab (—1°·3) and Sind and Rajputana (—2°·1). The greatest excess was 3°·3 in Bombay, followed by 2°·6 in Burma and 2°·2 in Madras. In the case of these three provinces the mean temperature was steadily and continuously excessive throughout the week, but in the remaining provinces the variations from the normal altered, as the area of depressed temperature noticed above crossed the country.

The following were the highest temperatures recorded throughout India on each day of the week and their variations from the normal of the day

October 4th	Allahabad	104°·6	+	13°·1
	Mainpuri	104°·8		...
„ 5th	Allahabad	104°·1	+	12°·8
	Mainpuri	104°·8		...
„ 6th	Akola	102°·3	+	11°·7
„ 7th	Bellary	102°·2	+	11°·4
„ 8th	Cuddapah	102°·2	+	10°·4
„ 9th	Jacobabad	102°·5	+	2°·1
„ 10th	„	102°·5	+	2°·0

Rainfall.—The distribution and extent of the rainfall of the week under review was similar in many respects to that reported last week. The rainfall then was confined to three regions, *viz.*, North-Western India, North-Eastern India and Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula and was heaviest and most extensive in the last region. Similarly, in the present week there has been slight scattered rainfall over Upper India and moderate general rain over Lower Burma and over the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon. In Lower Burma rain fell more or less throughout the week, in Upper India the fall occured mainly on the first and second days, and in the south of the Peninsula the fall was heaviest and most general on the first and last three days of the week. The rainfall in the north occurred during thunderstorms which were the result of the pressure disturbance which appeared over the Punjab at the close of the last week; the rainfall in Burma was largely brought up by the southerly breezes which set in after the appearance of a slight barometric depression over Lower Burma and the Gulf of Martaban, while the rainfall over the Peninsula was due in the south to unsettled weather which prevailed over Equatorial regions and which slightly

affected Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula and in the Deccan to a very slight local pressure disturbance which appeared over that region on the 6th. In nearly all cases, but particularly in the north, the rainfall was light or moderate, but the southerly winds in Burma gave a few heavyish falls, while in the Deccan and Mysore, considering the slightness of the barometric disturbance which affected that area, it was remarkable what considerable falls of rain were received. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. Effective rainfall was received during the week at seventeen of the rainfall divisions, while fourteen more received a few drops, the total for the week amounting to less than one-tenth of an inch. In all other places absolutely no rain was received. The absolutely rainless area included Upper Burma, East Bengal, Assam (Surma and Brahmaputra), the Bengal Hills and the divisions in West and South-West Bengal, the East, West and Submontane (East) divisions of the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab (South-East and Hills), the Central Provinces, the North Bombay divisions, Central India and Rajputana and Hyderabad, while the divisions which received effective rain, *i.e.*, totals exceeding one-tenth of an inch were:—Tenasserim, Deltaic Burma, Central Burma, Arakan, Bengal (North), the North-Western Provinces (Hills), the Punjab (South), Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Madras (Central), the East Coast (South) and Madras (South). The heaviest average actual rainfall was 2·90 inches in Tenasserim, but Lower Burma, Arakan and Madras (South-Central and South) all had an average fall for the district of over one inch. The third column of the table shows that, except in Tenasserim, the Punjab (South and West) and Madras (South), the week's fall was below the normal. The greatest deficiency was 2·24 inches in Malabar, but the deficiency exceeded one inch in a large number of the divisions. The excess reported from the two Punjab divisions was small and unimportant.

The three concluding columns show no change in the general conditions of the monsoon rainfall. In a large part of Burma there is now, as there was last week, an excess of rain, in Orissa there is an excess, in the south and west of the Peninsula there is an excess and in the east of the Central Provinces there is an excess. In all other parts of the country the rainfall at best is about normal and at worst is in large defect. The abnormal deficiency equals or exceeds 40 per cent. in Oudh (South), the North-Western Provinces (Central), the Punjab (South and West) and Madras (Central), and is greatest, 50 per cent., in the Punjab (South). In Upper Burma, where there has been no rain during the present week, the rainfall of the whole monsoon season is very light in some places, the total at Yamethin being only 1·38 inches and at Magwe only 11·73 inches.

The following largish totals were received during the week:—Thatôn (Tenasserim) 5·33 inches, Malur (Kolar) 4·67 inches and Dharwar 4·62 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	RAINFALL DATA FOR WEEK ENDING OCTOBER 10TH, 1896.			RAINFALL DATA FROM MAY 31ST TO OCTOBER 10TH, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to October 10th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	2·90	2·37	+ 0·53	180·03	152·38	+ 18
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	1·53	2·14	— 0·61	103·93	79·89	+ 32
	3. Central Burma	0·43	1·56	— 1·13	45·05	50·88	— 11
	4. Upper Burma	0	?	?	28·15	?	?
	5. Arakan	1·14	2·67	— 1·53	178·40	155·60	+ 15
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0	1·55	— 1·55	56·04	72·01	— 22
	7. Assam (Surma)	0	1·88	— 1·88	72·97	92·89	— 21
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	0·08	1·73	— 1·65	80·17	113·84	— 30
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0	0·92	— 0·92	44·46	56·55	— 21
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·03	1·20	— 1·17	41·15	45·40	— 9
	11. Central Bengal	0·04	1·15	— 1·11	37·21	46·20	— 19
	12. North Bengal	0·22	0·91	— 0·69	57·23	78·11	— 27
	13. Bengal (Hills)	0	1·33	— 1·33	94·25	111·99	— 16
	14. Orissa	0	1·47	— 1·47	60·74	45·44	+ 34
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·97	— 0·97	51·85	45·04	+ 15
	16. Bihar (South)	0	1·00	— 1·00	30·72	38·08	— 19
	17. Do. (North)	0	1·29	— 1·29	31·20	44·52	— 30
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0·76	— 0·76	22·91	35·60	— 36
	19. Oudh (South)	0·01	0·48	— 0·47	17·67	33·39	— 47
	20. Do. (North)	0·01	0·59	— 0·58	28·71	35·98	— 20
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central).	0·03	0·29	— 0·26	17·41	31·37	— 45
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·21	— 0·21	17·52	24·05	— 27
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0	1·27	— 1·27	23·62	38·47	— 39
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0·04	0·32	— 0·28	29·87	38·81	— 23
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0·18	0·40	— 0·22	31·60	39·43	— 20
PUNJAB	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·14	— 0·14	13·69	20·56	— 33
	27. Do. (South)	0·11	0·08	+ 0·03	6·54	13·13	— 50
	28. Do. (Central)	0·05	0·12	0·07	9·89	13·47	— 27
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·06	0·13	— 0·07	17·70	23·19	— 24
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·48	— 0·48	50·49	50·33	— 10
	31. Do. (North)	0·04	0·13	— 0·09	10·19	12·06	— 16
	32. Do. (West)	0·09	0	+ 0·09	3·55	5·87	— 40
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	0·84	3·08	— 2·24	99·52	97·09	+ 3
	34. Madras (South-Central)	1·02	1·97	— 0·95	31·76	24·33	+ 31
	35. Coorg	0·43	1·89	— 1·46	140·35	109·54	+ 28
	36. Mysore	0·76	1·67	— 0·91	28·94	24·96	+ 16
	37. Konkan	0·27	1·37	— 1·10	122·68	112·95	+ 9
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·55	0·79	— 0·24	32·14	25·09	+ 28
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·12	0·63	— 0·51	22·10	22·79	— 3
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0·03	0·57	— 0·54	23·48	32·23	— 27
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·39	— 0·39	37·93	38·12	— 1
	43. Ditto (Central)	0	0·41	— 0·41	51·12	47·87	+ 7
	44. Ditto (East)	0	0·54	— 0·54	69·06	44·76	+ 54
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·25	— 0·25	44·48	42·63	+ 4
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·10	— 0·10	20·73	19·62	+ 6
	47. Sind	0	0	0	5·07	5·08	0
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0·06	— 0·06	2·54	2·22	+ 14
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·19	— 0·19	29·25	33·48	— 13
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0	0·10	— 0·10	17·67	25·32	— 30
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	9·45	11·26	— 16
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	0·04	1·86	— 1·82	23·99	27·70	— 13
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	1·08	— 1·08	48·10	49·23	— 2
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·86	— 0·86	15·39	20·88	— 26
	54. Madras (Central)	0·20	1·45	— 1·25	10·93	18·47	— 41
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·06	1·63	— 1·57	17·77	18·24	— 3
	56. Ditto (South)	0·40	1·53	— 1·13	12·88	17·85	— 28
	57. Madras (South)	1·40	1·24	+ 0·16	10·05	8·28	+ 21

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SIMLA, *15th October, 1896.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 10th October.*—Rainfall fair and seasonable in the greater part of the Central and Southern districts; very little or no rain elsewhere. During the last four weeks the rainfall in the Deccan districts was less than half the expected average and want of rain is seriously felt there. The water-supply is generally scanty, but has improved in the greater portion of the southern half of the Presidency. Sowings are progressing in the latter area and to some extent elsewhere. The standing crops in the northern half are suffering severely and need more rain everywhere. Pasture and fodder are generally sufficient, but the supply is growing scarce in several districts. The condition of cattle is good. Prices have risen sharply in the Circars and Deccan districts and now exceed warning rates in the Deccan and in Godaveri whence special reports have been called for or are promised. In the remaining districts fluctuations are generally slight and rates are nearly stationary, except in the Southern districts where rates are easier.

Bombay.—*For week ending 14th October.*—Rainfall generally slight in parts of the Konkan, Deccan and Karnatik and in one taluka of Surat. More rain is urgently wanted throughout the Presidency Proper for the late sowings or standing crops which are withering in twelve districts. The crops have been damaged by locusts or other causes in part of Sindh and by insects in one taluka of Sholapur. Preparations for, and sowings of, the late crops are progressing in ten, and reaping of the early crops in twelve, districts. Cotton-picking has commenced in parts of Khandesh. Water is deficient in Sindh and Sholapur. Fodder is insufficient in four districts. Agricultural stock are healthy, except in three districts. Prices are rising in eighteen districts.

Bengal.—*For week ending 12th October.*—With the exception of a shower at Chittagong there was practically no rain in any other district during the week. Rain is urgently wanted for the winter rice crop, which is beginning to wither on high lands in the Patna division and in other parts. The reports from North and East Bengal continue satisfactory. In Cuttack insects have done damage to the *laghu* rice which is ripening. The harvesting of early rice and the washing of jute are still going on in some districts. The preparation of land for the spring crops is proceeding. The price of common rice continues abnormally high throughout the province, but there has been no material rise since last week.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 14th October.*—Fine clear weather has prevailed during the week. The autumn crops are reported to have failed to a very great extent, except in the irrigated tracts. Rain is most urgently required and the want of it has retarded the sowings for the spring crops. Prospects are now altogether unfavourable. Advances are being liberally distributed for digging of *kachcha* wells and purchase of seed. Flights of locusts passed over several districts and caused damage to the crops in Aligarh, Muttra, Cawnpore, Fatehpur, Hamirpur and Jalaun. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, October 10th, were: Banda 3,388, Hamirpur 3,081, Jhansi 1,167, Jalaun 1,208, Hardoi 5,509—total 14,353; of these 667 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 10,167 persons were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. The distress in Banda and Hardoi is increasing. Test relief works have been opened in some districts and poor houses have been established for the reception of homeless wanderers, whom the contraction of private charity has sent adrift; but there is no substantial sign as yet that the rural population generally does not find sufficient employment in the ordinary agricultural operations of the season. The number of districts in which supplies and fodder are reported to be deficient is increasing. Prices are high and are still rising.

Punjab.—*For week ending 14th October.*—Slight rain has fallen in Jullundur, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Dera Ismail Khan. Harvesting of the autumn crops is in progress, except in Hissar, Ferozepore, Peshawar and Gujranwala. Sowings of the spring crops have generally commenced, but more rain is needed to moisten the land everywhere. The prospects of the autumn crops generally are from good to average, but the crops on lands dependent on rain have suffered considerably in some places. The stock of grain is sufficient in Delhi, Sialkot, Lahore and in parts of Amritsar and Ferozepore, and average in Peshawar. Insects have destroyed the crops in parts of the Ferozepore and Lahore districts and hail and locusts have done some damage in the Gurgaon and Karnal districts. Cattle have began to suffer in Hissar, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Gujranwala. Their condition is poor in Jullundur, but fair to good elsewhere. Fodder is sufficient in Amritsar, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, Peshawar and Rohtak only. The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Gujrat on Saturday evening was 4,806, including non-working children. In Karnal 400 persons were on test works. Prices are ruling high in the province. Wheat is being sold from 8 to 11¼ seers.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 14th October.*—A week of bright sunshine, days unusually warm, and nights cool. The autumn crops are suffering from the drought in all districts and irreparable damage has been caused in the high-lying and poorer soils. The yield will be generally insignificant except in the case of the early sown millets which are not very important. In the richer soils also the crops are suffering from lack of moisture. The expected outturn of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in the Plateau districts and Nimar ranges between 4 and 8 annas, though the better soils may yield 10 annas. *Kodo* (*Paspalum scrobiculatum*) only promises 4 to 7 annas. In Seoni only a 4-anna rice crop is expected, while in Mandla and Sambalpur 8 and 11 annas is estimated. The worst feature is the retardation of spring sowings which must necessarily be much restricted if no rain falls. The soil is drying fast and only the better fields can be sown with any reasonable prospect of successful germination. The withering of the linseed seedlings in Wardha is a serious matter. Altogether prospects are decidedly gloomy and the situation is becoming very grave. Prices continue to rise in most districts. In the Nagpur country, Raipur and Nimar there is a considerable advance. In Damoh wheat and rice are now selling at 7½ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 10th October.*—In Lower Burma transplanting of maize and wet-weather paddy is completed in all districts, except in the low-lands of Amherst where replanting continues. Reaping of the early crops has commenced in Tavoy. Prospects are generally good, but more rain is wanted in Prome. In Upper Burma reaping of maize and early sesamum is completed and that of early wet-weather paddy is in progress. Transplanting of maize and wet-weather paddy continues in parts of Myitkyina, Katha, Kyaukse and the Southern Shan States. Operations for the dry-weather crops have commenced in most districts. Slight rain fell in Yamethin, Thayetmyo and the Southern Shan States. In the irrigated areas the standing crops are thriving; elsewhere more rain is required and crop prospects are poor in Meiktila, Yamethin and in portions of Pakokku, Magwe and Minbu. In the Wundwin township, Meiktila district, 768 persons were employed on relief works at the close of the week. The price of paddy has risen largely in Mandalay and has fallen considerably in the Upper Chindwin and Henzada. In most of the other districts the price has been stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 13th October.*—The weather is hot. Prospects of the crops are poor in Nowgong. In Kamrup, Cachar and Sylhet also the crops have suffered for want of rain. Prospects are good in the Upper Brahmaputra Valley. Transplanting of late rice is nearly finished. Ploughing for the mustard crop has commenced. The condition of cattle is good. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 14th October.*—MYSORE.—Rain throughout the State; good in parts. Prospects are favourable. Prices have risen in Hassan and Mysore, but have fallen in Kolar, Kadur, Chitaldrug and Shimoga.

COORG.—The rice crop is in good condition. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamoms still continue. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 14th October.*—BERAR.—The days are warm and the nights cool. Crop prospects throughout the province are decidedly unfavourable from want of rain. Ploughing of fields for the winter crop is nearing completion. Sowings of wheat, linseed and gram are in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in most districts. The high prices for food-grains reported last week continue. The condition of the agricultural population appears precarious and distress is anticipated.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall slight. The autumn crops are drying up in all districts. The spring sowings have been deferred for want of rain. The water-supply is decreasing. Scarcity of fodder is general. Scarcity is apprehended should the north-east monsoon fail. Prices are rising.

Central India.—*For week ending 14th October.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week, except slight showers in a few villages in the Bhopawar Agency. Rain is badly wanted throughout Central India. Agricultural operations for the winter crops are in progress in Gwalior, Bhopal and Bhopawar to a limited extent, but are retarded in Bundelkhand. The autumn crops have been damaged for want of rain in all Agencies and the outturn will be much below average. Agricultural stock are suffering in Gwalior, but their condition is fairly good elsewhere. Pasturage is good and sufficient, except in Gwalior and Bundelkhand. Prices are above normal in all Agencies and are rising everywhere. The numbers employed on relief works were:—1,096 in Gwalior, 862 in Bundelkhand and 8,994 on the railway. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—28 in Gwalior and 1,145 in Bundelkhand. The figures for Baghelkhand have not been reported.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 14th October.*—No rain throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations are satisfactory, except in Dholpur and Jaisalmere. Rain is urgently required for the spring crops generally. The standing crops are good in Pertabgurh and Jhallawar and fair in Shahpura and Sirohi; elsewhere the crops are withering or drying for want of rain. The harvest is poor in Dholpur, not good in Kerowli and unfavourable in Jeypur. Rice and small grain have been damaged in Kherwara and *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Jhallawar. The unirrigated crops have been damaged in Haraoti, Ajmere, Dholpur and Jaisalmere. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient, except in Tonk and some parts of Jeypur. Fodder is failing in Dholpur and Bhurtpore. Prices of food-grains have slightly fallen at Kishengurh, but are rising elsewhere. Test relief works have been ordered to be opened in Bhurtpore. The number of persons on relief works was:—Sironj, Tonk State, 306, Dholpur 10,000, Jaisalmere 89. Reports from Marwar and Meywar have not been received. On the whole the autumn crop is tolerable in Rajputana, but there is danger that the spring crops will fail.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 13th October.* Slight rain has fallen during the week. Reaping of the rice and maize crops is in progress in a few places, and threshing has also commenced. Sowing of rapeseed is finished. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 14th October.*—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 10th October.*—The weather is unusually dry without prospect of any more rain. Low-land rice, except where irrigated, is withering.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{10}{7-10}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Geology and Minerals),—dated Simla, the 9th October, 1896.

Read again—

1. Resolution of the Government of India, No. 8-26—13, dated 7th May 1895, appointing a Committee to consider and advise upon the regulation by Government of mines in India.

Read also—

2. Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 48 (Marine), dated 8th January 1896, forwarding the Report of the Committee and the draft Mines Act and draft General Rules framed by them.
3. Letter from the Director, Geological Survey of India, No. 189, dated 13th February 1896, forwarding a Memorandum by Mr James Grundy, Inspector of Mines to the Government of India, containing his remarks upon the draft Act and draft Rules.
4. Annual Report of the Inspector of Mines for the year ending 30th June 1895.

RESOLUTION.

The question of the inspection and regulation of mining operations in India has been under the consideration of the Government of India for many years past, and has formed the subject of several references to Local Governments. No action was taken upon the early proposals for legislation; but in 1890 the question was again raised by Lord Cross, then Secretary of State, who forwarded a copy of the Proceedings of the Berlin Conference of 1890, and asked the Government of India to consider the advisability of undertaking legislation for the inspection of mines and for the regulation of the employment therein of women, young persons, and children. After considering the views of Local Governments upon this question, the Government of India decided that before taking any action it was advisable to obtain a fuller knowledge of the conditions of labour in Indian mines; and for this purpose Mr. Grundy, one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines in England, was appointed to inspect Indian mines and to report what regulations he would recommend for the protection of the miners. Mr. Grundy's first report for the year ending the 30th June 1894 satisfied the Government of India that some regulation of the working and sanitation of mines was necessary, though they preferred to take no action upon his recommendations regarding female and child labour until they were in possession of his views based upon a wider experience of the country generally. A Committee was therefore appointed, consisting of Mr. Williams I.C.S., as President, and of two members nominated by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Mining Association respectively, one representative of native coal-mine owners, and the Inspector of Mines. They were requested to frame general rules applicable to all mines; to frame special skeleton rules to be applied to individual mines or groups of mines; and to specify the heads on which legislation was desirable and the provisions which they would suggest under each.

They were also instructed that the end desired was, to afford full protection to the mining population in all matters in which they have a reasonable claim to protection; to limit interference as far as may be possible consistent with the attainment of that object; and to pay due regard to the interests of small mines and of native mine-owners.

2. The Government of India have now considered the report of the Committee, and they congratulate its members on the successful manner in which

they have accomplished the difficult task of steering a wise course between over-interference on the one hand and insufficient protection to the workmen on the other. They are unable to accept the proposition put forward by Kumar Dakhineshvar Malia in his note of dissent, that no mining regulation is yet needed. The two reports by Mr. Grundy furnish abundant evidence to the contrary; and the Government of India regard the fact that definite proposals for such regulation have been framed by a Committee on which the Bengal mining industry at any rate was strongly represented, with no protest or dissent save by a single member, as an indication that the necessity for some such action is now generally accepted by those who are most closely concerned in the matter.

3. At the same time the Government of India recognise the force of the Kumar's contention that the proposed rules might, if applied to them in their entirety, press hardly upon the owners of the smaller mines which are numerous in some parts of India, and with the circumstances of which it is believed that no other member of the Committee had any minute acquaintance. Indeed the most difficult portion of the problem to be solved, and the one in the solution of which the Committee have been able to afford Government less information and help than in other matters, is how to relax in favour of small mines the regulations which are essential in the case of large ones, so as to prevent their being ruinously burdensome, and at the same time to secure the necessary protection to their workmen. The Act being in the main an empowering Act, the Government of India agree with the Committee that the definition of "mine" given in section 2 (1) of the draft, broad and comprehensive as it is, should stand; the necessary relaxations and exemptions being provided for by empowering sections, and in the rules which can easily be altered at any time as experience of their working is acquired. It is true that it is not desirable to bring a *kankar* pit 11 feet deep under the operation of the Act; but it is no less true that open workings of no very great depth may be so extensive, or carried on under such dangerous conditions, as to require regulation for the safety of the workmen. They think, however, that Open Pits and Quarries should be defined in the Act as distinct from Coal Mines [section 2 (20)] and Mineral Mines [section 2 (21)], thus following the classification of the English Acts, and that different sets of General Rules should be framed for each of these three classes. The distinction between coal and mineral mines followed in England seems to be based upon whether the mine penetrates stratified measures or igneous rocks (see page xix of the appendices to the Committee's report). It does not appear that any mines of the former class, other than coal mines proper, exist at present in India. But it would be well to give power to the Governor General in Council to declare that any mine or description of mines falls within the definition of section 2 (20) for the purposes of the Act, and to the Local Government to decide conclusively to which class any particular mine belongs.

4. The classification of mines being thus provided for, very wide powers of exemption will be required; and the more so, because the Committee have included in their General Rules many matters that are in England dealt with by Special Rules applying only to individual mines or groups of mines. They were probably wise in doing so, since Special Rules will take some time to establish, and Indian mines are in an earlier stage, and therefore probably more uniform in their conditions than English mines. In the first place, the Government of India think that all mines—

(1) in which not more than 50 persons are employed below-ground during any 24 consecutive hours; and

(2) in which not more than 100 persons in all are employed at any one time; or

(3) in which, being wholly open workings, not more than 200 persons are employed at any one time;

might be exempted at once from the operation of the greater number of the General Rules. They are of opinion that *all* under-ground mines, however small, which fall within the definition of section 2 (1) of the Draft Bill, and all quarries

that are anything more than casual pits, should be subject to some simple rules regarding the fencing of shafts, the security of means (when used) for lifting and lowering workmen, the protection and examination of machinery (when used), the safety of passages and means of access, the use of safety-lamps in the presence of inflammable gas, the examination of working-places, the ventilation of under-ground workings, the use of explosives, and the reporting of serious accidents. They therefore think that the rules noted in the margin as class A should ordinarily apply to all mines without exception; and they are inclined to add to them those enumerated as class B, and perhaps those shown as class C also. But on this point they will be glad of opinions and advice. They think that the small mines specified above might then be exempted from the remainder of the General Rules; power, however, being reserved to the Local Government to exclude any particular mine, and to the Governor General in Council to exclude any particular class of mines at any time from the benefits of this exemption. Besides this general exemption, the Local Government and the Governor General in Council should have power to exclude mines as above from the operation of any or all of the general rules. Finally, it is suggested that in order to meet the case of *kankar* pits and the like, the District Officer should have power, by written order in each case, to exempt entirely any wholly open workings from the operation of the Act.

Class A.—32 to 44, 48, 53, 59, 65 (first half only) 67, 84 to 89, 91, 92, 95, 96, 103, 104, 106 107.
Class B.—31, 40, 60 to 63, 64 (first part only) 66 to 69, 72 to 75, 108, 110, 111, 129, 136.
Class C.—27 (*a*) (with or without the proviso) 27 (*b*), 45, 46 (first part only) 56, 57.

The proposal of the Committee (paragraph 52 of the Report) that no punishments should be inflicted under the Act for a year after it comes into force is accepted by the Government of India; and an addition will be made to the Act suspending the operation of the penal sections accordingly.

5. The two important subjects of the employment under-ground of women and of young children were not expressly referred for the consideration of the Committee, who have, however, briefly noticed both. The whole question of the employment under-ground of female labour, which was referred for the opinion of Local Governments in* May 1891, is still under the consideration of the Government of India. As regards the under-ground employment of young children, the Government of India recognise that many of the arguments by which its prohibition in Europe is supported do not apply to India. On the other hand, they find that it is already prohibited in some of the larger mines. The Committee point out that such prohibition may injure the small mines, upon which the regulations which it is necessary to impose may, it is feared, weigh heavily in some cases, especially at the first; and they state as the general opinion that under-ground work does not injure children. It is true that children form an integral part of the family-gang system of labour; but it appears to the Government of India that their labour is valuable, rather as accustoming them at an early age to the work by which they will have to earn their living than on account of the actual work done by them. It would seem that the employment under-ground of growing children must tend to produce stunted bodies and impaired health, while its prohibition would not appreciably hamper the mining industry. But the actual employment of children is not the only question to be considered. It must also be decided whether they are to be prevented from going below-ground, even if not employed. This question is closely connected with that of the employment of women; as it is possible that to forbid the mothers to take their young children below with them might, in some cases at least, practically amount to preventing them from going down themselves. The Government of India would be glad to receive opinions on both these points; as also upon the limits of age to be adopted if prohibition is to be enforced in either case. So far as information is available at present, twelve years would appear to be a suitable limit. They would also ask Local Governments to procure for them as full information as can be readily obtained, regarding the number and ages of children now employed above and below ground and the educational facilities available at the several mines within their jurisdiction.

* Circular No. $\frac{1124}{25-2}$, dated 29th May 1891.

6. In paragraphs 131 to 134 and 137 of their report, the Committee express the opinion that the demand for labour is so great in the case of Indian mines, that no such protection as is afforded by law in England, and as is proposed by Mr. Grundy* in the important matters of payment of wages and hours of work is needed, at any rate for the present. Before expressing an opinion on this subject, the Government of India would be glad if Local Governments would collect information regarding the local systems of payment, the hours of work, the existence of any discontent, and so forth.

* Page 44 of his Memorandum and Rule 7, page 48, and paragraph 7, page 49.

The Government of India agree with the view of the Committee expressed in paragraphs 128-129 of their report, that no general rule can be framed for the compulsory provision of latrines at mines, and that the matter of sanitation will be best dealt with by special rules; but they are inclined to add a general rule that, in the absence of any special rule on the subject, the Manager shall make such provision in the shape of latrines or sweepers, or both, as may be directed by the District Magistrate on the report of the Civil Surgeon, subject to an appeal to the Commissioner.

7. The Act and Rules as drafted will require to be entirely recast; but it is proposed at the present stage to leave questions of form for future settlement, and to discuss only those alterations in substance which appear necessary or advisable. Many of these affect points of detail only, and will be found noted in the margin of the draft Act and Rules. It will be sufficient here to notice the larger matters.

8. *Responsibility of Owners and Agents.*—The Committee in paragraph 50 of their report urge that the Manager, and not the Owner, should be primarily responsible if any offence is committed. But the Government of India are inclined to think that the principle upon which the English law on the subject is based, and which is embodied in the first part of section 30 of the draft Act, should be strictly adhered to; and that no Owner, Agent or Contractor should be able, by the mere appointment of a Manager, to relieve himself of personal responsibility for seeing as far as in him lies that the Manager does his duty. This point is noticed in paragraph 2 at page 49 of Mr. Grundy's Memorandum on the draft Act and Rules, and the Government of India think that the proviso to section 30 of the draft Act is wrong in principle. It is, indeed, in direct contradiction of the principle upon which section 19 is based, and of which the Government of India approve, that it is for the authorities of the mine, and not for the Inspector, to enforce the observance of the rules upon the workmen, by prosecution if necessary; and that if they fail to do so, it will be they whom the Inspector will prosecute, and not the workmen.

9. *Certificated Managers.*—Strong exception has been taken by Kumar Dakhineshvar Malia to the provision that all mines above a certain size must be supervised by certificated Managers. That some such provision is urgently required is abundantly evident from the facts regarding the number of accidents in the mines of India as compared with those of England which have been furnished by Mr. Grundy. It is true that the comparative frequency of accidents in the former is only what might be expected. Miners in England are for the most part a hereditary class who represent the training and experience of generations; while mining by English methods is new to India and to Indian miners. But this very fact makes skilled supervision and management all the more necessary for the protection of the latter against their own ignorance. The argument that skilled persons are less common in India than in England, tells almost as much for as against the necessity for their employment. Whether the precise limits fixed by Rules 1 to 6 should be maintained, or whether they will press too hardly upon small mines, is a point upon which opinions are specially invited, regard being had to the moderation of the Rules (12 to 25) regarding the grant of certificates. In England a certificated manager is required for every coal mine in which more than 30 persons are employed under-ground. Perhaps a higher limit might be fixed for metalliferous mines than for coal mines.

10. *Contractors.*—In paragraph 57 of their report the Committee discuss the important question whether a separate manager is required for a mine

let out on contract. Their recommendation as embodied in their draft rule No. 9 is that where the contractor holds a certificate, he may be appointed Manager on the application of the Owner, and with the special sanction of the Local Government, but not otherwise. The Government of India accept the proposal, even thus limited, with hesitation. The interest of the Owner in his mine is at least permanent, and he is always at hand to answer for himself. The interest of the contractor is confined to making as much money as possible out of the mine within a given time, after which he may disappear entirely, and is generally diametrically opposed to those interests which it is the object of the measures now under discussion to protect.

Section 2 (7) of the draft Act excludes from the definition of contractor all persons employing fewer than 50 persons under-ground; and in paragraph 8 of their report the Committee explain that their object was to discourage the small contractor. The Government of India are unable to follow the argument. The section referred to imposes a liability upon the contractor, but not so as to relieve the Owner, while Rules 9 and 77 (the only Rules which deal with contractors) impose disabilities upon them. Thus it appears that the only result of the limitation to the definition is to exempt small contractors from a liability and disabilities which apply to large ones, and thus to encourage rather than to discourage the former. The Government of India think that the defining portion of section 2 (7) should run—

(7) "Contractor" means a person working a mine or a part of a mine under a contract with the Owner of the mine, so as to profit directly by the amount of work done or mineral raised (*cf.* Rule 9).

11. *Arbitration*—The desirability of constituting a Court of Arbitration is discussed by the Committee in paragraph 117 of their report. The Government of India see great difficulties in working such an institution, but they think that some such provision is absolutely necessary. The matters to be dealt with are of a highly technical nature, there is little expert advice available to Government save that of the Inspector, and in the absence of any appeal, such as is now suggested, the Inspector would practically be able, by proposing Special Rules, to legislate for India in mining matters under the name of the Government of India. The constitution and powers of the Court should be settled in the Act, its procedure only being dealt with by Rule; it might consist of five members in the more and of three in the less important cases; and service upon it should be compulsory upon the persons mentioned in rule 122, since the Court is constituted in their interests.

The Committee recommend, and the draft Act contemplates, that an appeal should lie to the Court of Arbitration from an order of a Magistrate dismissing a Criminal information under the Act. The Government of India are not, however, prepared to give the Court of Arbitration jurisdiction of any sort over the Criminal Courts of the country. The power of referring to the Court of Arbitration for advice which is secured to the Magistrate sufficiently meets the object which the Committee had in view.

Kumar Dakhineshvar Malia, in paragraph 10 of his note of dissent on the Committee's report, suggests an appeal from the decision of the Court. It appears to the Government of India that the power of appeal is inconsistent with the idea of arbitration. But it is obviously desirable that the decisions of the Court should be subject to some form of control, and it is proposed to empower the Local Government to revise them on the application of the President or any two members of the Court, or of the Inspector of Mines.

It seems necessary to provide for the carrying out of orders pending a reference to the Court; and it has been suggested that all such orders should remain in force until reversed or modified by the Court, provided that the President should have power to suspend their operation, pending decision, in whole or in part, except when the Inspector certifies that to do so would "threaten or tend to the bodily injury of any person" (*cf* Section 29 of the draft Act).

12. *Protection of Railways.*—The necessity for protecting railways against risk from undermining has repeatedly been brought to the notice of the Government of India. They think that in addition to the provisions already embodied

in the draft rules regarding the maintenance of plans of mines, and to the powers of entry and inspection which they confer, it will be necessary and sufficient for the due protection of railways to provide that whenever any under-ground working first approaches within 500 feet of the metals of a railway, the distance being measured horizontally between vertical lines, notice shall at once be given by the Manager of the mine to the Inspector of Mines and to the Agent or Manager of the railway concerned. This provision may conveniently be added to General Rule 109.

13. In a matter of this nature which so intimately affects numerous interests, many of them small ones, and which is essentially a matter of detail of a highly technical nature, the Government of India are anxious for the fullest discussion; and they invite free criticism of the views expressed in this Resolution, which are open to reconsideration in the light of fuller knowledge. Indian miners must be protected; and the Governor General in Council believes that all mine-owners, whether great or small, will accept without murmuring the burden of whatever measures may be reasonably necessary to that end. But he asks for their assistance in rendering those measures as little burdensome as possible, and desires, by the fullest publicity, to associate them with himself in the task. To this end a pamphlet consisting of this Resolution, the Report of the Committee with appendices, the draft Act and Rules, and Mr. Grundy's Memorandum, will be printed and supplied gratis by the Inspector of Mines to the Manager of every small mine that he may have on his register, and to the Owner or Manager of any mine in India on application. It will also be for sale to the public.

Especially does His Excellency in Council desire to obtain the assistance and advice of the mine-owners of Hyderabad and Mysore. It may be that when the new law is in working order and the benefits of it have become apparent, the Darbars of those States may desire to adopt similar measures of regulation. But however that may be, interests in coal mines alone were represented upon the Committee, and as the most important metalliferous mines in India are situated outside British Territory, the Governor General in Council desires to have the assistance of the mining industry in Native States in criticising the present proposals as applicable to that class of mine.

14. The Government of India have pleasure in recording their high appreciation of the services rendered by the President and the other members of the Committee. Their acknowledgments are more especially due to its non-official members for the great help afforded by them at the cost of much time and trouble. They also notice with satisfaction the remarks made by the President regarding the assistance received from Mr. James Grundy, the Inspector of Mines, whose proposals and suggestions were considered to be of the greatest value.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the foregoing Resolution, with a copy of the report of the Committee, of the draft Act and Rules, and of Mr. Grundy's Memorandum, be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, with the request that, after consulting such officials and non-officials as they may think fit, and especially owners of metalliferous mines (if any) and of small mines, they will furnish the Government of India with a full expression of their opinion.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Resolution and of the papers mentioned in the preceding order be forwarded to the Foreign Department, for favour of communication to the Agent to the Governor General, Baluchistan, and with a request that the mine-owners of Hyderabad and Mysore may be consulted through the Residents at those States.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India, and that copies be forwarded (1) to the Government of Bengal for communication to Mr. Williams, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Mining Association, and the members of the Committee, and (2) to the Director, Geological Survey, for communication to Mr. Grundy with reference to the last paragraph.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

No. 84-S G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE
STATISTICS

RESOLUTION

Simla the 16th October, 1896

Read the reports of the Registrars of Joint Stock Companies on the working of the Indian Companies Act, VI of 1882, during the official year 1895-96, received with the letters noted below

From the Government of Madras No 1074, dated the [illegible]th June 1896

From the Government of Bombay No 62[illegible]5 dated the [illegible] August 1896

From the Government of Bengal No 2167-I dated the 9th July 1896

From the Government of the North Western Provinces and Oudh, No 696—VII—117 I, dated the 3rd June 1896

From the Government of the Punjab No [illegible]7 dated the 12th June 1896.

From the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No 5210, dated the 4th August 1896

From the Chief Commissioner, Burma, No 363—I I S, dated the 14th May 1896

From the Chief Commissioner, Assam No 757-Misc — 924-G, dated the 11th May 1896.

From the Chief Commissioner Ajmere-Merwara, No. 75[illegible]—817, dated the 27th June 1896

From the Chief Commissioner, Coorg No 9[illegible]2 dated the 1[illegible]th July 1896

From the Secretary for Berar to the Resident, Hyderabad, No 129, dated the 1[illegible]th May 1896

From the Resident in Mysore Nos 23[illegible] and [illegible] dated respectively the 30th June and 1st August 1896

RESOLUTION — The number of companies and the capital invested in them stood as follows at the end of each of the last two years

		1894-95	1895-96
Number of companies	..	1 204	1 309
Nominal capital, Rs	.	38 158 518	41 891 447
Paid-up capital Rs.	..	27 608 773	29 387,273

There was thus an increase of 105 in the number of companies, being at the rate of 8 7 per cent, and of Rs 3,732,929 in the nominal capital, being at the rate of 9 8 per cent

The changes made in the year, which produced the results shewn above, were

(1) the capital of 141 companies was increased by (nominal) Rs 359,612, (paid-up) Rs 1 886,212

(2) the capital of 11 companies was reduced by (nominal) Rs. 15,000, (paid-up) Rs 72 106

(3) 63 companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs. 1,366,995 and Rs 951,454 respectively, ceased to work, and

(4) 168 new companies with a nominal and paid-up capital of Rs 4,755 312 and Rs. 855,854 respectively, were registered during the year.

2. The following table shews the number of companies and the amount of paid-up capital in each of the provinces in the last two years :

Province.	Number of Companies.		Paid-up Capital		Increase or decrease per cent in capital in 1895-96.	Provincial proportion of paid-up capital to all paid-up capital in 1895-96.
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96		
			Rx.	Rx		
Bengal	508	560	12,537,148	13,143,632	+ 4·8	44·7
Bombay	204	295	10,913,857	11,667,420	+ 6·9	39·7
Madras	200	217	1,922,610	2,041,162	+ 6·17	7·
North Western Provinces and Oudh	61	64	931,802	1,122,639	+ 20·5	3·8
Panjab	20	20	4 8,100	522,761	+ 9·3	1·8
Burma	16	17	171,974	182,937	+ 6·4	·6
Central Provinces ...	12	12	264,007	266,305	+ ·60	·9
Assam	2	2	1,116	1,142	+ 2·3	...
Mysore	105	105	369,056	360,510	— 2·3	1·2
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3	3	2,991	2,991	..	...
Ajmere-Merwara ...	7	8	75,506	75,648	+ ·19	·3
TOTAL*	1,204	1,309	27,668,773	29,387,279	+ 6·2	100

The foregoing table shews that the increase in paid-up capital in the year was Rx. 1,718,506 : in Bombay Rx. 753,569, in Bengal Rx. 606,484, and in Madras Rx. 118,546. Bombay and Bengal between them have between 84 and 85 per cent of the whole paid-up capital. There was a relatively large increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Rx. 190,837), but it was in some measure due to the inclusion of Rx. 87,800, the paid-up capital of the Dehra Dun Tea Company, Limited, the registered office of which company was transferred during the year from Bengal to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

3. The largest number of companies is registered in Bengal, but the ratio of capital to the number of companies is much higher in Bombay. This ratio varies greatly in the different provinces as will be seen from the subjoined figures of the average capital of each company :

	Rx.
Bombay	39,550
Bengal	23,470
Central Provinces	22,197
Panjab	20,106
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17,541
Burma	10,764
Madras ...	9,406

The two companies registered in Assam have a capital for both of only Rx. 1,142.

The reason why capital in Bengal is, compared with Bombay, in such small proportion to the number of companies is to be found in the mushroom growth in the last two or three years of so-called "provident" Companies in some of the eastern districts. As many as 179 such companies have been registered since 1893 with an aggregate paid-up capital of only Rx. 7,579, giving an average of under Rx. 43 to each company. Only one out of the whole number has declared a paid-up capital of Rx. 1,200 and only two others reach as much as Rx. 700. All the others that have a paid-up capital shew even more trifling sums, while as many as 101 have no paid-up capital at all. The number of registrations of such companies has, however, fallen off, only 28 having been registered last year against 87 in 1894-95 and 64 in 1893-94. In regard to these companies the following remarks occur in the report on the working of the Act in Bengal :

"The year under review may be characterised by the opening of a kind of provident funds quite unknown to the people of Bengal, such as "Reen Sodh Funds" (which literally means liquidation of debts), "Tingriha-nirman Sahaya Samiti" (literally meaning a fund to help the erection of tin or corrugated iron sheds) and "Krisi Sahaya Bhandar" (meaning a fund to help agricultural works). It is also remarkable that there were ten marriage funds with the express object of affording help to the shareholders on occasions of marriage of their children."

In paragraph 2 of the Resolution reviewing the reports for 1893-94 (No. 5306, dated the 31st October 1894) the Government of India suggested that such companies were probably unable to comply with all the requirements of the law—requirements specially imposed for the protection of the public—and that there might be reason to apprehend abuses if careful attention were not given to their

working. The Government of India understand that there is some ground for believing that abuses have in fact occurred, and that fraud has been practised on ignorant persons. It seems necessary therefore that compliance with all the requirements of the law should be strictly enforced in the case of such companies, and the Government of India trust that His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor will give instructions to this end.

In Madras, and also in Mysore, the small proportion of capital to the number of companies is due to the application in recent years of the principle of limited liability to swarms of small moneylending concerns, pawnshops in fact. In Burma many companies have started with small capital for the construction and maintenance of bazars, which is a favourite and profitable form of native enterprise in that province.

4. The following table shews the distribution of the aggregate capital in the principal classes of joint stock enterprise:

Companies.		Number	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
			Rx.	Rx.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance	Banking and loan	297	6,683,256	4,045,721
	Insurance ...	183	572,797	89,901
	Total	480	7,256,053	4,135,622
Trading	Merchants and traders ...	168	3,458,707	2,220,955
	Navigation	9	1,211,500	874,546
	Railways and tramways ...	14	1,326,000	897,110
	Co-operative associations ...	26	97,040	59,441
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing ...	5	71,060	47,760
	Total	222	6,164,307	4,099,812
Mills and Presses	Cotton mills ...	62	5,937,125	4,917,042
	Jute mills	19	2,564,225	1,722,196
	Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc.	84	6,813,263	4,727,458
	Cotton and jute screws and presses	111	1,784,550	1,519,258
	Other mills and presses ...	46	1,037,950	801,845
	Total	322	18,427,113	13,687,799
Tea and other Planting Companies.	Tea ...	156	4,537,549	3,522,059
	Coffee and chinchona	3	30,000	27,680
	Others ...	13	148,900	124,725
	Total	172	4,716,449	3,674,464
Mining and quarrying		63	2,763,850	1,923,798
Ice manufacture		11	217,875	172,827
Sugar manufacture		6	337,500	223,299
Breweries ...		3	170,000	170,000
Others ...		30	1,838,300	1,299,658
	Grand Total	1,309	41,891,447	29,387,279

Over 46 per cent of the paid-up capital is invested in mills and presses, chiefly for working or pressing cotton, jute, wool, and silk. The greater number of these are registered in Bombay, that Presidency representing under this head a paid-up capital of Rx. 8,835,680, being nearly two-thirds of the whole, most of it invested in cotton mills and presses. Rx. 3,102,332 represent the paid-up capital invested in mills and presses registered in Bengal, a large number of them being jute mills and presses.

The paid-up capital invested in banking, loan, and insurance companies amounts to Rx. 4,135,622, of which Rx. 2,391,329 are in Bengal and Rx. 1,035,007 in Madras.

Trading companies have a paid-up capital of Rx. 4,099,812, of which Rx. 874,546 are invested in coasting and river steamer companies, and Rx. 897,110 in railways and tramways. The bulk of the railway and tramway capital is invested as follows:

	Rx.
Bombay Tramways ...	309,800
Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway	175,000
Tarkessar Railway ...	175,000
Rangoon Steam Tramway	60,000
Powayan Steam Tramway	29,400
Deogarh Railway ...	27,500
Bengal Provincial Railway	79,000
Tezpur-Balipara Tramway	40,000

These figures are still quite trifling, but it is hoped that future returns will include an increasing number of companies locally formed for the construction of railways.

In tea, coffee, and other plantations Rx. 3,674,464 of paid-up capital are invested, of which Rx. 3,419,037 are held in Bengal, most of the tea companies working gardens in Northern and Eastern India being registered in Calcutta.

Of the Rx. 1,923,798 invested in mining and quarrying companies, Rx. 1,704,495 are in companies registered in Bengal, of which Rx. 930,088 are in coal-mining companies, and about Rx. 690,000 in gold-mining companies.

5. The figures below compare the paid-up capital of each of the last two years under each of the principal groups :

	Paid up in—	
	1894-95. Rx.	1895-96. Rx.
Banking and loan	3,985,833	4,045,721
Merchants and traders	1,925,918	2,220,955
Mills for cotton, jute, wool, silk, and hemp	10,741,194	11,366,696
Cotton and jute presses	1,424,316	1,519,258
Tea	3,672,356	3,522,059
Mining and quarrying	1,801,163	·1,923,798
Navigation	874,546	874,546
Railways and tramways	820,675	897,110

Under the head of tea there was a decrease of 4 per cent, and under navigation there was no change. Under each of the other heads there was an appreciable increase in the investment of capital.

6. The following table shews the number of companies in each class during the last five years :

Companies.		1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.
Banking, Loan, and Insurance.	Banking and loan .	259	256	266	290	297
	Insurance	14	8	72	161	183
	Total ...	273	264	338	451	480
Trading	Merchants and traders ...	119	117	120	143	168
	Navigation	8	7	8	8	9
	Railways and tramways ...	11	10	12	10	14
	Co-operative associations ..	24	24	25	24	26
	Shipping, landing, and warehousing	6	5	7	5	5
	Total ...	168	163	172	190	222
Mills and Presses ...	Cotton mills	57	59	57	57	62
	Jute mills	11	12	12	13	19
	Mills for working cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc.	63	68	71	75	84
	Cotton and jute screws and presses.	83	87	101	105	111
	Other mills and presses ...	31	37	43	40	46
	Total ...	245	263	284	290	322
Tea and other Planting Companies.	Tea	144	142	148	154	156
	Coffee and chinchona ...	5	5	5	5	3
	Others	9	10	12	13	13
	Total ...	158	157	165	172	172
Mining and quarrying		57	54	52	58	63
Ice manufacture		12	12	10	11	11
Sugar manufacture		2	3	3	5	6
Breweries		3	3	3	3	3
Others		32	37	38	24	30
	GRAND TOTAL ...	950	956	1,065	1,204	1,309

The classification in the foregoing table of "cotton mills," "jute mills," and "mills for working cotton, jute, wool, silk, hemp, etc.," is taken from the articles of association; but of the mills in the last of these three groups, the largest number are cotton mills.

7. The following table shews, so far as reported, the total number of joint stock companies at work in India with their nominal and paid-up capital at the end of each of the last twelve years :

YEAR.	Companies at work.	Nominal capital	Paid up capital	Increase or decrease of paid-up capital.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	694	27,887,691	20,635,844	1,885,233=10 %
1885-86	800	28,543,437	21,002,568	366,724= 2 "
1886-87	886	29,136,165	21,380,442	377,874= 2 "
1887-88	910	[illegible]	22,326,192	945,750= 4 "
1888-89	805	31,339,845	22,997,508	671,316= 3 "
1889-90	886	32,321,731	23,684,202	686,694= 3 "
1890-91	928	35,058,770	24,458,445	774,243= 3 "
1891-92	950	36,023,238	26,585,481	2,127,036= 9 "
1892-93	[illegible]	[illegible]	26,793,180	207,705 =0·78 "
1893-94	1,065	36,251,158	27,510,059	716,873 =2·68 "
1894-95	1,204	[illegible]	27,668,773	158,714 =0·58 "
1895-96	1,309	41,891,447	29,387,279	1,718,506 =6 "

8. The statistics of companies limited by guarantee, so far as they go, shew that there were 44 such companies at the close of 1894-95, and that, with the addition of 29 companies registered in 1895-96 and the deduction of 3 companies which ceased to work during the year, there were 70 such companies at the close of the year. As many as 20 of the 29 companies registered during the year were registered in Bengal, 18 of them in the district of Rangpur. The objects of these companies are the same as those of the companies referred to in paragraph 3 of this Resolution, namely, the "liquidation of debts" and "marriage funds."

9. The fees realised and the expenditure in each province last year were :

PROVINCE.	Fees.			Expenditure		
	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Bengal	29,631	8	0	564	0	0
Bombay	16,800	12	0	1,041	14	11
Madras	4,170	12	0	1,165	8	11
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1,001	10	0	..		
Panjab	2,[illegible]02	14	0	...		
Central Provinces ...	53	0	0	...		
Burma	550	0	0	...		
Assam	20	0	0	..		
Mysore State ..	807	8	0	...		
Bangalore . .	80	0	0	...		
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	[illegible]5	0	0	...		
Ajmere-Merwara ...	45	0	0	...		
TOTAL	56,354	0	0	2,771	7	10

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that copies be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations,* and to the Resident in Mysore.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

* Government of Madras.
" " Bombay.
" " Bengal.
" " the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
" " the Panjab.
Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Ajmere.
Coorg.
Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

TABLE I.

Joint Stock Companies at work at the end of 1895-96.

Province.	Capital.	Banking or Loan. No.	Banking or Loan. Rx.	Trading. No.	Trading. Rx.	Mills and Presses. No.	Mills and Presses. Rx.	Tea and other Planting Companies. No.	Tea and other Planting Companies. Rx.	Mining and Quarrying. No.	Mining and Quarrying. Rx.	Ice. No.	Ice. Rx.	Sugar. No.	Sugar. Rx.	Breweries. No.	Breweries. Rx.	Others. No.	Others. Rx.	Total. No.	Total. Rx.
Madras	Nominal ...	142	2,927,697	29	256,500	30	739,500	7	97,4[illegible]	9	314,200	...	...	4	117,500	...	...	...	...	217	4,543,097
	Paid-up ...		1,035,007		160,030		618,45[illegible]		86,056		117,[illegible]55		...		24,254		...		...		2,041,162
Bombay	Nominal ...	12	409,493	62	2,306,390	200	11,717,33[illegible]	2	3,[illegible]	1	8[illegible],20[illegible]	5	135,75[illegible]	...	...	...	...	13	1,546,500	295	16,216,677
	Paid-up ...		39,737		1,454,636		8,535,680		500		86,9[illegible]		90,838		...		...		1,128,931		11,667,426
Bengal	Nominal ...	207	2,900,177	76	2,946,340	55	4,4[illegible]9,735	157	4,332,5[illegible]	49	2,311,050	5	82,125	1	160,000	...	...	10	265,800	560	17,493,416
	Paid-up ...		2,391,329		2,139,231		3,102,232		3,419,727		1,724,435		75,710		160,000		...		161,498		13,143,632
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Nominal ..	15	250,000	26	235,003	11	615,500	4	256,7[illegible]	1	6,[illegible]	...	...	1	60,000	2	50,000	4	22,000	64	1,545,200
	Paid-up ...		209,419		125,766		545,862		142,874		3,[illegible]		...		39,045		50,000		6,673		1,122,639
Panjab	Nominal ...	4	150,000	7	79,500	5	28[illegible],100	1	23,750	1	12,000	1	10,000	...	...	1	120,000	2	2,500	26	710,850
	Paid-up ...		124,350		34,203		201,174		23,750		12,[illegible]0		6,279		...		120,000		1,000		512,761
Central Provinces ...	Nominal.	2	30,020	2	11,000	8	316,[illegible]00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	367,020
	Paid-up ...		10,945		1,038		254,[illegible]62		...		...		...		...		...		...		265,365
Burma	Nominal ..	2	22,000	11	201,680	1	17,250	...	...	2	32,40[illegible]	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1,500	17	274,830
	Paid-up ...		14,9[illegible]7		149,260		17,250		...		...		...		...		...		1,500		182,997
Assam	Nominal ...	...	...	2	7,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	7,000
	Paid-up ...		...		1,142		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		1,142
Mysore (Native State) ...	Nominal...	81	361,660	5	22,000	3	48,500	1	3,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90	435,260
	Paid-up ...		193,332		8,481		40,000		2,247		...		...		...		...		...		244,060
" (Bangalore) ..	Nominal ...	15	175,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	175,000
	Paid-up ...		116,455		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		116,456
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	Nominal...	...	...	3	2,997	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2,997
	Paid-up ...		...		2,991		...		...		...		...		...		...		...		2,991
Ajmere-Merwara ...	Nominal...	...	...	3	15,000	5	100,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	115,100
	Paid-up ...		...		2,979		72,66[illegible]		...		...		...		...		...		...		75,648
TOTAL ...	Nominal...	480	7,236,053	222	6,164,307	322	13,427,113	172	4,716,449	63	2,763,850	11	217,875	6	337,500	3	170,000	30	1,838,300	1309	41,891,447
	Paid-up ...		4,135,[illegible]2		4,099,812		13,687,799		3,674,454		1,923,738		172,827		223,299		170,000		1,299,658		29,387,279

TABLE II.

Companies divided into shares.

Province.	Working at close of 1894-95			Registered during 1895-96.			Capital increased during 1895-96.			Capital decreased during 1895-96.			Ceased to work during 1895-96.			Working at close of 1895-96.		
	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.	No.	Nominal Capital.	Paid-up Capital.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Madras	206	4,234,205	1,[illegible]	25	[illegible]	111,3[illegible]	45	[illegible]	115,[illegible]	7	.	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	217	4,543,097	[illegible]
Bombay	254	14,244,97[illegible]	10,913,[illegible]	40	2,114,[illegible]	[illegible]	9	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	[illegible]	9	210,[illegible]	[illegible]	255	[illegible],216,577	11,607,426
Bengal	508	16,4[illegible]	12,5[illegible]	51	1,250,1[illegible]	[illegible]	111	113,[illegible]	[illegible]	1	15,[illegible]00	15,[illegible]00	20	[illegible]	68,[illegible]	550	17,498,416	1[illegible],143,632
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	61	1,269,[illegible]	93[illegible],802	6	21[illegible],500	[illegible]	2†	60,000	105,[illegible]	...	..	...		4,[illegible]	2,[illegible]	64	1,545,200	1,122,639
Panjab	20	645,350	47[illegible],100	7	6[illegible],500	5,251	6	.	40,[illegible]	...	..	..	1	[illegible],000	1,20[illegible]	25	710,[illegible]50	522,761
Central Provinces	12	377,[illegible]	264,607	1	20	20	5	...	1,[illegible]	.		..	1	10,0[illegible]	50	12	[illegible]7,020	256,365
Burma	16	244,830	17[illegible],74	1	30,000	.	4	..	11,0[illegible]	..	.	.		..	...	17	274,830	182,997
Assam	2	7,000	1,115	...	...	..	1	...	2[illegible]		.	...	.	..	...	2	7,000	1,142
Mysore (Native State)	90	434,02[illegible]	[illegible]56,[illegible]74	6	2[illegible],000	2,235	5	[illegible],000	3,2[illegible]9	*	..	2,[illegible]0	6	30,[illegible]9	5,18[illegible]	90	4[illegible]5,260	244,060
" (Bangalore)	15	171,0[illegible]0	112,382	..	...	..	1†	4,000	11,160	*	.	[illegible],08[illegible]	..	..	...	15	175,0[illegible]0	116,456
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	3	2,997	2,931	.	...		..	.	..	.	..	..	...	..	.	3	2,997	2,991
Ajmere-Merwara	7	113,10[illegible]	75,506	1	2,000	129	.	.	..	..	...	...	.	...	..	8	115,[illegible]00	75,648
Total ...	1,204	38,158,518	27,668,773	16[illegible]	4,755,312	555,854	141	359,[illegible]2	1,88[illegible],212	11	15,0[illegible]0	[illegible]2,10[illegible]	6[illegible]	1,35[illegible],995	951,[illegible]54	1,309	41,891,447	29,387,279

* Not reported. † Figures incomplete.

TABLE III.

Companies limited by Guarantee, that is, possessing no capital paid-up.

PROVINCE.	Number working at close of 1894-95.	Number registered during 1895-96.	Number ceased to work during 1895-96.	Number working at close of 1895-96.
Madras	9	1	1	9
Bombay	13	4	...	17
Bengal	6	20	...	26
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5	1	...	6
Panjab	7	1	1	7
Central Provinces	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Burma	1	1	...	2
Assam	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Mysore (Native State)	2	1	1	2
" (Bangalore)	1	...	...	1
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
Ajmere-Merwara	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	*Nil.*
TOTAL ..	44	29	3	70

No. 4459-S. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

RESOLUTION.

Simla, the 17th October, 1896.

Read the following reports on the proceedings taken by Customs officials under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, during the year 1895-96:

From the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 405—1 C.—7, dated the 16th June 1896.

From the Government of Bengal, No. 3649-S. R., dated the 8th July 1896.

From the Government of Bombay, No. 6020, dated the 1st August 1896.

From the Government of Madras, No. 416-A., dated the 19th August 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The imposition of import duties has been followed by closer attention on the part of the Customs staff, which has been largely augmented, to the examination of goods in view to their assessment to duty. Such closer and more extended examination has been followed by the discovery in greatly increased number of infringements of the Merchandise Marks Act, which is in the main a part of the Sea Customs Act. The aggregate number of detentions under the Act during the year was 1,622 against 955 in 1894-95 and 1,287 in 1893-94, the increase on the preceding year being nearly 70 per cent. This large increase was general to all provinces except Sind, where there was a material decline in the number of cases dealt with. The increase in Bombay, where it was largest, is attributed by the local authorities to the extended examination of goods having been rendered possible by the additional staff employed since the re-imposition of the import duties, and also to many importations from Japan and other countries not having been stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The decline in the number of detentions at Karachi is reported to be due to the fact that the requirements of the Act have become more generally known, but it is obvious that they must also have become more generally known at other ports where, however, the number of detentions has greatly increased. Karachi is also singular in respect of the large proportion of cases released without fine.

2. The following table shews the number of detentions at each port at which detentions were made in the last five years :

Ports.		Number of cases in which detention was ordered	Detention followed by confiscation	Detention followed by release — With fine	Detention followed by release — Without fine	Detention ordered on information received	Detention ordered without information
Calcutta	1891-92	454	4	92	351	2	452
	1892-93	344	8	285	48	2	342
	1893-94	334	4	302	23	1	333
	1894-95	285	.	244	37	...	285
	1895-96	393		321	49	1	392
Madras, Godavari, Tanjore, Malabar	1891-92	16	2	5	9	1	15
	1892-93	29	1	14	14	..	29
	1893-94	21	1	9	11	...	21
	1894-95	54	3	23	26		54
	1895-96	101	3	63	35		101
Rangoon, Moulmein	1891-92	36	...	22	14	1	35
	1892-93	23	1	21	2	..	23
	1893-94	45	2	40	3	...	45
	1894-95	41	.	37	4	.	41
	1895-96	74		55	19	...	74
Bombay	1891-92	262		131	131	...	262
	1892-93	447	4	357	86	.	447
	1893-94	647	4	593	50	..	647
	1894-95	352		321	30	2	350
	1895-96	918		818	100	2	916
Karachi	1891-92	126		68	58		126
	1892-93	365	1	167	197	...	365
	1893-94	240	..	102	138		240
	1894-95	223	.	104	119		223
	1895-96	136	.	86	50	...	136
Total	1891-92	804	6	318	503	4	800
	1892-93	1,208	15	814	347	2	1,206
	1893-94	1,287	11	1,040	225	1	1,285
	1894-95	955	3	729	216	2	953
	1895-96	1,022	3	1,343	253	3	1,619

3. The cases in which detention was ordered in 1895-96 may be classified as follows

(1) Under clause (*d*), sub-section 1, section 10 of the Act, which relates to goods bearing counterfeit trade marks or false trade descriptions :

755 cases against 403 in the preceding year, the proportion to the total number of detentions being 47 per cent in 1895-96 and 43 per cent in 1894-95.

(2) Under clause (*e*) of the same sub-section relating to non-description or false description of origin :

494 cases against 210 in 1894-95, or about 30 per cent of the whole against 22 per cent in the previous year.

(3) Under clause (*f*) sub-section 2 of the same section, which requires that the length should be stamped on piece-goods :

373 cases, being about 23 per cent of the whole. Such cases amounted to 337 in 1894-95, being 35 per cent of the whole

The total number of cases in 1895-96 under class (1) includes two cases which infringed both clauses (*d*) and (*f*), and 35 cases which infringed both clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of section 10.

4. The number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation was 3, the same as in 1894-95, against 11 in 1893-94 and 15 in 1892-93. Fines were imposed in nearly 83 per cent of the cases; in 25 cases permission was given to re-ship the detained goods, in 12 cases with and in 13 without payment of fine. In the remaining cases no penalties were imposed, the goods being passed with a warning.

ORDER.—Ordered that the foregoing Resolution and the papers read in the preamble be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information, and that copy be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

BURMA.

No 405-1C. 7, dated the 16th June 1896.

From—F. C. Gates, Esq., Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

With reference to paragraph 4 of the instructions annexed to Finance and Commerce Department letter No 295-S, dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of letter No. 46-8, dated the 30th April 1896, from the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, to the Financial Commissioner, containing a report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, in this province during the year 1895-96. I am also to submit a copy of this office letter No 539-1 C.—7, dated the 22nd May 1896, to the Financial Commissioner, and his reply thereto, letter No. 160-1T.—14, dated the 5th June 1896, with enclosure.

No 46-8, dated the 30th April 1896.

From—The Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, Rangoon,

To—The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma

I have the honour to submit the report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act in Burma during the official year 1895-96, with a statement showing the number of cases disposed of under the Act during that period:

1. There were 74 detentions under the Act (all at Rangoon) during the year under review, against 41* detentions for all ports in the previous year, or an increase of 80·5 per cent, chiefly due to closer circumspection and care on the part of the appraising staff.

* 40 at Rangoon, 1 at Moulmein.

2. Of the total number of detentions during the year, 47, or nearly 64 per cent of the whole, were under section 10, sub-section 2, clause (*f*) of the Act, which requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their lengths, while in the preceding year there were only 35 such detentions. In 41 out of the 47 cases fines ranging from Rs 5 to Rs 100 were imposed on the importers and the goods were passed after the requirements of the Act had been complied with. In the remaining 6 cases the goods were released with a warning to the importers after being duly stamped.

3. As in the preceding year, there was only one detention under the head of "False trade descriptions" This case was one of a consignment of 85 gross of cotton thread on cards from Calcutta. Each card bore the inscription 'warranted 50 yards," whereas the thread was found on measurement to average from 9 to 10 yards only. The goods were accordingly confiscated, but the importer was allowed to redeem them on paying a fine of Rs. 50 and the ends of the cards on which the inscription appeared were cut off under Customs supervision.

4. The detentions for non description or false description of place of origin under section 10, sub-section 1, clause (*e*) of the Act were 26 in number, against five in 1894-95. Fines ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50 were inflicted in 13 cases and the goods were released after being duly stamped with the place of origin. In the remaining 13 cases no penalty was imposed, but in 12 instances the goods were passed on the requirements of the law being fulfilled, and in one case re-shipment was allowed to a continental port.

5. No information was received from importers or consignees in connection with any of the cases reported on, all the detentions having been made by the Customs appraisers in the ordinary course of their duties.

6. The aggregate amount of the fines imposed and realised during the year was Rs. 1,435 against Rs. 1,000 in 1894-95.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

	NUMBER OF CASES.		HOW DISPOSED OF.									
	Detention was ordered		Detention was followed by confiscation		Detention was followed by release. With fine.		Detention was followed by release. Without fine		Detention was ordered on information.		Detention was ordered without information.	
	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1894-95.	1895-96	1894-95	1895-96.
Without stamp under section 10, sub-section 2	35	47	.		33	41	2	6		..	41	74
False trade description under section 10	1	1	...		.	1	1					
The place of manufacture not given or incorrectly given under section 10 .	5	26	..	..	4	13	1	13	...			
Total ..	41	74	...	.	37	55	4	19	...	..	41	74

RANGOON CUSTOM HOUSE;
The 30th April 1896.

G. C. KYNOCH,
Chief Collector of Customs, Burma.

No. 539-1C—7, dated the 22nd May 1896.

From—F. C. GATES, Esq., Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma,

To—The Financial Commissioner, Burma.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2-6-1T—14, dated the 8th May 1896, forwarding a report from the Chief Collector of Customs on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, in Burma during the year 1895-96.

2. With reference to the concluding portion of paragraph 3 of Mr. Kynoch's report regarding the action taken in the case of 85 gross of cotton thread described as "warranted 50 yards" when the length actually averaged from 9 to 10 yards only, I am to enquire why such undue leniency was shown.

The false description was not only technically but also actually a fraud, and in such cases the penalty should be severe.

No. 160-1T—14, dated the 5th June 1896.

From—The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma,

To—The Revenue Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Burma.

In reply to your letter No 539-1C.—7, dated the 22nd May 1896, I am directed to forward a copy of letter No. 120-8, dated the 29th idem, and of its enclosure, from the Chief Collector of Customs, Burma, and to say that as the Chief Collector of Customs has not placed on record his reasons for the undue leniency shown in the case of false trade description under reference, the Financial Commissioner is unable to say why such a deliberate instance of fraud was so lightly dealt with by Mr. Darlington.

No. 120-8, dated the 29th May 1896.

From—The Chief Collector of Customs, Burma,

To—The Secretary to the Financial Commissioner, Burma.

With reference to paragraph 2 of your Financial Department letter No. 789-1T.—14, dated the 27th instant, regarding the case of the false trade description of the 85 gross of cotton thread reported in this office letter No. 46-8, dated the 30th April 1896, I have the honour to submit herewith, for the Financial Commissioner's information, a copy of the Head Appraiser's report on the case and of the orders passed thereon by my predecessor.

Report

————————has imported from Calcutta 85 gross of cotton thread on cards. The cards are stamped "warranted 50 yards." On measurement the cards contain only nine to ten yards. The trade description of length is therefore false under section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1889, sub-section 2, clause (*a*), and the importation of the goods is in contravention of section 18, clause (*d*) of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, as amended by section 10 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

RANGOON CUSTOM HOUSE, *The 18th April 1895.* — E. WHITE, *Head Appraiser.*

The importation of goods of this kind is prohibited. I therefore confiscate the consignment, but under section 183 of the Customs Act, I give the importer the option of paying a fine of Rs. 50, and I direct that the ends of the cards containing the words "warranted 50 yards" be cut off before delivery of the goods.

E DARLINGTON,
Customs Collector.

The 18th April 1895.

BENGAL.

No. 3649 S R, dated the 8th July 1896.

From—H. H RISLEY, Esq, C I E, Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

In accordance with the orders conveyed in paragraph 4 of the enclosure of the Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 295-S., dated the 28th November 1890, I am directed to submit, for the information of the Government of India, the accompanying copy of a letter from the Board of Revenue, No. 508 B, dated the 11th June 1896, and its enclosure, from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, reporting on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, in the port of Calcutta during the year 1895-96. No proceedings were taken under the Act by the Collectors of Customs at Chittagong, Naraingunge, and the Orissa ports during the year.

2. The correspondence referred to in paragraph 2 of the Board's letter relates to the fraudulent importation by certain German and Swiss firms of Turkey-red yarn of lengths

less than the minimum 819 yards, regarding which the Government of India asked for a report in Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 581-S.R., dated the 4th February 1896. A separate letter is being addressed to the Government of India on the subject.

3. Another case arising out of the working of the Merchandise Marks Act relates to the complaint made by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce regarding the insufficiency of the test of measurement applied at the Calcutta Custom house to imported yarns on which the Government of India called for a report in Finance and Commerce Department letter No. 3102-S.R, dated the 2nd July 1895. In this office letter No. 6293-S R., dated the 14th December 1895, it was reported, for the information of the Government of India, that the Lieutenant-Governor was awaiting the opinion of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce on certain points raised by the Collector of Customs in his report on the subject. A copy of my letter No. 202-T F., dated 24th August 1895, to the Chamber of Commerce, and of its enclosure, is now annexed for the information of the Government of India No reply has been received from the Chamber of Commerce though numerous reminders have been addressed to them.

No. 508-B., dated the 11th June 1896.

From—E. H. C. WALSH, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

With reference to Government order No. C 1A/1 16, dated the 8th December 1890, and paragraph 4 of the instructions of the Government of India therein enclosed, I am directed by the Board of Revenue to submit, for the information of Government, with the following remarks, the accompanying copy of a report, No 235, dated the 1st April 1896, from the Collector of Customs, Calcutta, on the proceedings taken by him under the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1895 96.

2. The total number of cases in which the goods were detained for infringement of the Act rose from 285 in 1894-95 to 393 in 1895 96. The increase of 108 cases, or 38 per cent, is principally due to a larger number of cases of false trade description under clause (*d*), section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act. It will be observed that cases of importation of piece-goods without proper stamp, coming under clause (*f*) of the same section, have not appreciably diminished, and that these two kinds of cases form 51 per cent and 46 per cent respectively of the whole, the cases falling under clause (*e*) being very insignificant, namely, 11, against 3 in the year preceding the year under report. In 49 cases the goods were released without fine against 37 in the year 1894-95. Simultaneously, with the increase in the number of cases, the amount of fines realised was larger by Rs. 4,700. With the exception of one case, all the other cases were detected without information, and the year's operations indicate greater vigilance and activity on the part of the examining and appraising staff of the Calcutta Custom house. From the correspondence noted in the margin it will be seen that the practice of short reeling noticed in paragraph 8 of the Collector's report is now under enquiry.

Board's letter to Government, No 374 B, dated 30th April 1896, and Government order No. 84-T.F., dated 15th May 1896.

3. As in previous years, no proceedings were taken under the Act by any of the Collectors of Customs at the outports.

No. 235, dated the 1st April 1896.

From—F. H. B. SKRINE, Esq., Collector of Customs, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L.P.

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1895 96 on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

2. The attached statement shows the number of cases adjudicated on under each of the clauses (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) of section 10.

3. There were 393 cases during the year, of which 201 came under clause (*d*), 11 under clause (*e*) and 181 under clause (*f*). The corresponding figures for 1894-95 were 285, 91, 3 and 191.

4. In 321, penalties were imposed, which were regulated by the gravity of the offence.

5 In 49, the goods were released with a warning and after due compliance with the law. In 21, re-shipment was ordered, in 10 cases with, and in 11 without, penalty, and 2 are still undisposed of. The latter are included in the 201 shown in the statement as detained under clause (*d*).

6. The bulk of these goods came from Germany, having labels printed with English words or otherwise simulating British make, often unaccompanied by any indication of origin.

7. In 47 cases under clause (*d*) the goods were released without penalty, because some attempt had been made to comply with the law. In 133, moderate fines were inflicted, and in 19 re-shipments were ordered, in 9 without and 10 on payment of, penalties.

8. Of these 19 re-shipments, 14 were consignments of yarn, which after reeling, were found to be false in a material respect both in regard to count and length. The action of the Custom house in this respect met with the general approval of the trade, and it has been effectual in putting down the practice of short reeling which had become scandalously common.

9. Of the 11 cases under clause (*e*), 9 were released after proper stamping under penalty, and in 2 cases the importation was prohibited, but the circumstances did not justify the imposition of a penalty.

10. There were 181 infringements of clause (*f*). These were piece-goods, some of which were not stamped with lengths in yards, and others only in numerals or with chalk or other effaceable material.

11. In 179 cases fines were inflicted, and in 2 stamping was allowed with a warning.

12 With the exception of one case, regarding which private information was received all were detected by Customs officers.

13. The year's operations show a considerable advance on those of any previous year, and indicate that a determined effort has been made to put down fraudulent practices. A large amount of my time has been given to the exercise of the large powers conveyed by the Merchandise Marks Act of 1889. We now have a room filled with the latest and most approved apparatus for testing yarns ; and a system of registering trade marks which was introduced in December last and is working well

14. The total amount realised in fines during the year is Rs. 6,790.

15. My acknowledgments are due to Mr C. C. Bonnaud and Mr. H Erskine Girard of the Appraising Department for the zeal they have brought to bear on this important branch of their duties.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the official year 1895-96.

Under what section detention ordered	No.	Detention followed by confiscation	Detention followed by release: With fine.	Detention followed by release: Without fine	Detent… on inf… ceived.	Detention ordered without information	Re-shipment allowed: With fine	Re-shipment allowed: Without fine	Abandoned by the party.	Remarks.
	2	3	4	5		7	8	9	10	
Section 10, clause (*d*)	201	.	133	47		200	10	9	..	2 pending
" " (*e*)	11	.	9	..		11	...	2	..	
" " (*f*)	181		179	2		181	...	..	...	
Total ..	393		321	49		392	10	11	.	

No. 202-T.F, dated the 24th August 1895.

From—H. H. RISLEY, Esq., C I E, Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce

On receipt of your letter No. 697, dated the 27th May 1895, complaining of the working of the test of measurement applied by the Calcutta Custom house to imported yarns in the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act, correspondence ensued with the Government of India and with the Board of Revenue and Collector of Customs in Calcutta, and I am now directed to forward a copy of a letter from the Collector of Customs, dated 20th July 1895, together with the following remarks.

2. There are in your letter five specific complaints against the existing practice, and two proposals as to changes in the practice, each of which has received the careful attention of Government.

3. It is mentioned in paragraph 3 of the Chamber's letter that, in consequence of the test applied by the Calcutta Custom house, " nearly every firm engaged in importing yarn has had its goods stopped." The Collector at paragraph 8 of his letter shows that

since the beginning of the year 1895, in 55 cases the tests have been applied and in 19 cases the length has been found deficient. From these figures the conclusion might be drawn that the friction and inconvenience caused to the trade have not been very extensive, and the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to know if he is to understand that nearly every importing firm was concerned in one or other of these 19 cases.

4. It is further alleged in the same paragraph that yarn tested to more than the full length at Manchester has, when tested at the Custom house, been found short. I am to enquire to which of the 19 cases does this allegation apply, whether it was proved before the Collector that the yarn he found short had been found full length in Manchester, whether he paid no attention to this argument, and, if so, why the firms concerned did not appeal.

5. The Chamber go on to state in the same paragraph that the test employed is not applied by experts. This seems to have been written under a misapprehension. The Collector has shown in his 6th paragraph that the officials who apply the test are experts, and that representatives of the importing firms were present and did not impeach the accuracy of the measurement, and the Board of Revenue write that Mr Wolferstein was recommended by the late President of the Chamber of Commerce as being the best man to be got, and thoroughly conversant with Manchester goods.

6. It is next asserted that the test, through not being applied by experts, is imperfect, besides being insufficient in itself. To this the Collector replies in paragraph 10 that in at least two cases the yarns were sent back and retested in Manchester with the same results as were arrived at when tested in the Calcutta Custom house.

7. The Chamber contend in their fourth paragraph that the Collector should proceed on general evidence as to whether there exists on the part of the importer or spinner an intention to defraud. The Collector explains in his sixth paragraph that such suspicion was felt by the appraisers charged with the supervision of imported yarns, and that the test was applied on the strength of this suspicion.

8. In their fifth paragraph the Committee propose that the question of the fairness of the existing test should be referred to experts and to the various Indian Chambers and the Manchester Chamber. The Lieutenant-Governor is informed by the Government of India that the test to which the Chamber takes exception was proposed by their representative, Mr. Ashworth, on the Committee which was appointed in 1890 to frame rules under the Merchandise Marks Act, and was referred to and approved by the Calcutta and other Indian Chambers of Commerce. No complaint against it has come from any other quarter than Calcutta. Any objections taken to the way in which the rules are carried out in practice will, if substantiated, be met by an amendment of the practice. If valid objections are raised to the principles on which the rules are based, the whole question might be reopened, as the Chamber propose, but the Lieutenant-Governor does not at present understand that such objections exist or that any alternative principles are suggested.

9. The Chamber will observe that in the case mentioned in Messrs. ————'s letter of the 25th April 1895, addressed to them, the average length was 814$\frac{3}{10}$ yards, and not a single instance occurred in which the hank was equal or near to its professed length. This seems to have been a flagrant case, and hardly justifies a complaint against the working of the Custom house officials or the principles on which the rules are based, unless it can be shown that the test measurement brought out a false result. It is to be presumed that if Messrs. ———— had been satisfied that the result was incorrect, they would have demanded a ten per cent test, as provided by the rules.

10 It is suggested by the Chamber in paragraph 5 that, pending such reconsideration of the whole subject, the rules under which Customs officials now work should be relaxed so as to bring them into accord with those contained in the notification of the Home Department, No. 1474, dated the 13th November 1891. The details of the suggestion are not explained, and the Lieutenant-Governor is not aware in what respect the two notifications of 6th April and 13th November 1891 are held not to be in accord; but he would point out that the two notifications are not exactly parallel, as the latter one prescribes a more searching test which would justify a criminal prosecution.

11. Unless the Collector's statements can be rebutted or explained away, it seems to the Lieutenant-Governor that the test operations have disclosed the existence of somewhat widely prevalent trade frauds which must be as injurious to the Chamber of Commerce as to the petty consumers of yarn, and the frustration of which ought to be hailed by the Chamber with satisfaction.

12. Finally, I am to add that, if the Chamber of Commerce support it, the Lieutenant-Governor is prepared to accept the Collector's proposal in paragraph 14 of his letter, that he should be empowered to pass goods, where the deficiency is accidental and less than 2 per cent, subject to the proviso mentioned by him, that if the particular mark is found short a second time, the indulgence should not be repeated.

No. 497, dated the 20th July 1895.

From—F. H. B. SKRINE, Esq., Officiating Collector of Customs, Calcutta,

To—The Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces.

I have the honour to submit the report called for in your endorsement No. 441-B., dated 15th instant, on the subject of the testing of grey yarns.

2. The competition in these goods is so keen that there is a constant temptation before needy and unscrupulous spinners to shorten their hanks and to gain an advantage over rivals. This fact is fully recognised by the Manchester Chamber of Commerce which maintains a special testing and makes prompt enquiries in case of shortage. It is generally found that the cause is defective machinery. It is the practice of the Chamber to send an inspector immediately to mills when yarn reels short on test, with instructions to enquire as to the number of teeth in the wrap-reels. If they are fewer than 80, the proprietor receives a warning which it is dangerous to disregard. For, in spite of the allegation contra of Messrs.*——— it is perfectly possible to give full length. This is placed beyond cavil by an affidavit filed on 6th March last by the Manager, Glasgow Cotton Spinning Company, Limited, and it is admitted by the trade. Some hanks reel 842 yards, and I know one that gives 860 yards.

3. India was the market which first experienced the bad results of these practices. Imported yarns have killed the native production; and not only mills, but native weavers throughout the country, are dependant on European yarns. The millowners can take care of themselves. They soon became aware that certain marks were short of the obligatory 840 yards per hank, and prices in the wholesale market varied accordingly. Not so that most wretched handicraftsman, the Indian weaver. He was shamefully defrauded by the middleman into whose hands the short yarns had passed, and his scanty profits were cruelly curtailed.

4. It was in view of protecting this class, as well as in the interest of our local cotton mills, that tests similar to those employed in Manchester were imposed in this country in 1891 under the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act of 1889. Our test was framed by the Special Cotton Committee of the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, and approved of by the similar bodies in Bombay and Manchester.

5. For three years, however, this mechanism remained a dead letter, for yarn passed duty-free, and the bales were never opened at the Custom house. Information was not given us of fraudulent practices, for the necessity of depositing security and the fear of actions for defamation deterred honest traders from coming forward. On the re-imposition of cotton duties, however, an opportunity presented itself of asserting a most wholesome procedure. It was necessary to open bales for the purpose of appraisement, and marks suspected of being short were freely tested.

6. The suspicion referred to in paragraph 6 of the rules for testing yarn was felt by the appraisers charged with the supervision of cotton imports, Messrs. Erskine Girard and Wolferstein. Both are experts, Mr. Girard having come to us last year from the trade, and Mr. Wolferstein having mill experience. Mr. Girard was born and bred in Manchester, and has a thorough knowledge of spinning and cotton weaving. Mr. Amos, the Assistant Collector, who was consulted on every occasion of the kind, is also a Manchester man. Their special knowledge led them to put their finger on the fraudulent marks with tolerable certainty.

7. The test was conducted by these gentlemen with the Chamber of Commerce's own wrap-reel. In nearly every instance assistants representing the importing firm were present and helped in the weighing and testing. They were conducted with the utmost care; and though the results in many cases were disastrous to spinners and importers, their accuracy has never been impeached.

8. I will now give statistics showing month by month the outcome of the tests employed:—

Month.		Number of tests applied.	Number in which yarn reeled short.	Number in which a penalty and re-shipment were ordered.	Number in which re-shipment was ordered.
		2	3	4	5
Before January 1895	...	...	...	...	...
January 1895	...	1	1	1	...
February „	...	3	...	...	...
March „	...	8	3	2	1
April „	...	20	6	...	6
May „	...	17	8	1	7
June „	...	5	...	...	...
July „	...	1	1	-	
Total	...	55	19		14

Percentage of yarn reeling short = 34%.

9. I took over charge on the 29th April, and none of the tests previous to May were ordered or adjudicated on by me. In only two cases have I imposed a penalty; in one the yarn was Messrs. ———'s whose stuff, supplied to three leading importers, failed to satisfy our test, the shortage in the case in which I levied a penalty being such as to preclude the possibility of accident. The other case in which I mulcted the importer was that of the ——— Company of Colombo, who have admitted that they reel short habitually. Messrs. ——— are also short spinners and known to be so in the trade.

10. Further, in the case of two importers of yarns, Messrs. ——— and ———, the yarns sent back were retested in Manchester and the Calcutta measurements were found correct *within a yard*. Messrs. ———, who have suffered severely from re-shipments, have not informed me officially of the result of the measures taken by them to test our procedure; but I hear privately that they have nothing to complain of except their own consignor's conduct. Not a single appeal to the higher revenue authorities has been filed against any orders of ours in this respect.

11. These facts dispose of the statement that our operations are conducted by unskilled hands.

12. In point of fact, the action of the Calcutta Custom house has been greeted with satisfaction by honest spinners throughout the producing districts. I can produce evidence of this; and, if necessary, refer to Messrs. ——— and Messrs. ——— besides other large importers, for corroboration.

13. Its effect on the trade and on the weaving industry has indeed been most beneficial. It is much to be wished that the moral courage shown by my subordinates in grappling with a great and growing evil was more widely imitated in these times, when fear of responsibility seems so widespread.

14. The only defect in the rules, in my humble opinion, is their inelasticity. No discretion is left with the Collector, however trivial the shortage. It is possible that a test of nine hanks per bundle may occasionally reveal a shortage which is purely accidental; and I think it possible that cases of hardship have occurred on this score. I would advocate their modification in this respect. A proviso might run this: "Provided that, when the deficiency, as disclosed by the tests, is less than two per cent, it shall be competent to the Collector to pass the yarn on payment by the importer of a penalty not exceeding the duty on the whole consignment." This proviso would relieve much heart-burning and save importers from heavy losses. If a particular mark, after being so treated, were to be found reeling short a second time, the indulgence would not be repeated. In order to lessen the friction in the meantime, I have introduced the use of the quadrant, an instrument which marks the counts of a yarn on accurate weighment of a lea, or the seventh part of a hank. If a primary test of nine hanks by this means, and weighment of an entire bundle, give satisfactory results, we will not proceed to reeling, which is a cumbrous and costly process.

15. It is on the latter ground that I strongly disapprove of the Chamber's proposal to adopt the bundle as a unit of test. It is *á fortiori* impracticable.

BOMBAY AND SIND.

No. 6020, dated the 1st August 1896.

From—J. W. P. MUIR-MACKENZIE, Esq., I.C.S., Acting Secretary to the Government of Bombay,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I am directed to forward, for the information of the Government of India, a copy of the papers noted in the margin containing the reports received from the Collectors of Customs, Bombay and Karachi, on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1895-96, together with a copy of the Resolution No. 5815, dated 25th July 1896, recorded on the reports by this Government.

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 1639, dated 5th May 1896, and its accompaniments.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, No. 3041, dated 6th July 1896, and its accompaniments.

No. 1534, dated the 28th April 1896.

From—W. E. YOUNG, Esq., Collector of Customs, Karachi,

To—The Commissioner in Sind.

I have the honour to submit my sixth annual report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1895-96.

2. As will be seen from the attached statement, 136 cases were adjudicated during the year, namely,

102 under clause (*d*),
17 under clause (*e*), and
17 under clause (*f*)

of section 10.

3 Most of the 102 cases under clause (*d*) were infringements of its provisions in respect of omission of origin on foreign goods bearing English descriptions. In 68 cases the goods were passed on payment of fines after the indication of origin was duly stamped, and in the remaining 34 cases the goods were passed with a warning after indication of origin was marked on the goods.

4 The 17 cases under clause (*e*) were of omissions of origin on foreign made goods bearing the names of British or British Indian dealers. In five instances the goods were passed on payment of nominal fines after the country of origin was marked on the goods, and in 12 cases no fine was imposed, the goods being passed after the requirements of the Act were complied with.

5. The number of infringements of clause (*f*) in respect of piece-goods having lengths marked in chalk was 12, on separate slips attached to the pieces 1, and in 4 cases the lengths were not marked at all. In 13 cases small fines were inflicted and the goods passed after compliance with the law; and in the other 4 cases the goods were passed with a warning after the lengths were marked thereon

6 The number of cases during the year has fallen considerably, from 223 in the previous year to 136 during this year, and is attributable to the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act having become more generally known.

7. There were two cases of appeal against the decision of the Collector. One was in respect of several consignments of woollen shawls imported in 1894 95, made up in imitation of Amritsar shawls bearing two separate labels, one showing description of the material in English and in vernacular, and the other origin in English and in vernacular Fines were imposed in these cases and the goods required to show indication of origin on the same labels which bore the description The appeal was from a branch firm of the shippers in India, asking for a refund of the fines inflicted The case went up for the decision of the Government of Bombay, who upheld the Collector's decision.

8. The other case of appeal was in respect of 125 kegs of bicarbonate of soda imported in 1895 96 which were marked as containing 1 cwt, whereas the actual contents were found to be 125 lbs. The kegs were passed after the incorrect stamping was removed and the correct quantity was marked thereon, on payment of a fine of Rs 20 and another fine of Rs 20 in lieu of confiscation The Commissioner in Sind on appeal retained the fine of Rs. 20 and remitted the fine imposed in lieu of confiscation.

9 The only cases calling for special mention are those connected with the importation of German made imitation gold and silver thread falling under clause (*d*) of section 10 of the Act. The thread was imported with labels applied to it in exact imitation of the labels originally and still generally applied to thread manufactured in Russia, and which have in consequence come to be commonly taken by the retail dealer and consumer to indicate Russian manufacture, thread manufactured in which country is noted for its excellence and realises a higher price than that manufactured in Germany Not only was the design on the Russian labels imitated, but also the inscription in Russian, including the name "Moscow." On some labels there was a statement in English of German manufacture, while on others there were two different statements as to origin, one indicating German and the other Russian manufacture. The statement of German manufacture was in each case in English, while that of Russian manufacture was on some labels in English such as "Manufacture of Ivan Shamshin's successor, Moscow," and on others in Persian, namely, "Gold thread manufactured in the town of Moscow in Russia" Persian is the language commonly in use in Peshawar for which place the thread was mostly imported, and the use of that language on the labels to indicate Russian manufacture clearly shows an intention to dispose of the thread as manufactured in that country. In some cases the importers, on being called upon for an explanation, stated that they had sent labels from Peshawar (apparently taken off bundles of real Russian thread) to the manufacturers in Germany to be copied, but that the manufacturers had failed to carry out the instructions sent them to omit from the labels the statement of Russian manufacture. There were in all 47 such cases in which fines varying from Rs 10 to Rs. 100 were imposed and the thread passed after the labels had been removed or effectually obliterated. Some importers are now using entirely different labels which do not contravene the Act, but others have merely altered the objectionable labels, the only alterations being the omission of the Russian inscriptions (their place being taken by English inscriptions) and the statement of Russian manufacture. The design on the labels is the same and though there is a statement on the labels in English of German manufacture, still, looking to the fact that the retail dealers and consumers are a class of people who cannot read English and would be guided entirely by the design on the labels, this statement is not sufficient to prevent their being led to believe that the thread is of Russian manufacture. I am therefore requiring these labels to be stamped with the indication of German manufacture in Persian and Urdu, the latter being the language commonly in use in Amritsar, for which place also some of the thread is imported·

10. All the detentions were made by Customs officers in the ordinary course of their duty.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act of 1889, during 1895-96

Number of cases detained	Clause and Section under which detention was ordered	Detention followed by confiscation	Detention followed by release.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine	Without fine		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
102*	Section 18, clause (d)	...	68	34	.	102
17	Do 18, do (e) ..		5	12	...	17
17	Do 18, do (f) ..	...	13	4	...	17
136			86	50		136

* These includes 20 cases, which also infringed clause (e), and 2 cases which infringed clause (f)

KARACHI CUSTOM HOUSE; The 28th April 1896

W. E. YOUNG, *Collector of Customs*

No 10382 C, dated the 1st July 1896

From—J POLLEN Esq, B A, LL D, I C S, Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay,

To—The Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari

I have the honour to submit the report for the official year 1895-96 being the sixth annual report on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act which came into operation on the 1st April 1889.

2. Statement A The accompanying statement marked A has been prepared in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India conveyed in Government Resolution No. 8960, dated the 15th December 1890, in the Revenue Department. It shows that the total number of cases under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year was 918 against 352 in 1894-95, showing an increase of 566 This large increase in the number of cases under each of the clauses (d), (e) and (f) of section 10 of the Act is due to an extended examination of goods which has been possible in consequence of the additional establishment employed on the re imposition of the import duties It is also due to a large number of new imports from Japan and other places being not stamped in accordance with the provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act

3. During the year under report 431 infringements of clause (d), 383 of clause (e) and 104 of clause (f) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, as amended by section 10 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, were detected. Only five of the 918 cases shown in statement A referred to goods imported by parcel post. Fines and confiscations were inflicted in 818 cases. In the remaining 100 cases, the goods under detention were passed without penalties after such qualification as seemed necessary, as the requirements of the Act were held to have been partly complied with The 818 cases include the case of paper, which, as stated in last year's report, was under enquiry before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. It was held in this case that the goods had a false trade mark applied to them. On this decision the goods, which were under detention at the Custom house, were ordered to be confiscated subject to a redemption penalty of Rs. 250 which was paid and the paper passed on the removal of the false trade mark which consisted of an elephant surmounted by a mailed arm and a shield bearing the letter S in old English character.

4. Except 15 cases which infringed both clauses (d) and (e) all the cases adjudicated were under clauses (d), (e), or (f) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, as amended by section 10 of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

5. Under clause (d) of section 18, two cases occurred of importations of goods with false trade marks, in addition to the case of paper mentioned in paragraph 3 above. The goods in these two cases consisted of alizarine dye, the casks and kegs bearing labels with

the representation of a *Ganpati*, which is the registered trade mark of Messrs. ———. The owners of the trade mark were informed of the importations, and, on their giving an indemnity bond holding the Customs Department harmless against the consequences of the detention, the goods were not allowed to be passed, pending the institution of a suit and the decision of the High Court thereon. Legal proceedings were commenced, but the matter in dispute was compromised with the importers who removed the objectionable labels before the goods were allowed to be cleared from the Custom house. On the other hand several cases of false trade descriptions were detected, chiefly as regards place of manufacture, material, number, weight, or measure. Other false trade descriptions consisted of the application to goods of descriptive expressions in languages (mostly in English) other than those of the country of origin.

6. The 104 cases under clause (*f*) of section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, as amended by the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, consisted mostly of piece-goods not stamped with their length and some with length stamps which were only a pretence of stamping. In all except two cases fines were adjudged and the goods passed on the pieces being conspicuously stamped with their length at the Custom house.

7. Statement B. The statement B shows that of the 918 seizures 55 were adjudicated by the Collector, 5 by the First Assistant Collector, and 858 by the Assistant Collector in charge of the Branch Custom house at the Docks. Thirteen appeals were preferred, 12 to the Collector and one to the Commissioner, against the decisions of the Assistant Collector at the Docks, with the result that the orders passed by the Assistant Collector were upheld by the appellate authority. There were no appeals against the decisions of the Collector and the First Assistant Collector. The total recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs. 7,599, showing an increase of Rs. 2,880 over the last year's realisations, which amounted to Rs. 4,719.

8. During the year, 40,353 packages of different kinds of goods, 3,857 bundles and plates of steel and iron, 497 bars of iron, and 4,682 bars of steel were detained. Statement C shows in detail the disposal of the detained packages.

9. The following notes of some of the cases disposed of during the last year will be found interesting

(1) Messrs. ——— imported from London a large consignment of so-called quinine, which was labelled "Quinine C." It was suspected to be not quinine, and a sample was accordingly forwarded to the Chemical Analyser to Government, who reported that not only was the quinine not genuine, but that it contained no quinine at all. The Medical Storekeeper also stated that there was no such thing as quinine C in the British Pharmacopœia, nor was any such article known by that name in the trade. He further expressed an opinion that if there was no quinine in the composition of the article, the manufacturers had no right to call it quinine or quinine C, and that the name was apparently coined by the manufacturers to mislead the public into the belief that they were buying quinine when the article was really a cheap alkaloid of the cinchona bark. The contention of the manufacturers that, so long as they did not call the article quinine, no offence was committed, could not be seriously entertained. The consignment was confiscated subject to a redemption penalty on payment of which the goods were passed on the necessary alteration being made in the labels.

(2) There were several consignments of imitation gold and silver thread made in Germany imported by a clearing agent in Bombay for dealers up-country. The bundles bore labels with the name of a Russian manufacturer and the words "Real Silver Factory Vladimir Alexiena of Moscow," in Russian characters. The label was also similar to that applied to the Russian manufacturer's real silver and gold thread. As a mere pretence of compliance with the requirements of the Act, the indication of origin, "made in Germany," was stamped in a corner in very inconspicuous type. There could be no doubt that the whole get-up of the label was with the object of deceiving purchasers as to the origin of the thread. All the consignments were subjected to penalties which varied according to the circumstances and values of each consignment, and the goods were passed on the destruction of the offending labels.

(3) A large number of cases occurred of the importation of so-called vermilion labelled—" Best 100 B touch Mexican Vermilion," or in similar terms. These consignments were detained as it was found that the 1 lb. packet to which the name Mexican vermilion was applied contained no vermilion at all. Mexico is one of the countries which produces cinnabar, a natural sulphide of mercury (vermilion), in very great abundance, and therefore to label pigments manufactured in the United Kingdom, and admitted

to be cheap substitutes made from red lead and barytes with a colouring of aniline dye, is no doubt a fraud upon the public, for vermilion according to standard authorities is known to be a specific term for the sulphide of mercury, pigment produced naturally as well as artificially. It is not a generic term for any pigment of a red or vermilion colour, and it was therefore held that the application of the term vermilion to cheap pigments which did not contain sulphide of mercury constituted a false trade description within the meaning of the Act. The contention of the importers and manufacturers that the term had been in universal use for over a quarter of a century, and that the application of the term vermilion did not imply that the pigments were actually vermilion, but that the article was coloured to a vermilion tint, was of course not accepted. It may be stated that the real vermilion is five times more expensive than the counterfeit article. In all these cases fines were imposed and the goods passed on the required qualification of marks. The so-called vermilion is now imported as "red colour vermilion tint," or "Mexican or Persian red, made in England."

4. There were several cases of imports of pencils, clocks, soaps, umbrellas, and matches from Japan, many of which were marked in contravention of the Merchandise Marks Act. The pencils were marked "The English Pencils of the Eagle Pencil Manufacturing Company, New York," a bold statement to make on Japanese pencils. The clocks were also marked in some instances "The Waterbury Clock Company, U. S. A.", and so on. The soaps are not only made to resemble the soaps manufactured on the continent of Europe, but they bear French and other expressions calculated to mislead as to their origin. The umbrellas and matches have been marked with English expressions. The infliction of fines in all these cases has had the desired effect, and Japanese shippers and manufacturers have begun to realise the necessity of conforming to the requirements of the Act.

5. As in previous years, there were several consignments imported of red lead, white lead, and white zinc paint which infringed the Act, the articles being not genuine and containing only small percentages of red lead, white lead, and white zinc in their compositions. All the consignments were subjected to penalties. These articles are in many cases now imported without any description applied to them, and are probably sold in the market as genuine.

6. Among medicinal preparations imported from Germany it has been found that a large quantity of so-called *Balsam Copaibæ* has been imported which has been discovered to be not what it is stated to be, *i e*, an oil distilled from copaiva balsam, but a cheap substitute for the above oil, which is really *Oleum Dipterocarpi*, an oil distilled from gurjun balsam, otherwise known as wood oil. The manufacturer has contended through his Bombay agents, that, as this oil serves the purpose of *Balsam Copaibæ* equally well, there is no harm in calling the oil by that name, and that the Custom house should not hamper the importation of cheap substitutes, which are a boon to the public. The contention is quite in keeping with the contention of some German importers who claimed an allowance on iron nails on the ground of shrinkage. All the consignments of so-called *Balsam Copaibæ* were confiscated, but were allowed to be redeemed on payment of penalties in lieu of confiscation, the oil being marked in conformity with the Act.

7. Another false trade description was discovered during the year through an action of the English manufacturers themselves. Messrs. ————, the manufacturers of Belmont sperm candles, wrote to point out that though they called their candles sperm candles, they were really not sperm candles made from spermaceti but from palm oil and tallow without a particle of spermaceti in their composition. They therefore requested that their candles should not be assessed for duty at the higher tariff rate for sperm candles, but at the lower rate for all other candles. They, however, represented that they could not discontinue to describe the candles as sperm candles, as they had been known by that name for several years. Their plea that Belmont being the name of their works, the word "sperm" used in conjunction with "Belmont" is generally understood to indicate that the candles are not sperm or spermaceti, was too good to be accepted. The manufacturers were told that if their candles were not "sperm," they would be most certainly assessed as stearine candles, but it was also pointed out to them that the application of the term "sperm," whether in conjunction with "Belmont" or without, to candles which did not contain any sperm constituted a false trade description within the meaning of the Act, and that even if they agreed to pay duty on them as sperm candles, the use of that expression could not be allowed under the Merchandise Marks Act. The manufacturers at once realised their position, and their candles, which come in large quantities to Bombay, are now marked Belmont stearine candles on the boxes and packets. It will be seen that it was under peculiar circumstances that the false

trade description was discovered and a stop put to the importation and sale of cheap candles as a superior article under a false name.

8. A consignment of nine cases of mixed saffron was imported from Marseilles. The cases contained tins of saffron with labels bearing descriptions which to all outward appearance were free from objection. On careful examination of a tin it was discovered that the lower portion of the label was skilfully concealed by a smaller label of the same colour as the original being pasted over it, which smaller label was capable of being easily removed. It was found that the concealed portion of the label had the importer's name and the description "Azafran" (saffron). It was held that the importer's name, without an indication of origin accompanying, constituted a breach of clause (*c*), section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, and that the description "Azafran" by itself conveyed the idea that the saffron was pure, a breach of clause (*d*) of section 10. The consignment was confiscated subject to a redemption penalty on payment of which the goods were passed after the labels were removed.

9. It will be seen that the appraising, gauging, and inspecting staff have performed with care and diligence the duties imposed upon them by the Act. The bulk of the work of adjudication has fallen upon Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, and the small number of appeals from his decisions shows that his judgment has generally been accepted by the importers themselves, while the fact that none of his decisions have been reversed in appeal is proof of the care and intelligence he brought to the work. Mr. Almon has also done well the part of the work that fell to his share.

Statement A.

Year.	Number of cases in which detention was ordered. Clause (*d*)	Clause (*e*)	Clause (*f*).	Total of columns 2 to 4	Detention followed by confiscation	Detention followed With fine.	Without	Detention Information	Detention without information.
	2	3	4	5	6				
1894-95	193	124	35	352	...	321	30	2	350
1895-96	431*	383	104	918	..	818	100	2†	910

* These include 15 cases which infringed clause (*e*) also

† These include the case which was shown last year as not disposed of.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE, *The 1st July 1896.*

J. POLLEN,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

Statement B.

Year	Cases disposed of By the Collector.	By the 1st Assistant Collector.	By the Assistant Collector in charge Princes D C House.	Total of columns 2, 3 and 4	Total penalties under clause 8 of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act (*a*).	Total fines in lieu of confiscation under clause 8 of section 167 of the Sea Customs Act (*b*).	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
1894-95 ..	26	3	322	351*	3,691 0 0	1,028 0 0	
1895-96 ...	55	5	858	(*c*) 918	5,591 0 0	2,008 0 0	

* This case was not disposed of in 1894-95.

(*a*) The penalties and fines in lieu of confiscation are the amounts actually recovered

(*b*) In seven cases the importers did not redeem the goods on payment of penalties in lieu of confiscation amounting in all to Rs 124.

(*c*) These include 100 cases disposed of without the infliction of penalty.

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE; *The 1st July 1896.*

J. POLLEN,
Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.

Statement C.

Year.	Number.	How disposed of — Passed. — With qualification and with fine (a)	Without qualification and with fine (a)	Without qualification and without fine (a)	With qualification and without fine (a)	Re-shipped — With fine.	Without fine	Confiscated	Packages not redeemed on payment of redempt on penalty	Remarks.
1894-95	18,738	16,931	98	45	1,490	21	57	...	82	14 bales are yet detained.
	Bundles and plates of steel and iron, 11,372	8,961	997	501	913	...	...		..	
	Bars of iron, 2,593	385	2,208	...	...	..	..	..	...	
	Slabs of spelter, 1,144	1,144	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	
1895-96	40,353	36,395	200	714	2,800	220	15	..	9	
	Bundles and plates of steel and iron, 3,857	3,683	...	Plates of steel 174	...		...	..	...	
	Bars of iron, 407	407	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	
	Steel bars, 4,682	4,467	...	..	215	..	..	.	.	

(a) Qualification means an addition to or alteration in the description or marks upon goods or their covers made to bring them into accordance with requirements of the law

BOMBAY CUSTOM HOUSE, The 1st July 1896 } J. POLLEN, *Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium.*

No. 3041, dated the 6th August 1896

Memorandum by A. WINGATE, Esq., Acting Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari

Submitted to Government in the Revenue Department.

2. The number of cases in which detention of goods was ordered under the provisions of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1895-96 was 918 compared with 352 cases in 1894-95 and 647 in 1893-94, under clause (d) of section 10 the cases more than doubled, while under each of the clauses (e) and (f) they were thrice as many as in the year before. In that year the total of cases dropped very considerably, and the present increase is probably rightly attributed to the extended examination of goods which has been possible in consequence of the additional establishment employed since the re-imposition of import duties. There were also a large number of new imports from Japan and other places which were not properly stamped. That the increased vigilance was necessary is evidenced by the notes of the more important cases disposed of. These notes also indicate the minute attention, knowledge, and discrimination required for the successful working of the Act. These qualities appear to be possessed in a high degree by Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, the Assistant Collector at Prince's Dock. Fines and confiscations were inflicted in 818 cases. In the remaining 100 cases, the detained goods were passed without penalties, after the requirements of the Act had been met. The total recoveries under fines and penalties in lieu of confiscation amounted to Rs 7,590 against Rs. 4,719 last year. Notwithstanding the great increase of work and the important nature of some of the cases, there were only 13 appeals, and in all of them the decision of the Assistant Collector was upheld. The praise bestowed by the Collector on the appraising, gauging and inspecting staff, and specially on Mr. Jehangir Dosabhoy Framji, appears to be merited. Mr. Almon is also favourably mentioned.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Bombay, Revenue Department, No. 5815, dated 25th July 1896.

Read—

Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind, No. 1639, dated 5th May 1896—Submitting a report No. 1534, dated 28th April 1896, from the Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1895-96.

Memorandum from the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, No. 3041, dated 6th July 1896—Submitting a report No 10382-C, dated 1st idem, from the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, on the administration of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during the year 1895 96.

RESOLUTION.—The number of cases of breaches of provisions of the Merchandise Marks Act dealt with at Bombay and Karachi during the year 1895-96 was 1,054 as compared with 575 in the preceding year. There was a decrease of 87 in the number of cases dealt with at Karachi, which is attributed to the fact that the provisions of the Act have become more generally known. There was a large increase of 566 in the number of cases dealt with at Bombay. This result is due to an extended examination of goods, which has been possible in consequence of the additional establishment employed since the re-imposition of import duties and also to a large number of new imports from Japan and other places which were not properly marked. As might be expected with the large increase in the number of cases dealt with at Bombay, the total number of appeals preferred rose from 1 to 13. The fact that in no single case was the original order interfered with is evidence of the exercise of careful discrimination on the part of the officers concerned. Government consider that the working of the Act at both Karachi and Bombay was satisfactory.

2 Government notice with pleasure the commendation bestowed by the Collector of Land Revenue, Customs, and Opium, Bombay, and the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari, on the appraising, gauging and inspecting staff, on Mr. Almon, and specially on Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji.

3. A copy of the papers and of this Resolution should be forwarded to the Government of India for information.

MADRAS.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of Madras, Revenue Department, No. 416, dated the 19th August 1896

READ—The following proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), No. 207, dated 27th July 1896:

Read again—The following proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Routine No. 1851, dated 23rd June 1896:

Read—The following letter from W P. Austin, Esq , Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue, dated 20th June 1896, No. 3271-G.:

I have the honour to submit the following report on the working of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) at this port during the year 1895-96, and to enclose the usual statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Act during the year.

There were 99 cases, detected by the Department, of infringements under the Act, the total amount of penalties realised being Rs. 894-12-0. In 3 out of the 99 cases the goods were confiscated as shown in paragraph 6 (2), 6 (9) and 6 (13) of this report. 3,711 packages were opened during the year, being an excess of 2,541 over last year, and a greater number of detections have consequently taken place.

2. The cases are distributed as follows, and in no case was outside information received, all detections having been made by the appraising staff.

Under section 10, clause (*d*), 20 cases
" " (*e*), 57 "
" " (*f*), 22 "

3. In 20 cases adjudicated under clause (*d*), 19 were for silver or copper gilt thread and 1 was a sample case of German perfumery. The latter was confiscated

4. Of the 57 cases under clause (*e*), 14 were for silver or copper gilt thread, and 43 for wines, spirits, ale, liqueurs, and sundry goods which are detailed below. Some of the goods were stamped with the name of the *town* instead of the country of origin, but the majority were unstamped. As all the labels in the case of foreign goods were in the English language, penalties were imposed in most cases, the goods being correctly stamped before being permitted to leave the Custom house.

5. The 22 cases under clause (*f*) were for cotton and woollen piece-goods which were either not stamped with the lengths or were insufficiently stamped. Most of the

cases were those of tailors and haberdashers including several bazaar dealers, although one wholesale piece-goods merchant was also in fault.

6. The details of the principal cases are as follows :

(1) Nineteen cases of silver or copper gilt thread bore the false trade description of "gold thread," intended no doubt to lead purchasers into believing that the article was real gold thread. On the 30th May 1895, a circular was issued to the trade by the Custom house that if this false trade description were not altered, serious notice would be taken of the matter, and sufficient time was allowed to enable importers to communicate with shippers with a view to the alteration of the description to "silver gilt," "copper gilt," or "imitation gold thread." The shipments meanwhile, as they came to hand, were allowed to be correctly stamped before leaving the Custom house. After the expiry of the notice above mentioned, more serious action was taken and penalties imposed in all cases in which false trade descriptions were found.

(2) In a case of samples of German perfumery, the general get-up of some of the phials was French and of others American, the phials bearing the words "Paris" and "New York" respectively. The explanation of the importers being unsatisfactory, the perfumery was confiscated.

(3) In all the 57 cases under clause (*e*) the labels were in English, some of them bearing the names of British or British Indian traders, but without sufficient indication of the country of origin. Fourteen of these were for gilt thread, and they were penalised and ordered to be stamped.

(4) In three cases in which samples of German beer were imported, the labels were stamped "Brewed in Bremen" or "Brewed in Germany" in characters very much smaller than those on the labels. Being only samples, they were passed, importers being warned that when ordering consignments, they should be careful to see that the country (not town) of origin was stamped in large and conspicuous letters.

(5) Fifty dozen bottles of brandy were found to be stamped with the words "Made in Germany" at the bottom of the labels with a large space between the stamp and the description of the liquor. As the words indicating country of origin were easily removable by cutting away the lower portion of the labels, the latter were stamped across with the words "Made in Germany" and the brandy passed.

(6) In a case of claret, the main labels were in French indicating French make, while a separate label on the necks of the bottles showed the country of origin to be Germany. The separate labels were removed and the main labels stamped on a penalty of Rs. 5.

(7) The bottles in thirty cases of gin bore the words "Old Tom Gin—James Furgeson—Hamburg." As *Furgeson* was evidently intended for *Ferguson*, a Scotch name on Old Tom, a British liquor, and as the word Hamburg was an insufficient indication of country of origin, the words "Made in Germany" were allowed to be stamped across the labels on payment of a penalty of one rupee per case.

(8) Seventy cases of port wine, sherry, and brandy bore the words—

Fine old port.
Superior old port
Fine pale dry sherry.
Superior old sherry
Fine old pale brandy.

None of these bottles bore the name of the country of origin although in the bill of entry the port and sherry were declared to be the product of Spain and the brandy that of France. All these were allowed to be stamped with the country of origin as declared in the bill of entry on payment of annas 8 per case.

(9) A case contained two bottles each of German whisky, sherry, and port and two pints of whisky. The labels on the whisky were in order, but those on the Old Tom were a close imitation of 'Boord and Sons' Those on the sherry, "Old Sherry No. 1" and on the port "Vinho de Porto" As they did not bear the name of the country of origin while they were acknowledged to be of German make, they were confiscated, the whisky only being passed.

(10) A consignment of 80 cases of Bull brandy had the labels in order, but the corks and capsules also were stamped with the name of a British Indian dealer without that of country of origin as required by the order of the Government of India. The consignment was detained, but released on explanation, as a special case, by the Board with the remark that the trader should have taken measures to comply with the order.

(11) In four consignments of Belgian note paper the outer labels on the ream packets described the goods in English in addition to having the initials of Edward Lloyd and Co., an English firm, without the qualification of the country of origin, while the inner or five-quire packets were correctly stamped. As the paper was imported by a wholesale dealer to be sold by the ream, the outer packets were allowed to be stamped with the country of origin on payment in each case of a penalty of Rs. 5.

(12) Nine consignments of Edam cheese bearing the names of British traders were detained, the name of the country of origin of the cheese being wanting. The labels were either removed or stamped "Made in Holland" on payment of small fines before delivery.

(13) A consignment of Japan-made soap bearing English words, but without the qualification of the country of origin, was imported, and with it was found some packets of matches landed without a special permit. This consignment was confiscated.

(14) German labels (intended for use on liquor bottled in this country) with English words and the word "Gin" on them were detained, but ultimately passed on their being stamped in the Custom house with the name of the country of origin.

(15) Another lot of labels bearing the words "Pure old brandy," with the name of a British Indian trader, but stamped in very small characters with the name of the country of origin, was detained, because it was evident the labels were intended to be used on liquor bottled in this country. The labels were ordered to be re-shipped, but on appeal to the Board the order was cancelled and the labels passed.

(16) A case containing labels for cigar boxes, the labels bearing English and Spanish words, the trade mark and name of a British Indian trader, was passed, as they were intended for use on cigars made in this country and the name of the British Indian trader was a sufficient guarantee that the cigars could not be mistaken for a foreign production.

(17) A case of Australian perfumery was ordered to be re-shipped, as the labels on the bottles bore English and French descriptions without the requisite qualification of country of origin.

(18) A consignment of German medicine phials with English words blown in the glass, but without any indication of the country of origin, was ordered to be re-shipped on payment of a penalty of Rs 10. Similar goods are now being imported with the words indicating country of origin blown in the glass.

(19) A consignment of tobacco in tins was stamped with the name of the country of origin on a side other than that on which the English description appeared. The name of the country of origin, Germany, was allowed to be stamped on the proper side on payment of a small fine.

(20) A German made fruit evaporating machine was stamped inside the machine with the name of the country of origin. As this stamp was invisible when the machine was in position, the name of the country was allowed to be marked on the outside and a small fine imposed.

(21) Some sample Japanese made cotton jerseys bore the words "Best Merino." They were allowed to be stamped "made in Japan" and passed.

(22) Samples of German litho-prints with descriptive words in the vernacular were detained, as a few of them were not marked with the country of origin. Being samples only, they were passed with a warning that similar consignments if imported should be correctly stamped or serious notice would be taken of the omission.

(23) A case of hardware (dog chains) was found with descriptive words and country of origin on separate pasted labels. They were stamped across both labels and passed on a small penalty.

(24) A case of German made saws (hardware) was found with descriptive English words on the saws, but without the name of the country of origin. Allowed to be stamped on payment of a small fine.

(25) Hams from Australia were found marked with English words but without the name of the country of production. Allowed to be stamped and passed.

(26) Italian made foolscap paper with the words "extra strong" and the figure of Britannia, without any indication of the country of origin, was confiscated and the importer fined Rs. 25 for the importation. It was subsequently released and allowed to be re-shipped on payment of another penalty of Rs. 25.

(27) Another consignment of Italian paper with the description in English, but with the country of origin in very small characters, placed in a position where it was not easily seen was ordered to be conspicuously stamped on a small penalty.

(28) A consignment of German-made spoons and forks (hardware) with descriptive English words was found. Some of the packets were qualified with the name of the country of origin and some were not. The latter were allowed to be stamped and a small penalty imposed.

The other cases were unimportant and need not be cited.

7. The reeling of yarns under this Act has, on the whole, been satisfactory, and the complaints of the Scotch dyers of the importation into India of foreign dyed yarns in lengths shorter than that laid down in the Government Notification No. 1474, dated 13th November 1891, namely, 819 yards, have been found not to apply to importations to this port.

Statement showing the number of cases dealt with under the Merchandise Marks Act during the year 1895-96

Number of cases in which detention was ordered.				Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information
Under section 18, clause (d)	Under section 18, clause (e)	Under section 18, clause (f)	Total		With fine	Without fine		
20	57	22	99		63			99

NOTE —In the ee shipments were ordered

RESOLUTION —Routine No 1841, dated 23rd June 1896

Recorded pending receipt of reports from other Collectors.

READ—also the following proceedings of the Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue), Mis No 2174, dated 22nd May 1896 —

Read—the following letter from H MOBERLY, Esq , Acting Collector of Tanjore, to the Secretary to the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari, and Separate Revenue, dated 16th May 1896, No. 1005 —

I have the honour to report on the working of the Indian Merchandise Marks Act, IV of 1889, during 1895 96 A statement in the form prescribed in Board's Proceedings, No 29 dated 30th January 1891 showing the cases disposed of during the official year 1895-96 is enclosed

2. In the year under report there were two cases of infringement of the provisions of the Act against one in the previous year One case and one parcel containing 230 pieces of cambric which were imported into Negapatam from the Straits were detained, as none of the pieces was stamped with the length thereof in standard yards [section 10, sub section 2 (*f*) (1)] The importers were permitted to clear the consignments after having each piece duly stamped in English numerals They were warned that a recurrence of such infringements of the law would entail a heavy fine

3 During the year there was no instance of importation of goods bearing a counterfeit trade mark or a false trade description

4 The working of the Act appears to have been satisfactory

Statement showing the working of the Merchandise Marks Act in the Tanjore District during the year 1895-96.

Number of cases in which detention was ordered	Number of cases in which detention was followed by confiscation	Number of cases in which detention was followed by release		Number of cases in which detention was ordered on information received	Number of cases in which detention was ordered without information.
		With fine	Without fine		
[Clause (*f*) (1), sub-section 2 of section 10 of Act IV of 1889]					

RESOLUTION —Mis. No 2174, dated 22nd May 1896

Recorded pending compilation of the report for the Presidency

— — — —

RESOLUTION —No. 297, dated 27th July 1896

The reports of the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, and the Collector of Tanjore on the administration of the Merchandise Marks Act (IV of 1889) during 1895-96 are submitted to Government. There were no detentions under the Act in the other districts.

2 The total number of detentions under the Act during the year was 101 (against 54 in 1894-95) Of these, twenty were cases of false trade descriptions under section 18 (*d*) of the Sea Customs Act as amended by section 10 of the Merchandise Marks Act, fifty-seven were under section 18 (*e*) which requires the country of manufacture to be stated on the labels of certain goods, and twenty-four were under section 18 (*f*) which

requires all piece-goods to be stamped with their length. The following statement shows the particulars of detention :

Districts and ports.	Detention ordered.	Detention followed by confiscation.	Detention followed by release.		Detention ordered on information received.	Detention ordered without information.
			With fine.	Without fine.		
Madras	99	3	63	33	...	99
Tanjore (Negapatam)	2	...	...	2	...	2
Total ...	101	3	63	35	...	101

Of the ninety-nine cases of detention in Madras, twenty were cases of false trade descriptions. These related mainly to importations of silver or copper gilt thread. Before taking more serious action against infringements of clause (*d*), a circular was issued by the Collector to the trade regarding the alteration of the false trade descriptions, and time was allowed to enable importers to communicate with the shippers. After the expiry of a reasonable time penalties were imposed in all cases of false trade descriptions. A sample case of German perfumery was confiscated.

In fifty-seven cases detention was ordered under clause (*e*) of imported liquors, gilt thread, and sundry goods on the ground that, while they had been made or produced beyond the limits of the United Kingdom and British India, the labels on them were in English and there was no sufficient indication of the country of origin. Fines were imposed in most cases and the goods were passed after being properly stamped; in two cases the goods were confiscated; in one case permission was granted for re-shipment; two other consignments were allowed to be re-shipped on payment of fines.

The remaining twenty-two cases of detention in Madras were under clause (*f*) and, with the exception of one case in which a wholesale piece goods merchant was in fault, related to importations of cotton and woollen piece-goods by tailors, haberdashers, and others.

Two cases are reported from Tanjore under clause (*f*). They related to consignments of cambric from the Straits Settlements imported into Negapatam. The importers were warned and the goods were passed after each piece had been duly stamped with its length.

3. It is reported by the Collector of Sea Customs, Madras, that the complaint of the Scotch dyers regarding the importation into India of foreign dyed yarn in lengths shorter than the minimum of 819 yards has been found not to apply to importations at the port of Madras.

(True Copies and Extract.)

D. D. MURDOCH,

Secretary

Order thereon by the Government of Madras, No. 416-Revenue, dated 19th August 1896.

Ordered to be forwarded to the Government of India.

No. 416-A., dated 19th August 1896.

Endorsed by the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Revenue Department

Copy to the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 5TH OCTOBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 3RD OCTOBER 1896.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd half of 1895	Week ending 5th October 1895: Mean mileage worked	Week ending 5th October 1895: Earnings, Total	Week ending 5th October 1895: Earnings, Per mile open per week	Week ending 3rd October 1896: Mean mileage worked	Week ending 3rd October 1896: Earnings, Total	Week ending 3rd October 1896: Earnings, Per mile open per week	Earnings from 1st July to 5th October 1895	Earnings from 1st July to 3rd October 1896	Increase	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	50	1,734	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],17,65,000	.	1,58,319
Bengal Nagpur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	117	10,54,717	10,25,000		29,717
Indian Midland (a)	[illegible]	75[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	75[illegible]	[illegible]	132	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,81,725	
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	[illegible]	21	4,130	[illegible]	21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		13,228
Bezwada Mad (Mad-[illegible] sec.)					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	23,200	
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana Malwa (b)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	17	1,51[illegible]	3,4[illegible]	157	45,65,[illegible]	40,19,000		5,46,[illegible]97
Palanpur Deesa	34	[illegible]	[illegible]	34	17	[illegible]	47	[illegible]	8,300	1,[illegible]37	
South Indian	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,83,501	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	151	[illegible]	[illegible]		1,43,[illegible]97
Mayavaram Mutupet	[illegible]	54	413	7	54	[illegible]	74	64,574	[illegible]		1,[illegible]74
Southern Mahratta (c)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	104	1,165	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]7,847	
Bengal and North Western (d)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	97	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,72,0[illegible]	68,791	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow Bareilly section)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	10,70[illegible]	54	1,43,995	1,37,0[illegible]		[illegible],995
Assam Bengal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,31,0[illegible]	41,049	
TOTAL	[illegible]	8,[illegible]20	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,[illegible]85	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],02,300		5,15,77[illegible]
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (e)	[illegible]38	[illegible]48	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.	[illegible]
Oudh and Rohilkund (state)	203	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],540	17,14,0[illegible]		3,[illegible]0,540
Eastern Bengal (state) (including [illegible] gauges)	35	51	[illegible]	41	514	[illegible]	[illegible]	37,5[illegible],271	42,25,[illegible]	4,30,720	
Bengal Central (f)	[illegible]	[illegible]	17[illegible]	144	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
East Coast (state)	[illegible]	4[illegible]7	[illegible]	5	5[illegible]0	35,[illegible]40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,71,[illegible]34	.
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	1[illegible]8	746	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	111	14,35,092	14,1[illegible],0[illegible]0		23,092
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	65	[illegible]5	1,13[illegible]	[illegible]	5	2,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],573	31,[illegible]	4,227	
Cherra Companyganj (state provincial)		8	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	795	
TOTAL	[illegible]	45[illegible]	[illegible]		5,7[illegible]3	[illegible],51,[illegible]00	[illegible]7	[illegible]	1,1[illegible]		14,31,[illegible]80
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula	[illegible]6	1,[illegible]30	[illegible]	317	1,4[illegible]0	[illegible],000	35	[illegible]	[illegible]	8,53,894	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	[illegible]		1,61,92[illegible]
Madras		40	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,3[illegible]		[illegible],2,801
TOTAL	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	[illegible]	[illegible]	34	[illegible],88,813	1,14,7[illegible]	4,8[illegible],167	
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	2[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	17[illegible]	[illegible],24,[illegible]00	24[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],83,100		14,60,791
Assisted companies											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa Kalka	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	24,[illegible]	15	3,31,3[illegible]0	[illegible]		39,320
Tarkessur	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]			5,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	722	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon ([illegible])	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,0[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]3,000	14,615	
Bengal Dooars	[illegible]	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	3	7,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	80,[illegible]	4,104	
Dibru Sadiya	1[illegible]	70	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	164	[illegible]	1,5[illegible]		992
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling Himalayan		51	[illegible]	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	[illegible]75	1,85,357	1,86,000	643	
TOTAL	1[illegible]	4[illegible]1	[illegible]	171	414	72,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,87,[illegible]0		[illegible]0,168
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Goona	2	[illegible]	2,413	3	74	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	22,600	5,66[illegible]	
Bhopal Ujjain	[illegible]				[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		1,[illegible]9,000	1,29,000	
Nagda Ujjain					[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		(h) 15,[illegible]0	15,[illegible]0	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible]6	333	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,5[illegible],[illegible]14	7,[illegible]	84,786	
The Guicowar's [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible],310	[illegible]		1,519
Rajpura Bhatinda	[illegible]3	[illegible]	14,[illegible]55	5	[illegible]	13,[illegible]	121	2,71,717	2,35,000		3[illegible],7[illegible]7
Kolar Gold Fields	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	31[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]0	47,5[illegible]	[illegible],600		2,2[illegible]2
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore section) (i)	1	3[illegible]	41[illegible]	1[illegible]4	[illegible]	[illegible]	10	[illegible]	4,26,000		4[illegible],559
The Guicowar's Mehsana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		[illegible]	68,[illegible]40	6,8[illegible]7	
Kolhapur	4	9	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible],1[illegible]0		7,1[illegible]	27,[illegible]00		101
Special gauges—											
The Guicowar's Dabhoi	4[illegible]		4,51[illegible]	[illegible]	7[illegible]	100	43	[illegible]	37,400		[illegible],7[illegible]2
Cooch Behar	4[illegible]	2	[illegible]71	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]0	7	[illegible]	13,900	5,118	
TOTAL	11[illegible]	1,115	[illegible]		1,[illegible]94	[illegible]	14	[illegible],4,354	17,70,600	1,5[illegible],2[illegible]6	
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar Gondal Junagarh Porbandar	4	334	[illegible]	7	[illegible]	7,[illegible]	52	2,5[illegible]	3,[illegible]0,000	26,835	
[illegible]		4[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4		[illegible]	[illegible]	3[illegible]	810	
Jodhpur Bikaneer	4[illegible]	[illegible]64	[illegible]	51	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,24,000	[illegible],7[illegible]6	
Udaipur (Chitor)	4	6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	(k) [illegible],44	30,[illegible]00	15,056	.
Special gauge—											
Morvi	[illegible]	94	7,[illegible]		[illegible]	6,7[illegible]0	[illegible]1	[illegible]0,85[illegible]	80,900	4,01[illegible]	
TOTAL	[illegible]	8[illegible]8	57,[illegible]91	64	[illegible]8	[illegible],[illegible]40	7[illegible]	[illegible],5[illegible]8	[illegible],9[illegible],000	56,432	
GRAND TOTAL	[illegible]	1[illegible],2[illegible]7	[illegible]	[illegible]	1[illegible],7[illegible]5	[illegible]	[illegible]5	[illegible],4[illegible],09,421	[illegible],[illegible]0,[illegible]0,20[illegible]		12,69,221

(a) Includes the Bhopal Itarsi railway.
(b) Includes the [illegible] railways.
(c) Includes the Guntakal Mysore frontier section.
(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North Western Railway Company.
(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad Shadipalli railways.
(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(h) Total earnings from 15th July to 3rd October 1896.
(i) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(j) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(k) Total earnings from 1st August to 5th October 1895.

SIMLA, *the 16th October, 1896.*

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXV of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96	Week ending 5th October 1895. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 3rd October 1896. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 5th October 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 3rd October 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs.	Miles	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,734	8,40,447	485	1,733	10,59,000	611	2,61,46,204	2,46,37,000	...	15,09,20
Bengal-Nagpur	146	862	79,2.8	92	862	1,01,000	117	30,44,689	-5,93,000		4,51,68
Indian Midland (*a*)	126	752	1,00,223	133	752	99,000	132	22,31,459	25,01,000	2,69,541	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	4,140	197	21	2,100	100	91,083	66,000	..	25,08
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	158	..	...	...	9	900	100	...	40,000	40,000	
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,789	3,87,888	217	1,815	3,40,000	187	1,19,74,470	97,32,000	...	22,42,47
Palanpur-Deesa	42	17	582	34	17	800	47	18,651	19,900	1,249	..
South Indian	107	1,042	1,83,504	176	1,042	1,57,000	151	47,60,755	46,72,000		94,75
Mâyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,135	77	54	4,000	74	1,34,754	1,33,000		1,75
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,21,640	104	1,165	1,39,000	119	31,47,546	35, 7,000	1,09,451	
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	73,061	97	756	96,000	127	27,51,202	27,84,000	32,738	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	200	12,296	61	200	10,700	54	3,72,566	3,71,000		1,56
Assam-Bengal	76	128	8,786	69	159	13,500	85	(*e*)89,051	2,70,000	1,86,049	
TOTAL	256	8,520	18,15,930	213	8,585	20,23,000	236	5,50,72,479	5,13,84,900		36,87,57
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	255	2,548	5,92,036	232	2,618	5,32,000	203	1,87,91,752	1,41,53,000		46,38,75
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,51,468	190	797	1,53,000	192	50,00,184	40,57,000		9,43,18
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	337	813	3,34,708	412	814	4,05,000	498	65,85,350	71,32,000	5,46,650	
Bengal Central (*g*)	144	125	17,962	144	125	24,500	196	4,66,872	4,76,000	9,128	
East Coast (state)	94	427	23,655	55	500	35,400	71	9,09,254	12,03,000	2,63,746	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	746	1,14,919	154	886	98,600	111	31,60,670	32,83,000	1,22,330	
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	58	25	1,435	57	25	2,900	116	48,911	52,000	3,089	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	487	61	8	500	63	9,991	13,000	3,009	
TOTAL	236	5,480	12,36,670	225	5,773	12,51,900	217	3,50,62,984	3,04,29,000		46,33,98
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	446	1,490	4,73,015	317	1,490	5,24,000	352	1,45,18,703	1,57,72,000	12,53,297	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	2,89,740	623	461	2,36,000	512	92,05,8 7	77,16,000		14,89,80
Madras	253	840	2,23,971	267	840	1,90,000	226	58,39,799	55,61,000		2,78,79
TOTAL	437	2,791	9,86,726	354	2,791	9,50,000	340	2,95,64,315	2,90,49,000		5,15,31
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,800	40,39,326	240	17,149	42,24,900	246	11,96,99,778	11,08,62,900		88,36,87
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	169	161	24,831	154	161	24,500	152	7,38,642	6,24,000		1,14,64
Tarkessur	265	22	5,058	230	22	5,000	255	1,56,578	1,57,000	422	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	117	66	8,543	129	66	8,000	121	2,20,673	2,48,000	27,327	
Bengal-Dooars	139	36	8,902	247	36	7,200	200	1,32,275	1,37,000	4,725	.
Dibru Sadiya	150	78	11,482	147	78	12,800	164	2,99,112	3,15,000	15,888	..
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling Himalayan	282	51	12,033	236	51	14,000	275	4,03,949	4,29,000	25,051	
TOTAL	173	414	70,649	171	414	72,100	174	19,51,870	19,10,000		41,82
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	2,413	33	74	1,500	21	(*i*)22,144	46,700	24,556	
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	..	..		114	10,900	96	..	2,42,000	2,42,000	
Nagdá-Ujjain		.	.		34	1,200	35		(*j*)15,900	15,900	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	42,060	126	333	63,600	191	14,88,350	15,58,000	69,020	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	110	13	1,968	151	13	800	62	40,816	71,300	30,484	
Rajpura Bhatinda	195	108	14,585	135	108	13,000	121	5,70,102	5,70,000		10
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,131	313	10	3,600	360	85,320	80,000		5,32
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*k*)	95	362	41,300	114	362	36,900	102	9,24,459	7,84,000		1,40,45
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	5,696	61	93	5,200	56	1,66,370	2,41,000	74,624	..
Kolhapur	82	29	2,106	73	29	2,100	72	62,329	59,000	..	3,32
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	4,516	63	72	3,100	43	1,31,781	1,19,000	...	12,78
Cooch Behar	48	22	571	26	22	1,600	73	19,817	3 ,400	12,583	
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,18,346	106	1,264	1,43,600	114	35,12,124	38,19,300	3,07,176	
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh Porbandar	121	334	26,249	79	334	27,400	82	9,99,300	9,14,000		85,30
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,110	68	46	3,600	78	92,309	91,500		[illegible]
Jodhpur Bickaneer	60	364	18,386	51	364	24,100	66	5,09,893	5,57,000	47,107	
Oodeypore-Chitor (*l*)	42	60	2,368	39	60	2,600	43	(*m*)21,044	68,300	47,256	
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	7,080	75	94	6,700	71	1,99,575	2,00,000	425	
TOTAL	85	898	57,193	64	898	64,400	72	18,22,411	18,31,000	8,589	
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,227	42,85,714	223	19,725	45,05,000	228	12,69,86,142	11,84,23,200		85,62,94

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total earnings from 1st July to 5th October 1895.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 5th October 1895.
(*j*) Total earnings from 15th July to 3rd October 1896.
(*k*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*m*) Total earnings from 1st August to 5th October 1895.

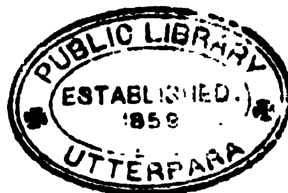
G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 16th October, 1896.*

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Simla, the 20th October, 1896.

No. 918.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Smyth, late officiating Civil Surgeon of Jhansi, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 24th September 1896.

The 21st October, 1896.

No. 920.—The services of Surgeon-Captain B. G. Seton, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

SANITARY.

The 21st October, 1896.

No. 351.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal:

(1) Surgeon-Lieutenant E. S. Peck, M.B., B.S.

(2) Surgeon-Lieutenant C. D. Dawes.

The 22nd October, 1896.

No. 353.—The following rules for quarantine against plague which have been made by the Bombay Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 3rd October 1896, as a temporary measure in the Ports of Aden, Perim and the Somali Coast:

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somali Coast from Assyr between Lith and Lohaja shall, before entering the harbour, hoist a yellow flag (or if entering a port at night time, show whatever quarantine light signals are customary in the port) and indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come, and shall keep such flag and signals flying until permitted to take them down as hereinafter provided. The pilot on going alongside a vessel from Assyr between Lith and Lohaja shall direct the flag prescribed above to be hoisted, if it has not already been done.

II.—Such Commander shall not, without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, except orally, with the shore or any other vessel or boat, excepting with the boat supplying pilots, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant and baggage.

III.—On any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer of the port shall, as soon as possible, go alongside the vessel and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague, and if the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, and if the ship carries a qualified Medical Officer, quarantine shall be dispensed with, and pratique granted.

If the vessel does not carry a qualified Medical Officer, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified by the Resident, and there to remain for a period of eight clear days from the date of arrival in the harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for, between such vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

IV.—If the Health Officer, as the result of the enquiry made under paragraph III above, shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days' intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of termination of the last case either by death, recovery or removal from the vessel, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Resident as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days, or if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period,

they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somali Coast, which may have communicated with vessels coming from Assyr between Lith and Lohaja, shall be subjected to the same rules as vessels arriving at Aden, Perim and the Somali Coast from Assyr between Lith and Lohaja.

No. 354.—The following rules for quarantine against plague which have been made by the Bombay Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 13th October 1896 as a temporary measure at the port of Karachi :

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft, arriving at Karachi from Bombay shall, before entering the harbour, hoist a yellow flag (or if entering a port at night time, show whatever quarantine light signals are customary in the port) and indicate by signal the port from which such vessel has come, and shall keep such flag and signals flying until permitted to take them down as hereinafter provided. The pilot on going alongside a vessel from Bombay shall direct the flag prescribed above to be hoisted, if it has not already been done.

II.—Such Commander shall not, without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, except orally, with the shore or any other vessel or boat, excepting with the boat supplying pilots, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant and baggage.

III.—On any such arrival being signalled, the Health Officer of the Port shall, as soon as possible, go alongside the vessel and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague, and if the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, and if the ship carries a qualified Medical Officer, quarantine shall be dispensed with, and pratique granted.

If the vessel does not carry a qualified Medical Officer, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage duly appointed and notified by the Commissioner in Sind, and there to remain for a period of eight clear days from the date of arrival in the harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for, between such vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

IV.—If the Health Officer, as the result of the enquiry made under paragraph III above, shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days' intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of termination of the last case either by death, recovery or removal from the vessel and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Commissioner in Sind as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days, or if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Karachi which may have communicated with vessels coming from Bombay, shall be subjected to the same rules as vessels arriving at Karachi from Bombay.

The 23rd October, 1896.

No. 359.—The following rules for quarantine against plague which have been made by the Bengal Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 21st October 1896, as a temporary measure, at the Port of Calcutta:

I.—The Commander of every vessel, including buggalows or other native craft arriving from Bombay, shall, on arrival at the Sandheads, hoist a yellow flag, and indicate by signal the port from which she has come, and shall keep such flag and signal flying until permitted to take it down as hereinafter provided. The pilot on going alongside a vessel from Bombay shall direct the flag prescribed above to be hoisted if it has not already been done.

II.—The Commander shall not, without first having obtained permission as hereinafter provided, allow any communication except orally with the shore or any other vessel or boat, excepting only with the boat supplying the Pilots* from the Pilot Brig, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the Pilot, his Leadsman, servant and baggage.

* *N.B.*—Pilotage is compulsory for all vessels over 100 tons in the Port of Calcutta.

III.—If there is any case of sickness on board, and the Pilot has reason to believe that it is plague, he shall telegraph to the Port Officer from Saugor, and not proceed beyond Diamond Harbour without the permission of the Port Officer.

IV.—If the Pilot has no reason to believe that there is any one suffering from plague on board, he shall bring the vessel up the river to Mateeabrooj, and shall anchor it there till the Health Officer has visited it.

V.—The Health Officer, as soon as he has received information of the arrival of the vessel at Mateeabrooj, shall visit it, and ascertain by enquiry from the Commander or the Medical Officer on board, or other sources of information, whether any person on board is suffering or has suffered from plague.

VI.—If the Health Officer is satisfied that no one is suffering from plague, or has suffered from plague since the vessel left Bombay, and if the vessel has been allowed pratique at any intermediate port including Colombo, he shall allow the passengers to land, but shall detain the vessel at Mateeabrooj till such measures have been taken for the disinfection of the mails and cargo and hold as he may consider necessary.

VII.—When he is satisfied that the necessary measures have been taken for the disinfection of the mails, cargo and hold, he shall allow the mails and cargo to be landed, and shall by writing under his hand, to be delivered to the Commander, permit such

vessel to haul down the yellow flag, and to proceed upwards in the Port, and to hold free communication with the shore and with vessels and boats in Port.

VIII.—If the vessel has not been allowed pratique at Colombo or other intermediate ports, or if through her not carrying a qualified Medical Officer, or for other reasons, the Health Officer is not satisfied that no one on board has suffered during the voyage from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage at Mateeabrooj or elsewhere duly appointed by the Port Officer, there to remain for a period of eight days from the date of arrival in harbour. The Health Officer shall also direct the Commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for, between such vessel and the shore or other vessels or boats in the harbour.

IX.—If the Health Officer, as the result of the enquiry made under paragraph V above, shall have reason to believe, at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour, that any person on board is suffering from plague, or if during the time the ship is in quarantine at Mateeabrooj under Rule VIII, any case of the disease breaks out, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage at Diamond Harbour or elsewhere duly appointed by the Port Officer, there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days, intercourse between the vessel detained under this Rule, or Rule III, and the shore or other vessels or boats in the harbour, shall be prohibited as provided in Rule II.

X.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rule IX.

XI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Port Officer as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days if under Rule VIII, or if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

XII.—It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine, to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

PORT BLAIR.

The 20th October, 1896.

No. 880.—Assistant Surgeon Dina Nath Sanyal, M.B., Junior Medical Officer, is appointed to be *ex officio* an Assistant Superintendent at Port Blair, with effect from the 11th June 1896.

The 23rd October, 1896.

No. 916.—The services of Mr. P. Donaldson, Superintendent of the Presidency Jail, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he arrived at Calcutta on return from temporary duty at Port Blair.

JUDICIAL.

The 21st October, 1896.

No. 1362.—The services of Captain A. T. H. Newnham, late Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Mooltan, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 11th October 1896.

No. 1364.—The services of Lieutenant R. R. Vaughan, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Kamptee, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Major E. M. Nedham.

POLICE.

The 23rd October, 1896.

No. 583.—The services of Mr. St. Quintin Byrne, an Assistant Superintendent of Police in Assam, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 22nd October, 1896.

No. 951—218-12-F.—With reference to the notification of this Department No 907 F, dated the 25th ultimo, Mr. E E. Fernandez, Deputy Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Assam, is appointed to officiate as Conservator, 3rd grade, in charge of the Northern Forest Circle, Central Provinces, with effect from the 18th October 1896, and until further orders.

LAND-SURVEYS.

The 22nd October, 1896.

No. 3964—104-4.—In supersession of Notification No 3386—158-5, dated 4th December 1895, Captain R. J. H. L Mackenzie, R E., officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, Survey of India Department, is granted general leave in India under Article 1631 C of the Army Regulations, India, Volume II, part II from 1st July to 13th December 1895, and leave on medical certificate out of India under Articles 298 and 299 of the Royal Warrant, 1896, for one year from the 14th December 1895.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 22nd October, 1896.

No. 1860—43-11.—The services of Veterinary-Lieutenant C. B. M. Harris, Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date of his arrival in India on return from leave.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th October, 1896.

No. 1687-G—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Surgeon-Captain J G. Hulbert, M B, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), officiating Medical Officer, Erinpura Irregular Force, for one year.

Pension service—5th year commenced 27th July, 1896.

The 20th October, 1896.

No. 1699 G—Captain J. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Political Agent in Bundelkhand.

No 1700-G—Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, is posted as Assistant Political Agent at Banswara.

No. 2854 F—Major H A. Deane, C S I, Indian Staff Corps, Political Officer for Dir and Swat, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 28th October, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1805-E.-A—In exercise of the power conferred by the additional rule (6-D) under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), published in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 1303 Public, dated the 5th September, 1895, the Governor-General in Council is pleased specially to empower the Commissioner in Sind to grant licenses to export by sea, from the port of Karachi, sporting shot guns, machinery for manufacturing ammunition for the same (including machines for loading and recapping cartridges), cartridge cases, and percussion caps, not intended for sale or for military purposes, but for the private use of the consignee, to ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia.

No. 1809-E.-A—In exercise of the power conferred by the additional rule (6-D) under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878), published in the notification of the Government of India in the Home Department, No 1303-Public, dated the 5th September, 1895, the Governor-General in Council is pleased specially to empower the Commissioner in Sind to grant licenses to export by sea, from the port of Karachi, ammunition military stores, or arms other than cannon or than such rifles as come within the operation of rule 5 of the rules issued under the said Act to ports within the political jurisdiction of the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf.

The 22nd October, 1896.

No. 1706-G—Surgeon-Major R. Shore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer of the Mewar Bhil Corps, and officiating Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Captain J. G. Hulbert, M.B., and until further orders.

No. 1707-G.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Residency Surgeon, Nepal, and officiating Residency Surgeon in the Western Rajputana States, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Surgeon-Major R. Shore M.D., and during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major J. Crofts, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 1709-G.—Mr. A. C. Currie is appointed to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 8th October, 1896.

The 23rd October, 1896.

No. 3289-*I-A*.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 650-A of the Code of Civil Procedure, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare the provisions of the said section to apply to the undermentioned Civil Courts, situate beyond the limits of British India, which have not been established or continued by the authority of the Governor General in Council:

Sind.

1. The Court of His Highness the Mir of Khairpur;
2. The Court of the Vazir of His Highness the Mir of Khairpur;
3. The Courts of the Mukhtyarkars of Khairpur Gambot, Nurwah and Nara, and the Nazam Adalat; and
4. The Courts of the Head Munshis of Khairpur, Gambot, Nurwah and Nara.

Sholapur (Akalkot).

1. The Huzur Court of Akalkot;
2. The Court of the Subordinate Judge of Akalkot;
3. The Subordinate Court of Pilio; and
4. The Subordinate Court of Kurla.

No. 1712-*G*.—With reference to notification, No. 1217-G., dated the 24th July, 1896, Monsieur H. Guès, Vice-Consul for France at Aden, resumed charge of his office on the 22nd September, 1896.

No. 1717-*G*.—Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., Political Agent of the 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and is posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar, with effect from the 13th October, 1896.

No. 1719-*G*.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 25th September, 1896,—

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant B. E. M. Gurdon, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain S. H. Godfrey, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as British Agent at Gilgit, and with effect from the 29th September, 1896,—

Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain J. Ramsay, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 9th October, 1896,—

Mr. E. H. S. Clarke, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain A. F. Bruce, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Captain A. F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 13th October, 1896,—

Captain G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant B. E. M. Gurdon, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain C. F. Minchin, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1896.

No. 4551-*GI*.—The following promotions and reversions of officers of the Account Department during the month of September 1896 are notified:

With effect from the 16th September 1896, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. R. E. Hamilton,—

Mr. A. Kensington to officiate in Class I,

Mr. W. L. Harvey to officiate in Class II, and

Mr. T. H. S Biddulph to officiate in Class III, of Accountants General, and the following officers of the Enrolled List to continue to officiate in the classes shown against their names:

Mr. W. H. Dobbie in Class I,

Mr. H. G. H. Keene in Class II,

Mr. R. T. Howe in Class III,

Mr. W. J. F. Williamson in Class IV, and

Mr. W. D. Woollam in Class V.

With effect from the 20th September 1896,—

Mr. W. H. Michael to officiate in Class II instead of in Class I,

Mr. H. G. H. Keene to revert to Class III,

Mr. R. T. Howe to revert to Class IV,

Mr. W. J. F. Williamson to officiate in Class V instead of in Class IV, and

Mr. W. D. Woollam to officiate in Class VI instead of in Class V, of the Enrolled List.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 20th October, 1896.

No. 4510-A.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th September 1896, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin	Bullion	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta .	10,33,52,1[illegible]5	2,6[illegible],[illegible]3,507	.	2,[illegible]5,0[illegible],507
Allahabad	1,11,10,515	1,76,[illegible],180		1,76,[illegible],180
Lahore .	1,71,3[illegible],3[illegible]	[illegible],07,07,4[illegible]0	...	[illegible],07,07,410
Bombay .	9,05,7[illegible],[illegible]5	4,23,2[illegible],77[illegible]		4,2[illegible],773
Kurrachee .	91,92,450	6[illegible],52,180	.	6[illegible],52,180
Madras .	2,76,70,800	3,[illegible],31,64[illegible]	...	3,0[illegible],34,645
Calicut .	[illegible]6,67,675	3[illegible],[illegible]4,[illegible]0	.	30,61,[illegible]5
Rangoon .	69,13,925	[illegible],11,67,025	.	3,11,67,[illegible]25
Total .	[illegible],80,23,085	18,92,73,08[illegible]		18,92,73,085
Deduct amount received at Bombay but not paid at Calcutta				3 [illegible],000
Net Total . .				8,5[illegible],[illegible],085
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 8,15,95,000 held under Section 19 of the Act				[illegible],[illegible]0,00,000
Grand Total . .				20,[illegible],2[illegible],085

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1157.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenants—

Hugh St. Aubyn Wake, Northumberland Fusiliers, wing officer, 43rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—31st May 1895.

Donald Hugh McNeile, Royal Artillery, officiating squadron officer, 19th Regiment of Bengal Lancers,—4th September 1895.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1158—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:

2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers.

Mitt Singh to be Risaldar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

FIELD OPERATIONS.

SUAKIN.

No. 1159—The following appointments are made to the Staff of the Suakin Force, with effect from the dates on which the officers enter upon their respective duties.

Captain R. G. Egerton, Corps of Guides, orderly officer, to be Brigade-Major, *vice* Major L. De Brath, who is reverting to his appointment as Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

Captain A Grant, 2nd Battalion, 4th Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, to be orderly officer, *vice* Captain Egerton.

JUDICIAL.

No 1160.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Cantonment of Poona the provisions of section 434, sub-section (*1*), and section 473 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act (III Bo. C. of 1888) in the modified form set forth below, namely;—

"(1) In the event of the Cantonment of Poona being at any time visited or threatened by an outbreak of any dangerous disease among the inhabitants thereof, the General Officer of the Command, if he thinks that the provisions of the law at the time in force are insufficient for the purpose, may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government,—

(*a*) take such special measures, and

(*b*) by public notice, prescribe such temporary regulations to be observed by the public or by any person or class of persons,

as he may think necessary to prevent the outbreak of such disease or the spread thereof.

"(2) Whoever commits a breach of any such temporary regulation prescribed as aforesaid shall be deemed to have committed an offence punishable under section 188 of the Indian Penal Code."

XLV of 1860.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1161—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 25th September 1896, page 5321.

INDIA OFFICE;

25th September, 1896.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 6th July 1896.

Ernest Armond Barclay.

Charles Oldfield Nicholetts.

James Hayes Sadler.

John Edmund Mein.

Dated 20th July 1896.

Malcolm Edward Haleman Owen Welch.

To be Major.

Captain William Eden Evans-Gordon. Dated 15th July 1896.

The promotion of Lieutenant W. A. L. Cowie, Indian Staff Corps, to the rank of Captain, notified in the *London Gazette* of the 14th August 1896, is post-dated to the 24th May 1896.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Herbert Reginald Hopwood, from the Royal Marine Light Infantry. Dated 22nd October 1894, but to rank from 1st July 1892.

Lieutenant George Gawler Irving Carmichael, from the Gloucestershire Regiment. Dated 2nd September 1894, but to rank from 20th March 1893.

Lieutenant Graham Walton, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 3rd November 1894, but to rank from 24th May 1893.

Lieutenant Percy Stanislaus Hicks, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 13th October 1894, but to rank from 4th July 1893.

Lieutenant Harry Leith Tomkins, from the Royal Lancaster Regiment. Dated 14th October 1894, but to rank from 28th July 1893.

Lieutenant Christopher Stewart Fellows, from the South Lancashire Regiment. Dated 8th November 1894, but to rank from 26th November 1893.

Lieutenant James Muscroft, from the Yorkshire Light Infantry. Dated 23rd October 1894, but to rank from 18th May 1894.

To be Second-Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Ralph Ellis Carr Hall, from the Durham Light Infantry, *vice* L. F. Ashburner, who exchanges. Dated 18th May 1896, but to rank from 12th December 1894.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Lieutenants to be Surgeon-Captains.

Dated 29th July 1896.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Cecil Robert Stevens, M.D.

Cecil Charles Stuart-Barry.

Leonard Rogers.

Ernest Alan Robert Newman.

Gordon Travers Birdwood.

Jay Gould.

Reginald George Turner.

James Davidson.

John Mulvany.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

Eric Harding Sharman.

Thomas Stodart.

Bhola Nauth.

Thomas Howard Foulkes.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

Patrick Percy Kilkelly.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Senior Assistant-Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.

First class Assistant-Surgeon Henry Holmes, Bengal Establishment. Dated 24th July 1896.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Alexander Fraser. Dated 13th September 1896.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Bulstrode Edmund Radcliffe. Dated 23rd July 1896.

Major Clifton Frederick Samuel Alban. Dated 16th August 1896.

Captain Charles John Bernhard Hough Dressner. Dated 11th September 1896.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Cuthbert Bigg-Wither. Dated 21st July [illegible]

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant Colonel George Massy, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st September 1896.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon Lieutenant Edward Swinson, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st June 1896.

The Queen has also approved of the resignation of the service of the undermentioned officer:—

Lieutenant William Derington Turner, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 13th March 1896.

ERRATUM.

The surnames of the undermentioned officers whose admission to the Staff Corps were notified in the *London Gazettes* of the [illegible] June and 1[illegible]th August respectively are as now given and not as stated in those Gazettes.

Second-Lieutenant Francis Taylor Dulin.

Lieutenant Robert Joseph Tucker Stewart.

"London Gazette" dated the 29th September 1896, pages [illegible] and 5,580.

WAR OFFICE,

Pall Mall, 30th September 1896.

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INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list:—

Colonel Kenneth J. L. Mackenzie, C.I.E. Dated 7th September 1896.

Colonel William R. Bunbury. Dated 11th September 1896.

Colonel William H. Wilson. Dated 13th September 1896.

The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—

Major George A. Collins. Dated 6th November 1895.

Major James A. Bell. Dated 6th November 1895.

Major William W. Lean. Dated 15th April 1896.

Major Alfred W. L. Bayly, D.S.O. Dated 18th April 1896.

Major Charles R. Phillips. Dated 10th May 1896.

The undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major whilst serving as Regimental Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army:—

Captain Hugh D. McIntyre. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain Charles H. Dawson. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain George G. J. S. Jones. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain Robert A. Cole. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain George H. J. Moore. Dated 6th November 1895.

Captain George J. Shaw. Dated 23rd April 1896.

Captain William B. Piers. Dated 1st May 1896.

Captain Henry W. Priestley. Dated 31st May 1896.

Captain Eden Vansittart. Dated 3rd June 1896.

The undermentioned Deputy-Commissaries and Honorary Lieutenants, Bengal Establishment, are granted the honorary rank of Captain:—

Alfred Moir (since deceased). Dated 1st November 1895.

James Furley. Dated 11th May 1896.

Alfred Baker. Dated 11th May 1896.

Thomas Chapman. Dated 11th May 1895.

* * * *

The undermentioned Deputy-Assistant Commissaries, Bengal Establishment, are granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant:—

James Donovan. Dated 1st November 1895.

Ivor Highway. Dated 11th May 1896.

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INDIA OFFICE,

29th September, 1896.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to Her Majesty's Indian Medical Service:—

To be Surgeon-Lieutenants.

Dated 29th July 1896.

BENGAL.

Herbert James Walton.

Hugh Ainsworth.

Albert Edwin Hayward Pinch.

Henry Arthur David Dickson.

John Stewart Stevenson.

MADRAS.

John Wolfran Cornwall.

Alfred Miller.

Frederick Arthur Lucas Hammond.

Henry Robert Brown.

Walter Guyon Richards.

Sydney Price James.

Archibald Nicol Fleming.

Peter Dee.

Felix Oswald Newton Mell.

Frank Dennis Browne.

Maxwell Dick.

BOMBAY.

Frank Addinsell Smith.

* * * * * * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1162.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Arthur Kyffin Heyland. Dated 6th October 1896.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels

Joseph O'Brien, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel R. Jameson, M.D., who has retired. Dated 9th May 1896.

Alexander Crombie, M.D., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel F. ffrench-Mullen, M.D., who has retired. Dated 11th August 1896.

William Reed Murphy, D.S.O., *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. B. Seaman, who has retired. Dated 1st October 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1163.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowances, with effect from the 20th October 1896.

Colonel Henry Strachan Elton.

Colonel John Chadwick Doveton.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 1164.—Sergeant Edward Huson to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 14th May 1896, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. U. Cherry, deceased.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1165—Colonel Frederick William Buller, General List, Cavalry (Madras), is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 15th October 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1166.—Surgeon - Lieutenant - Colonel Maurice Henry Smith Indian Medical Service, Madras Establishment, 3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd October 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 1167.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel John Macgregor, M.D., Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, 20th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 28th October 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 1168.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native officer:

SUBADAR GURMUKH SINGH, *Bahadur,* 14TH (THE FEROZEPORE SIKH) REGIMENT OF BENGAL INFANTRY.—For unwavering courage and gallantry throughout the defence of Chitral Fort, in March and April 1895, during which he showed an admirable example of devotion, contributing materially to the successful defence of the fort by his sustained fearlessness and cheerfulness under depressing circumstances.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 1169.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officers of the Indian Volunteer Force, who have been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101).

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain William Hacket Chase.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Honorary Colonel) Hugh Henry Swan.

Lieutenant Stephen Brooks.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1170.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Robert Clarke, Esquire, to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

No. 1171.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

George Vance Fieldings Scovell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1172.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Patrick Robert Cadell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1173.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The Hon'ble Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to be Honorary Colonel, to complete the establishment.

No. 1174.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifle Corps*—

John Frederick Williams and David Alexander Thomson, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, to complete the establishments.

No. 1175.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, Esquire, to be Commandant, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Steindale, deceased.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1176.—*Madras Artillery Volunteers*—

Second-Lieutenant H. S. Clarke resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1177.—In G. G. O. No. 1062 of 1896 in column "with effect from" against Second-Lieutenant J. W. Dillard, R.E., *for* "13th June 1896" *read* "12th June 1896."

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 65.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Engineer George Kelly, Royal Indian Marine (m. c.), till 25th March 1897.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 66.—Sub-Lieutenant R. R. C. Vernon, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 2nd September 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,

Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th October, 1896.

No. 432.—Mr. J. W. Hartley, District Traffic Superintendent in Class II, Grade I of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, under Article 790 of the Civil Service Regulations, permitted to retire from the service of Government, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th October 1896.

The 21st October, 1896.

No. 434.—Captain R. L. Tomlin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on Railways.

No. 435.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has sanctioned a survey to be carried out from Singhia station on the Bengal Central Railway, *via* Madaripur, to Chandpore station, on the Assam Bengal Railway, and that the survey has been placed under the control of the Director General of Railways.

The survey will be known as the Singhia-Madaripur-Chandpore Survey.

The 22nd October, 1896.

No. 436.—Public Works Department Notification No. 131, dated 9th March 1896, appointing Mr. G. Humfrey, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, officiating Engineer-in-Chief of the Burma State Railway, is hereby cancelled.

The 23rd October, 1896.

No. 439.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1457 of the 6th August 1895, Mr. A. C. Newcomb, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the establishment under the Director General of Railways.

No. 440.—Mr. J. L. R. Dempster, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub *pro tem.*, Punjab, reverted to Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 13th April 1896.

No. 441.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions to, and in the classes of, Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified

Names	From	To	Nature of promotion	With effect from
Sherman, W. H. P.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub *pro tem.*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class	Permanent	7th August 1896.
[illegible], P. I. S.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class	Sub *pro tem*	7th August 1896.
Jeffery, T. J. P.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub *pro tem*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Permanent	7th August 1896
Joscelyne, D.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Sub *pro tem*	7th August 1896
Wallis, B. G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Temporary	7th August 1896
Hodson, C. W.	Executive Engineer, 1st Class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Permanent / Temporary	7th August 1896
Martyn, G. V.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class	Sub *pro tem*	7th August 1896
Monk, H. L.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class		13th August 1896
McArthur, Colonel A. D., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub *pro tem*	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	Permanent	22nd August 1896
Moore, E. J.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, sub *pro tem*	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Permanent	22nd August 1896
Ivens, T. E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub *pro tem*	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class	Permanent	22nd August 1896
Campion, J. M.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub *pro tem*	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Permanent	22nd August 1896
Selby, Lieutenant-Colonel H. O., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Permanent / Temporary	22nd August 1896.
Anderson, J. A.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class temporary rank	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Sub *pro tem*	8th September 1896
Monk, H. L.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	Temporary	8th September 1896
Buckley, R. B.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class	Sub *pro tem*	8th September 1896
Connan, W.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class	Temporary	8th September 1896
Groves, E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class	Sub *pro tem*	8th September 1896
Harington, H. S.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class	Sub *pro tem*	8th September 1896

No. 442.—Mr. J. H. M. Smith, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, Officiating Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is transferred to the establishment under the Director General of Railways, for employment on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, as Assistant Manager.

No. 443.—That portion of Notification No. 430, dated the 16th October 1896, regarding the transfer of Mr. P. C. Mole, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, is hereby cancelled.

No. 444.—On the return to duty of Major E. A. Waller, R.E., Mr. F. G. Heaven, officiating Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Madras, is posted to the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, East Indian Railway.

No. 445.—Mr. J. B. Braddon is, on return to duty, appointed to officiate as Deputy Accountant General, Public Works Department, for inspection duty.

TELEGRAPH.

The 21st August, 1896.

No. 433.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified:

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. R. L. D. Gompertz	Chief Superintendent, Class IV, temporary.	Superintendent, Class V, 1st Grade.	15th September 1896.

The 23rd October, 1896.

No. 437.—The following is published for general information:

No. 817 R. T., dated Simla, the 19th October, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 517 T., dated the 13th October 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Burhwal-Daliganj and Lucknow-Cawnpore sections of the Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra metre gauge railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, which are cited in the foregoing observations, to the Burhwal-Daliganj and Lucknow-Cawnpore sections of the Cawnpore-Lucknow-Gogra metre gauge Railway from the respective dates on which they may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways, for information and guidance.

No. 438.—The following is published for general information :

No. 828 R. T., dated Simla, the 21st October, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, No. 4200, dated the 29th September 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, No. 7022, dated the 24th September 1896.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, No. 4206, dated the 29th September 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, No. 6987, dated the 24th September 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent, Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Bengal and North-Western Railway, its branches and extensions and the lines worked by it.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st November 1896, the application to the Bengal and North-Western Railway, and the lines worked by it which are open for traffic and to the Bhatni-Turtipur branch and Nanpara-Katania Ghat extension from the dates on which they may respectively be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India, administered by the Government, which are cited in the foregoing observations, in supersession of the rules now in force.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, for information and guidance.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 17th, 1896.

The barometer has read above the normal almost everywhere throughout the week under review. The abnormal excess has been slight in the north of India, but has been considerable to large in the south. This excess of pressure has been accompanied with generally fine weather, and the only region where there has been any considerable rainfall has been Burma. In this province during the first four days of the week variable winds prevailed with scattered showers of rain, mostly accompanying thunderstorms, but on Thursday, the 15th, southerly winds set in, which were probably connected with a slight advance of the monsoon current up the Malay Peninsula and Tenasserim. These winds gave general rain, which extended as far north as Kindat and Bhamo, the amounts received being in several cases considerable. In the Peninsula a few scattered showers only have been received At first these were due either to local causes or to the existence of unsettled conditions to the south of the Indian region, but on the 15th and 16th a slight low pressure area appeared over the south-west of the Bay, which drew the retreating south-west monsoon into north-east and on to the Madras Coast, and gave showers to Masulipatam, Nellore, Madras and Tinnevelly. On these two days it appeared as though the usual conditions were about to be established over the Bay and the Madras coast districts, but on the following day the barometer was rising over the Bay, and the promising conditions were disappearing. In all other parts of India the weather has been steadily fine and dry and the mean temperature excessive

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 11th*—The barometer was falling in western and rising in eastern India. The changes were slight or small, except at Mooltan, where the fall had been brisk. Pressure was very uniform generally, but was slightly lower over north-western India and over Burma than on other parts of the Indian region. The winds were variable and light and calms numerous. The mean temperature was low in south-west Bengal, high in the west coast districts and nearly normal elsewhere. Some scattered rainfall was reported over Lower Burma and Arakan and a few showers from the south of the Peninsula.

Monday, October 12th—The barometer had risen everywhere, the change over a large part of the country having been brisk. The low pressure area over north-western India had developed somewhat and exhibited a slight central area near Mooltan, but that over Burma had almost filled up. The winds were feebly cyclonic in the north-west and were very variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was slightly lower than usual over south-west Bengal and the Central Provinces, as well as over Kathiawar, but was excessive elsewhere. Moderate rain had fallen at a few stations in Lower Burma, in the south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon.

Tuesday, October 13th.—The barometer had changed slightly and irregularly. The low pressure area in the north-west had passed eastward and extended to part of the Gangetic Plain, while that over Burma was slightly larger than on the 12th, but neither system exercised any important influence on the weather. The winds were irregular everywhere. The force had, however, been fresh at some of the north-western hill stations. The mean temperature was

low over the Indus Valley and the east of the Peninsula and excessive elsewhere. Rain had been received in Lower Burma and moderate showers in Ceylon, and a few drops of rain had fallen in Kashmir.

Wednesday, October 14th.—The pressure changes continued slight or small. The low pressure area in the north had continued to drift slowly eastward down the Gangetic Plain, while, on the contrary, the low pressure area over Burma was moving westward out into the Bay. The pressure differences remained very slight, and the principal feature in the pressure distribution was its extreme uniformity. Westerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic Plain and north-westerly winds over the Peninsula, but elsewhere the directions were very variable. The force was light or moderate. The mean temperature was excessive, except in Baluchistan and the Indus Valley. Rain had again occurred over Lower Burma, the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon, but was confined to these regions.

Thursday, October 15th.—The barometer had risen over Burma, been steady over Bengal and the Gangetic Plain and fallen slightly elsewhere. A high pressure area had appeared over Tenasserim and Lower Burma and a slight low pressure area over the south-west of the Bay, but these were the only changes of importance. Pressure generally remained very uniform. Southerly and south-easterly winds had appeared in Burma, and the wind was shifting towards north along the Madras Coast, but there was no other change of importance. The mean temperature was low over Lower Burma, Orissa and Ganjam, but remained excessive generally. There had been a sudden extension of rain over Burma, and between one and two inches was received over Lower Burma and showers over Upper Burma. Some scattered showers were reported from the Peninsula and Ceylon.

Friday, October 16th—Pressure had increased briskly over the west of the Punjab and Upper Sind and decreased briskly in Malabar, but elsewhere the changes were slight. The low pressure area over the south-west of the Bay was better defined, but this was the only change of consequence. South-easterly winds continued in Burma, and the wind had become more generally northerly on the Madras Coast and was increasing slightly in force. The mean temperature was low over Burma, south-west Bengal and the extreme north-west of India and Baluchistan. Rain had been received over nearly the whole of Burma, the only stations not reporting showers being Tavoy and Bhamo. Light snow had fallen in Kashmir and light rain showers in the south of the Peninsula.

Saturday, October 17th—There had been a further brisk rise of the barometer over the Indus Valley, but elsewhere the pressure changes remained slight. The low pressure area over the south-west of the Bay had, however, disappeared. Readings were relatively high over Tenasserim and over the extreme north-west of the Punjab and were very uniform in other places. South-south-east winds continued to blow over Burma, and north-easterly winds had commenced on the central Madras coasts. The force was, however, still light or moderate everywhere. The mean temperature remained low over Burma and the extreme north-west of India. Burma had again received general rain, and the north-east winds on the Madras Coast had given showers to Masulipatam, Nellore, Madras and Tinnevelly.

Temperature.—On the first day of the week the mean temperature was fairly normal, but on the 12th a rise set in and the mean was excessive throughout the rest of the week. The hottest area has been shown steadily during the week over the Central Provinces, Central India, Khandesh and the central parts of the Peninsula, and within this region the excess has been daily more than 5°. As was the case last week, the days have been hotter than usual in all parts of the country, while the nights have been almost equally generally cooler than usual.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India :

PROVINCE.	October 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°		
Burma	+1·1	+1·9	+0·5	+1·2	−0·4	−1·8	−1·2	+0·2
Bengal and Assam . .	+0·2	+0·5	+0·7	+0·8	+0·8	−0·7	+0·5	+0·4
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·2	+0·9	+1·3	+1·9	+1·5	+0·5	+0·7	+1·0
Punjab	+0·4	+2·3	+1·6	+0·8	+0·6	+1·3	+1·6	+1·2
Bombay	+2·3	+1·8	+2·4	+2·1	+2·7	+2·7	+3·0	+2·4
Central Provinces and Berar	+0·1	+0·5	+1·0	+2·3	+3·0	+3·0	+2·4	+1·8
Central India and Gujarat .	+0·2	+0·1	+1·1	+1·4	+2·0	+2·1	+1·8	+1·2
Sind and Rajputana . .	+0·5	+1·2	+1·4	+0·2	−0·4	+0·7	+0·9	+0·6
Madras	+0·2	+0·9	+1·4	+2·6	+1·8	+1·4	+2·6	+1·6
Mean for whole of India	+0·6	+1·1	+1·3	+1·5	+1·3	+1·0		+1·2

The mean temperature of the whole country was excessive on each day of the week, the variation ranging from 0°·6 on the 11th to 1°·5 on the 14th. The provincial variations exhibit an excess for the week in all provinces, but in Burma, Bengal, Assam, Sind and Rajputana the excess was unimportant. The hottest area was Bombay.

The following were the highest temperatures recorded throughout India on each day of the week and their variations from the normal maximum of the day :

October	11th	Jacobabad	101°·5	+ 1°·1
,,	12th	,, ...	102°·5	+ 2°·0
,,	13th	Sirsa	101°·8	+ 3°·7
,,	14th	Cawnpur	101°·4	+ 2°·2
		Allahabad	100°·6	+ 10°·3
,,	15th	Hyderabad Sind	102°·7	+ 3°·6
,,	16th	Montgomery	100°·4	.
,,	17th	Deesa	100°·4	+ 3°·5

Rainfall.—During the week under review the rainfall of India has been extremely light and confined to two districts, *viz.*, Burma and the southern half of the Peninsula. During the first four days of the week the rainfall occurred in these two localities as scattered showers falling mainly during thunderstorms, but on the last three days a change occurred. An advance of monsoon winds apparently took place along the coast of the Malay Peninsula. A portion of this current passed northward over Burma and gave general rain to that province. On Thursday there was a fall of about one inch from Tavoy northward to Toungoo, over the dry region represented by the stations of Minbu and Yamethin there was only a fall of 0·20 inch, but further north at Mandalay and Taunggyi there was moderate rain. On Friday the fall became more general, and rain was reported from all places, except Tavoy and Bhamo, though in the dry regions of Upper and Central Burma the amount received was generally small. On Saturday there was again general rain, and on this day the amounts were larger in the dry areas. Another portion of the monsoon current appears to have traversed the Bay, and curving round struck the Madras Coast as a north-east wind. This portion of the advance was very slight and feeble, but gave rain to Masulipatam, Nellore, Madras and Tinnevelly. In all parts of India, except Burma and the Peninsula, the weather was fine almost throughout and no rain whatever was received, except in the Assam Valley and Bengal (proper), where one or two light local showers were reported. The concluding table gives the rainfall data.

Effective rain was received in eleven of the rainfall divisions, *viz.*, all the Burma divisions, Assam (Brahmaputra), Malabar, Madras (South-Central), Coorg, the East Coast (South) and Madras (South), and a few drops of rain were received in East Bengal, Deltaic Bengal, Central Bengal, North Bengal, Mysore, the Bombay Deccan and the East Coast (Central). Except in these divisions no rain whatever was reported. In Burma the average actual rainfall varied between 1·45 inches in Upper Burma to 3·83 inches in Tenasserim, and in Malabar and Madras (South) the average fall was about 1·30 inches, but these were the largest amounts, and in all other divisions the rainfall was probably unimportant. The third column of the table shows that the average actual rainfall was in excess of the average normal fall all over Burma by amounts varying from 0·69 inch in Central Burma to 1·63 inches in Tenasserim, but that in all other parts of the Indian region, even where rain fell, the amount was less than usual. The greatest deficiency was 2·40 inches in the East Coast (Central), but all over Assam, Bengal (proper) and the greater part of the Peninsula the deficiency exceeded one inch. In Upper India the anticipated fall is very small, in many cases less than 0·10 inch, and the absence of rain is only important on account of the long preceding drought.

The three concluding columns show the state of the seasonal rainfall, and with the present table is closed the monsoon period of 1896. The concluding column shows that the rainfall has been excessive, *i.e.*, more than 20 per cent. in excess only in Lower Burma, Orissa, Madras (South-Central), Coorg, the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces (East), and it must not be forgotten that even in these cases of excess the heavy rainfall which occasioned it occurred early in the season, and that the cessation of the monsoon occurred unusually early. In the following divisions the rainfall of the season has been about normal, *i.e.*, has varied by 20 per cent. or less from the average, *viz.*, Tenasserim, Central Burma, Arakan, Deltaic Bengal, Bengal Hills, Chota Nagpur, Punjab (Hills), the Punjab (North), Malabar, Mysore, the Konkan, Khandesh, the Central Provinces (Central and West), Gujarat, Kathiawar, Sind, Baluchistan, Central India (East), Rajputana (West), the East Coast [North and North (*a*)], the East Coast (Central) and Madras (South). In all the remaining divisions the rainfall has been short by amounts exceeding 20 per cent., and in the case of Oudh (South), of the North-Western Provinces (Central), of the Punjab (South and West) and Madras (Central) by amounts exceeding 40 per cent.

Some of the most marked cases of deficiency in the districts which form the rainfall divisions are as follows:—The Khasia and Jantia Hills received only 116 inches, which was 78 inches less than the normal; Jalpaiguri 72 inches, which was 32 inches short; Rai Bareilly 15 inches, which was 18 inches short; Mainpuri 13 inches, which was 18 inches short; Ferozepore 5 inches, which was 8 inches short; and Muzaffargarh and Dera Ghazi Khan which received no rain throughout the monsoon season.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 17th, 1896.			Rainfall data from May 31st to October 17th, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, May 31st to October 17th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	3·83	2·20	+ 1·63	183·86	154·58	+ 19
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	2·66	1·68	+ 0·98	106·59	81·57	+ 31
	3. Central Burma	1·70	1·01	+ 0·69	46·75	51·89	— 10
	4. Upper Burma	1·45	?	?	27·79	?	?
	5. Arakan	2·12	1·16	+ 0·96	161·74	156·86	+ 3
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·06	1·23	— 1·17	56·10	73·24	— 23
	7. Assam (Surma)	0	1·21	— 1·21	72·97	94·10	— 22
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	0	1·39	— 1·39	80·17	115·24	— 30
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·22	0·85	— 0·63	44·68	57·40	— 22
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·01	1·14	— 1·13	41·16	46·54	— 11
	11. Central Bengal	0·10	1·15	— 1·05	37·31	47·35	— 21
	12. North Bengal	0·05	1·11	— 1·06	57·28	79·21	— 28
	13. Bengal (Hills)	0	0·95	— 0·95	94·25	112·94	— 17
	14. Orissa	0	0·97	— 0·97	60·74	46·41	+ 31
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·48	— 0·48	51·85	45·52	+ 14
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·43	— 0·43	30·72	38·51	— 20
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·42	— 0·42	31·20	44·94	— 31
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East).	0	0·23	— 0·23	22·91	35·84	— 36
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·13	— 0·13	17·67	33·52	— 47
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·16	— 0·16	28·71	36·14	— 21
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·05	— 0·05	17·41	31·42	— 45
	22. North-Western Provinces (West).	0	0·03	— 0·03	17·52	24·08	— 27
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East).	0	0·37	— 0·37	23·62	38·84	— 39
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West).	0	0·04	— 0·04	29·87	38·85	— 23
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills).	0	0·08	— 0·08	31·60	39·51	— 20
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·06	— 0·06	13·69	20·62	— 34
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·09	— 0·09	6·54	13·22	— 51
	28. Do. (Central)	0	0·07	— 0·07	9·89	13·54	— 27
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·07	— 0·07	17·70	23·26	— 24
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·10	— 0·10	50·59	56·35	— 10
	31. Do. (North)	0	0·13	— 0·13	10·19	12·19	— 16
	32. Do. (West)	0	0·02	— 0·02	3·55	5·89	— 40
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar (Coast)	1·39	2·82	— 1·43	100·91	99·91	+ 1
	34. Madras (South-Central)	0·13	1·93	— 1·80	31·89	26·26	+ 21
	35. Coorg	0·54	1·89	— 1·35	140·89	111·43	+ 26
	36. Mysore	0·03	1·24	— 1·21	28·97	26·20	+ 11
	37. Konkan	0	1·13	— 1·13	122·68	114·08	+ 8
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·04	1·09	— 1·05	32·19	26·18	+ 23
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·92	— 0·92	22·11	23·71	— 7
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·76	— 0·76	23·48	33·00	— 29
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·40	— 0·40	37·93	38·52	— 2
	43. Ditto (Central)	0	0·28	— 0·28	51·12	48·15	+ 6
	44. Ditto (East)	0	0·23	— 0·23	69·06	44·99	+ 54
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·12	— 0·12	44·48	42·76	+ 4
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	20·73	19·65	+ 5
	47. Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	5·07	5·10	— 1
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0·01	— 0·01	2·54	2·23	+ 14
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·22	— 0·22	29·25	33·70	— 14
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0	0·12	— 0·12	17·67	25·45	— 31
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	— 0·03	9·45	11·29	— 16
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0	1·85	— 1·85	23·99	29·54	— 12
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	1·38	— 1·38	48·10	50·61	— 5
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·43	— 0·43	15·39	21·31	— 28
	54. Madras (Central)	0	1·48	— 1·48	10·93	19·94	— 45
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·08	2·48	— 2·40	17·85	20·72	— 13
	56. Ditto (South)	0·36	2·08	— 1·72	13·24	19·93	— 34
	57. Madras (South)	1·35	1·76	— 0·41	11·40	10·04	+ 14

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *22nd October, 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 17th October.*—Rainfall *nil* in the Circars, Deccan and Carnatic, except a few scattered showers in Nellore and South Arcot. Moderate falls on the West Coast, in the Southern districts and Trichinopoly, and light showers in the rest of the Central districts. Rain is urgently required everywhere. The water-supply is generally insufficient for irrigation, except in Madura. Agricultural operations have been retarded, except in the Southern districts. The standing crops are withering over large areas in the Deccan and parts of the Circars and Carnatic, and are in fair condition only in the Southern, and West Coast, and parts of the Central districts. Pasture is wanting in many places and is decreasing in others. Supplies of fodder are getting exhausted, but cattle are generally in good condition. Prices have again risen sharply in the Circars and Deccan and also in Nellore, and slightly in the remainder of the Carnatic and in North Arcot and Salem as well as on the West Coast; elsewhere prices are steady or easier. Rice and some dry grains are dearer than warning rates in the Circars and Deccan, whilst in the latter the principal dry-grain is approaching the scarcity rate in Bellary and Kurnool and has exceeded it at some stations. The rise is partly caused by the anticipated demand for export northwards.

Bombay.—*For week ending 21st October.*—Slight rain in parts of Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara; no rain elsewhere. More rain is urgently wanted everywhere for the late sowings. The standing crops have withered or are withering in fourteen districts, and the crops have been damaged by locusts or other causes in Sindh and by insects in Kolaba, Ahmednagar and Sholapur. Preparations for the late crops or sowings are progressing in eleven, and reaping of the early crops in twelve, districts. Cotton-picking continues in Khandesh. Water is deficient in Hyderabad, Sholapur and Belgaum. Fodder is insufficient in nine districts. Agricultural stock are healthy, except in five districts. Prices are rising generally.

Bengal.—*For week ending 19th October.*—There was no rain during the week with the exception of showers at Rungpur, Pubna, Noakhali, Chittagong and Jhenidah in Jessore. Rain is urgently needed all over the province. The winter rice crop has already suffered severely in all but a few districts for want of rain and the spring sowings are in many places retarded from the same cause. In Cuttack the insects which had been infesting the rice crop are disappearing, but they are still doing damage in Balasore. The harvesting of early rice, and the washing of jute are still proceeding in some districts. The price of common rice is unusually high and is said in several districts to be rising owing to heavy exports.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 21st October.*—The weather continues fine. Detailed reports of the autumn crops so far as harvested show that the outturn is generally good in the Meerut division and

better than was expected in the Benares and Rohilkhand divisions, but in the rest of the provinces, a few localities excepted, the early autumn crops have very largely failed, while the prospects of the later autumn crops are very bad. Rain is most urgently wanted for the spring sowings which are greatly retarded. Irrigation in the canal districts is most active and *kachcha* wells are being largely made from advances which are being liberally distributed. Flights of locusts have caused damage in some districts. The numbers on relief have increased; they stood as follows on 17th October: Banda 3,570, Hamirpur 3,927, Jhansi 1,188, Jalaun 1,365, Hardoi 5,917, Allahabad 1,689—total 17,657; of these 767 were dependants particularly relieved on the works and 12,051 were gratuitously relieved in poor houses and under other provisions of the Famine Code. Prices are high and are rising.

Punjab.—*For week ending 21st October.*—No rain. Harvesting of the autumn crops and picking of cotton are progressing in most districts. Threshing has commenced in Jullundur. Ploughings for and sowings of the spring crops have commenced in certain districts. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province. The irrigated crops are reported to be in fair condition in Hissar and Amritsar, but are below average in Rohtak, owing to insufficiency of water. Their condition is average in other districts. The prospects of the crops dependent on rain are very poor throughout the province. The stock of food-grains is insufficient in Hissar, Jullundur, Rawalpindi and in parts of Ferozepore, Amritsar and Shahpur and average in Peshawar. It is holding out so far in Gujranwala, but conditions generally are grave and threatening. The prices now ruling are being felt by the poor in Jullundur, but no general distress is apparent. The *sailaba* flood crops have been destroyed in Hissar for want of water and the irrigated crops in parts of Ferozepore by insects. Sugarcane, maize and millet are said to have been damaged by caterpillars in parts of Lahore, and a flight of locusts also passed over one tahsil, but did no damage. Cattle are reported to be in poor condition in Hissar, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Lahore and Gujranwala for want of fodder. They are dying of starvation in parts of Ferozepore. Fodder is scarce in most districts. It is sufficient in Rohtak, but dear; it is also sufficient in Hissar, Mooltan and Peshawar. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gujrat on Saturday, the 10th October, inclusive of non-working children, was 4,732. Three hundred men were employed on test works in Karnal. It is also reported that relief works will soon be commenced in Hissar. Prices are ruling high throughout the province and are still rising in Delhi, Rohtak and Gujranwala. Wheat is selling from 8 to 11¼ seers, *bajra* (Bulrush millet) 8 to 12 seers, gram 9 to 11 seers, maize 11½ to 14 seers, rice 7¾ to 9 seers, and *jowar* (Great millet) 11 to 12½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 21st October.*—No rain. The weather is clear with slight cloud at places on the 20th. The days are unusually hot, but the nights are cool. The autumn crops continue to wither and the damage increases daily. Lower outturns are now estimated in Mandla and Sambalpur, but in the rich black soil area of Jubbulpore a yield of 8 to 10 annas is anticipated, which exceeds previous expectations. Cotton is suffering in Chhindwara, but picking has commenced in one tahsil of Wardha. Sowings of the spring crops are in progress in most districts, but within restricted areas where moisture suffices. In Chanda, Seoni and Balaghat these operations have come practically to a standstill owing to the hardness of the soil. Germination

is reported deficient in Saugor and the young seedlings are endangered in Betul. Scarcity of fodder is apprehended in Hoshangabad and Wardha. Prices are very high and have risen in Hoshangabad and Nimar. Gram has reached 9½ seers in Saugor. In Chanda rice is selling at 7½ seers to the rupee and in Bilaspur, another rice growing tract, at 9 seers which is double the average of the past three years. Test relief works have been started in Raipur, Bilaspur and Jubbulpore, and similar measures will probably be required before long in other districts to the north of the provinces.

Burma.—*For week ending 17th October.*—In Lower Burma rain has fallen in all districts. Replanting of low-lands in Amherst is nearly completed. Reaping of early paddy has commenced in Tavoy. Prospects are good, but more rain is wanted in parts of Prome. In Upper Burma reaping of early paddy, transplanting of wet-weather paddy, and ploughing for and sowing of the dry-weather crops continue. Island cultivation has commenced. Rain fell in all districts and has benefited the standing crops, especially in the dry zone. The crops are withering in the Singu township of Mandalay, in parts of Katha and in Upper Chindwin and are backward in the riverain tract, the Ruby Mines and in parts of Pakkoku. In Meiktila the number on relief works was 425 and on gratuitous relief 43. In Yamethin the total number on relief works was 1,086. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Myaungmya and nearly 20 per cent. in Mandalay; elsewhere prices are stationary.

Assam.—*For week ending 20th October.*—The weather is hot. More rain is wanted in Cachar, Sylhet, Kamrup and Nowgong where the prospects of the crops are unsatisfactory. Transplanting of late rice is finished. Ploughing for the mustard crop continues. The condition of cattle is fair. Fodder and water are sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 21st October.*—MYSORE.—Slight rain in parts of Kadur and Shimoga. The standing crops are generally good, except in parts where rain is needed. Prospects are fair. Prices have risen in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Chitaldrug districts.

COORG.—Rainfall moderate. The rice crop is in good condition. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and picking of cardamoms continue. The price of food-grains is normal. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 21st October.*—BERAR.—The weather is warm. No rain during the week. The standing crops are in fair condition on black soil, but the crops on high land and rocky soil are withering for want of rain. Preparation of the land for the ensuing winter crop is in progress. Sowings of wheat, linseed and gram continue. Fodder and water are generally insufficient. High prices for food-grains prevail, and relief works appear necessary in Akola and Amraoti.

HYDERABAD.—No rain. The autumn and irrigated crops are withering. Prospects of the spring crops depend entirely upon the north-east monsoon. The water-supply is decreasing. Fodder is scarce. Prices are rising.

Central India.—*For week ending 21st October.*—No rain fell during the week. Rain is badly wanted everywhere. The spring sowings have commenced

in Malwa and continue in Bhopawar, but they are retarded in Bundelkhand. The autumn crops have been damaged for want of rain in all Agencies. The condition of agricultural stock is fairly good. Prices are above normal and are rising throughout Central India. The numbers employed on relief works in Bundelkhand were 906 and on gratuitous relief 1,196. The figures for Gwalior and Baghelkhand have not been reported.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 21st October.*—No rain. Agricultural operations are unsatisfactory in Dholpur and Jaisalmere. The unirrigated crops are good in Pertabgurh and Jhallawar, fair in Shahpura, Serohi, Meywar and Kotah, but have withered elsewhere or have been damaged for want of rain which is badly wanted for the standing crops and for the spring crops. The harvest is good in Shahpura and average in Ajmere-Merwara, fair in Serohi and part of Marwar, unfavourable in Jeypore, poor or not good elsewhere. Sesamum, *moong* (*Phaseolus mungo*) and *kolath* in Serohi, rice and small grain in Kherwara and *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Jhallawar have been damaged. Considerable damage has been done by locusts in the eastern pergana of Jaisalmere. Locusts also appeared in Bhurtpore city and some tehsils. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are failing in Dholpur, Bhurtpore and Jaisalmere; scarce in Tonk, Ulwar and parts of Meywar and Jeypore. Prices of grain are ruling high generally, but are falling in Serohi. Test relief works have been ordered to be opened in six tehsils of Bhurtpore and have been opened in parts of Bikanir. The numbers on relief works were:—Dholpur 1,500; Jaisalmere 87. The figures for Sironj, Tonk State, have not been reported. During the week 1,024 persons with 1,320 head of cattle left Jaisalmere for Marwar, Sindh and Bikanir.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 20th October.*—The weather is cloudy. Threshing of the rice and maize crops is going on. Sowings of the spring crops are still in progress in a few places. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 14th October.*—No rain. The autumn crops are suffering. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is scanty. Prices are rising.

For week ending 21st October.—Report not received.

Nepal.—*For week ending 17th October.*—The weather is fine and pleasant. Harvesting of low-land rice has commenced.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 12TH OCTOBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 10TH OCTOBER 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1895.	Week ending 12th October 1895.			Week ending 10th October 1896.			Earnings from 1st July to 12th October 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 10th October 1896.	Increase	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total	Earnings. Per mile open per week				
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles*	*Rs.*	*Rs*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	566	1,734	10,48,900	605	1,733	11,46,000	661	1,29,72,219	1,29,06,000	...	66,219
Bengal-Nagpur	107	862	92,103	107	862	1,01,000	117	11,46,820	11,34,000	.	12,820
Indian Midland (*a*)	116	752	1,08,435	144	752	1,20,000	160	10,95,710	12,87,000	1,91,290	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	190	21	5,117	244	21	1,700	81	47,345	30,000	..	17,345
Bezwada Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)					9	900	100	..	24,200	24,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	214	1,789	3,87,643	217	1,815	3,39,000	187	49,53,340	43,44,000	...	6,09,340
Pálanpur-Deesa	34	17	748	44	17	800	47	7,511	8,800	1,289	...
South Indian	160	1,042	1,71,880	165	1,042	1,58,000	152	25,54,777	23,97,000	..	1,57,777
Máyavaram Mutupet	89	54	4,105	76	54	5,200	90	68,979	69,100	121	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	107	1,165	1,38,412	119	1,105	1,40,000	120	15,91,605	16,58,000	66,395	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	122	756	84,725	112	750	94,000	124	11,87,934	12,65,000	77,066	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	200	12,605	63	200	12,300	61	1,56,600	1,49,000	..	7,600
Assam-Bengal	64	128	7,791	61	159	13,000	82	97,742	1,44,000	46,258	..
TOTAL	230	8,520	20,62,504	242	8,585	21,31,900	248	2,58,80,55[illegible]	2,54,16,100		4,64,482
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	38	2,548	6,35,253	249	2,618	4,68,000	179	88,17,392	70,07,000	...	18,10,392
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	1,50,304	189	797	1,60,000	208	2,54,844	18,80,000	..	3,74,844
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	388	813	3,70,513	456	814	4,04,000	496	41,55,784	46,40,000	4,84,216	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	159	125	22,534	180	125	28,500	228	2,81,231	2,96,000	14,769	...
East Coast (state)	53	427	26,899	63	500	33,900	68	4,65,365	6,45,000	1,79,635	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	128	746	1,25,549	168	886	1,03,000	116	15,60,641	15,15,000	.	45,641
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	65	25	1,986	79	25	3,000	120	29,559	34,800	5,241	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	482	60	8	500	63	8,084	9,000	916	...
TOTAL	224	5,489	13,33,520	243	5,773	12,06,900	209	1,75,70,800	1,60,24,700	..	15,46,100
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	365	1,490	4,75,460	319	1,490	4,79,000	321	55,92,566	64,35,000	8,42,434	..
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	562	461	2,47,912	538	461	2,39,000	518	31,81,838	30,20,000	..	1,61,838
Madras	252	840	2,21,425	264	840	1,92,000	229	31,59,226	29,26,000	..	2,33,226
TOTAL	364	2,791	9,44,797	339	2,791	9,10,000	326	1,19,33,630	1,23,81,000	4,47,370	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	16,800	43,40,821	258	17,149	42,48,800	248	5,53,85,012	5,38,21,800	..	15,63,212
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	161	31,685	197	161	25,300	157	3,65,008	3,20,000	..	45,008
Tarkessur	229	22	5,441	247	22	5,700	259	72,719	73,800	1,081	..
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	66	9,479	141	66	7,300	111	97,864	1,11,000	13,136	
Bengal-Dooars	160	30	4,022	128	36	5,300	147	80,058	85,100	5,442	...
Dibru Sadiya	143	78	9,686	124	78	13,700	176	1,66,678	1,70,000	3,322	
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	273	51	12,805	251	51	13,000	255	1,98,162	1,99,000	838	...
TOTAL	169	414	73,721	178	414	70,300	170	9,81,089	9,59,900	..	21,189
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	23	73	3,662	50	74	1,400	19	20,597	24,300	3,703	..
Bhopal-Ujjain	2		...		114	9,700	85		1,40,000	1,40,000	...
Nagda-Ujjain	..		.		34	1,100	35		(*h*) 18,700	18,700	.
The Nizam's guaranteed state	169	333	47,108	141	333	65,600	197	7,06,322	8,07,000	1,00,678	
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	1,130	88	13	800	62	17,458	15,700		1,758
Rájpura-Bhatinda	183	108	14,708	136	108	10,900	101	2,86,525	2,46,000	...	40,525
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	3,451	345	10	3,300	330	51,333	48,900	...	2,433
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	100	362	36,207	100	362	38,300	106	5,10,766	4,66,000	...	44,766
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	56	93	5,650	61	93	5,600	60	67,223	73,000	5,777	...
Kolhápur	74	29	2,136	74	29	2,100	72	29,297	29,000	...	297
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,680	51	72	3,000	42	43,848	40,600	..	3,248
Cooch Behar	43	22	971	44	22	1,300	59	9,753	15,100	5,347	...
TOTAL	114	1,115	1,18,768	107	1,264	1,43,300	113	17,43,122	19,21,300	1,81,178	..
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	30,191	90	334	27,700	83	3,12,356	3,37,000	24,644	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	71	46	3,660	80	46	3,400	74	42,650	43,300	650	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	49	364	18,021	51	364	20,000	55	2,32,845	2,49,000	16,155	...
Oodeypore Chitor (*j*)	42	60	2,840	47	60	2,600	43	(*k*) 24,084	40,200	16,116	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	66	94	7,211	77	94	6,700	71	84,096	84,000	...	96
TOTAL	65	898	62,523	70	898	60,400	67	6,96,031	7,53,500	57,469	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	19,227	45,95,833	239	19,725	45,22,800	229	5,88,05,254	5,74,59,500		13,45,754

(*a*) [illegible]

(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railway.

(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.

(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.

(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.

(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.

(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.

(*h*) Total earnings from 15th July to 10th October 1896.

(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.

(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.

(*k*) Total earnings from 1st August to 12th October 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 22nd October, 1896.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVI OF 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 12th October 1895.			Week ending 10th October 1896.			Earnings from 1st April to 12th October 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 10th October 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	600	1,734	10,48,900	605	1,733	11,46,000	661	2,71,95,194	2,57,78,000	...	14,17,194
Bengal-Nágpur	140	862	92,103	107	862	1,01,000	117	31,36,792	27,02,000	...	4,34,792
Indian Midland (*a*)	126	752	1,08,435	144	752	1,20,000	160	23,42,894	26,22,000	2,79,106	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	5,117	244	21	1,700	81	96,199	67,000	...	29,199
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	158	...	...	...	9	900	100	...	41,000	41,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,789	3,87,043	217	1,815	3,39,000	187	1,23,62,113	1,00,58,000	...	23,04,113
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	748	44	17	800	47	19,399	20,500	1,101	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,71,850	165	1,042	1,58,000	152	49,38,635	48,31,000	...	1,07,635
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,105	76	54	5,200	96	1,38,859	1,30,000	141	
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,38,452	119	1,165	1,40,000	120	35,85,998	36,94,000	1,08,002	
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	750	84,725	113	750	94,000	124	28,35,987	28,77,000	41,013	
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	200	12,605	63	200	12,300	61	3,85,171	3,83,000	...	2,171
Assam-Bengal	76	128	7,701	61	159	13,000	82	(*e*)97,742	2,89,000	1,91,258	
TOTAL	256	8,520	20,62,504	242	8,585	21,31,900	248	5,71,34,983	5,35,01,500	...	36,33,483
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	255	2,548	6,35,253	249	2,618	4,68,000	179	1,94,27,005	1,46,20,000	...	48,07,005
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,50,304	189	797	1,66,000	208	51,50,488	42,23,000	...	9,27,488
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 0" gauges)	337	813	3,70,513	456	814	4,04,000	496	69,55,863	75,47,000	5,91,137	
Bengal Central (*g*)	144	125	22,534	180	125	28,500	228	4,89,400	5,04,000	14,594	
East Coast (state)	94	427	26,899	63	500	33,900	68	10,26,153	12,98,000	2,71,847	
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	746	1,25,549	168	886	1,03,000	116	32,86,219	33,86,000	99,781	
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	58	25	1,986	79	25	3,000	120	50,897	57,000	4,103	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	482	60	8	500	63	10,473	13,500	3,027	
TOTAL	236	5,489	13,33,570	243	5,773	12,00,900	209	3,63,96,504	3,16,46,500	...	47,50,004
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	4,75,460	319	1,490	4,79,000	321	1,49,94,169	1,62,36,000	12,41,831	
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	2,47,912	538	461	2,39,000	518	94,53,719	79,67,000	...	14,86,719
Madras	253	840	2,21,425	264	840	1,92,000	229	60,61,224	57,52,000	...	3,09,224
TOTAL	437	2,791	9,44,797	339	2,791	9,10,000	326	3,05,09,112	2,99,55,000	...	5,54,112
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,800	43,40,821	258	17,149	42,48,800	248	12,40,40,599	11,51,03,000	...	83,37,599
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	169	161	31,068	197	161	25,300	157	7,70,330	6,50,000	...	1,20,330
Tarkessur	265	22	5,441	247	22	5,700	259	1,62,019	1,63,000	981	
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	117	66	9,479	144	66	7,300	111	2,30,152	2,56,000	25,848	
Bengal-Dooars	139	36	4,022	128	36	5,300	147	1,36,897	1,43,000	6,103	
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	9,086	124	78	13,700	176	3,09,398	3,29,000	19,602	
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	12,805	251	51	13,000	255	4,16,754	4,43,000	26,246	
TOTAL	173	414	73,721	178	414	70,300	170	20,25,550	19,84,000	...	41,550
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	3,062	50	74	1,400	19	(*i*)25,806	48,400	22,594	
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	...	..	..	114	9,700	85	...	2,52,000	2,52,000	
Nágdá-Ujjain	...	...	...	..	34	1,300	38	.	(*j*)18,700	18,700	
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	47,108	141	333	65,600	197	15,35,488	16,33,000	97,512	
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	1,139	88	13	800	62	41,955	72,200	30,245	
Rájpura-Bhatinda	195	108	14,728	136	108	10,900	101	5,84,830	5,81,000	...	3,830
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,451	345	10	3,300	330	88,771	83,400	.	5,371
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*k*)	98	362	36,207	100	362	38,300	106	9,60,666	8,23,000	...	1,37,666
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	68	93	5,680	61	93	5,600	60	1,72,056	2,46,000	73,944	...
Kolhápur	82	29	2,130	74	29	2,100	72	65,065	62,000	...	3,065
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	3,686	51	72	3,000	42	1,35,467	1,23,000	...	12,467
Cooch Behar	48	22	971	44	22	1,300	59	20,788	33,600	12,812	
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,18,768	107	1,264	1,43,300	113	36,30,892	39,76,300	3,45,408	
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	30,191	90	334	27,700	83	10,29,581	9,43,000	...	86,581
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,660	80	46	3,400	74	95,969	95,000	...	969
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	18,621	51	364	20,000	55	5,28,514	5,82,000	53,486	
Oodeypore-Chitor (*l*)	42	60	2,840	47	60	2,600	43	(*m*)24,084	72,500	48,416	
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	7,211	77	94	6,700	71	2,00,786	2,07,000	214	
TOTAL	85	898	62,523	70	898	60,400	67	18,84,934	18,99,500	14,566	
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,227	45,95,833	239	19,725	45,22,800	229	13,15,81,975	12,29,62,800	...	86,19,175

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágda railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total earnings from 1st July to 12th October 1895.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khamgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 12th October 1895.
(*j*) Total earnings from 15th July to 10th October 1896.
(*k*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*m*) Total earnings from 1st August to 12th October 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 22nd October, 1896.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Postage	2	8	0
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Postage	3	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 15th October 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 2946 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 10th October 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 346 of 1896.—Messrs. Redlhammer, Brothers, manufacturers, of Gablonz, Bohemia, for improvements in bracelets, necklaces, and the like.

No. 347 of 1896.—Shaikh Karim Bakhsh contractor, son of Shaikh Husain Bakhsh, residing at Turkman gate, Delhi, for improvements in sugar-cane mills.

No. 348 of 1896.—Andrew Pillatt, of the firm of A. Pillatt and Company, furnace engineers, of Queen's road works, Queen's road, in the town and county of the town of Nottingham, for improvements in furnaces, and in rocking grate-bars for the same.

No. 349 of 1896.—Charles Tellier, civil engineer, of 74, Rue d' Auteuil, Paris, for improvements in the manufacture of ice, and in the production of cold, and in apparatus therefor

No 350 of 1896.—Romeo Grilli, cycle manufacturer, of 15 Sumskaia, Charkov, Russia, for improvements in or relating to bicycles.

No. 351 of 1896—Walter Augustus Gaskins, gentleman, of Cheltenham, in the county of Gloucester, for improved chair wedges for railways and tramways.

No. 352 of 1896.—John Melrose Arnot, F.C.S., of Bally, Uttarpara, Calcutta, for improvements in or connected with the closing of boxes, jars, canisters, and the like.

No. 2947 P.—A SPECIFICATION of the undermentioned invention has been filed under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 83 of 1896.—Edmund Harry Cocksedge, engineer, Eagle foundry, Ipswich, England, for an improved noiseless punkah wheel, to be called the "Eclipse punkah wheel." (Specification filed 2nd October 1896.)

No. 2948 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 49 of 1890.—James Raper Thame, engineer, late of 3, Winders road, Battersea, in the county of Surrey, now of Two Waters mill, Boxmoor, in the county of Herts, for improvements in barrels, boxes, cases or receptacles or like articles manufactured from paper or like pulp, and in the means or apparatus employed in their manufacture. (From 30th October 1896 to 29th October 1897.)

No. 144 of 1891.—James Edward Platt, engineer, of Hartford Works, Oldham, in the county of Lancaster, and Joseph Wardle, machinist, of the same place, for improvements in machinery or apparatus for fixing or securing fasteners by means of which the card clothing is secured to the flats of carding engines for carding cotton and other fibrous materials. (From 7th October 1896 to 6th October 1897.)

No. 11 of 1892.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer and patent agent, of No. 5, old Post Office street, Calcutta, for a vessel for holding or storing fluids under air pressure, which can be applied to various useful purposes. (From 2nd August 1896 to 1st August 1897.)

No. 82 of 1892.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco Works, Belfast, for improvements in the means or apparatus for transmitting rotary motion from one shaft to another revolving at right angles thereto. (From 11th October 1896 to 10th October 1897.)

No. 2949 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 175 of 1891.—James Townsley Pearson's invention for improved means of and apparatus for humidifying fibrous substances. (Specification filed 4th July 1892.)

No. 235 of 1891.—Tom Sayers' invention for improvements in railway joint chairs. (Specification filed 7th July 1892.)

No. 245 of 1891.—Albany Washington Carr's invention for improvements in tobacco pipes. (Specification filed 4th July 1892.)

No. 247 of 1891.—John Edward Vaughan Foss's invention for a new or improved medicinal preparation for the cure of sea-sickness. (Specification filed 4th July 1892.)

No. 302 of 1891.—Robert Melville Scott's invention for improvements in methods of and apparatus for removing harbour and river bars and shoals and subaqueous sand-banks and other deposits of a like nature, and preventing the formation of the same, etc. (Specification filed 7th July 1892.)

No. 310 of 1891.—Charles F. Miller's invention for improvements in refrigerators. (Specification filed 8th July 1892.)

No. 328 of 1891.—Lewis William Shedden and William Geary Yeatman's invention for improvements connected with actuating punkahs. (Specification filed 7th July 1892.)

No. 27 of 1892.—Francis Teague's invention for improvements in electricity meters. (Specification filed 8th July 1892.)

No. 37 of 1892.—James Mackintire's invention for improvements in the manufacture of steel and iron. (Specification filed 9th July 1892.)

No. 38 of 1892.—James Howarth Parkinson's invention for improvements in extracting and utilising heat for motive power. (Specification filed 7th July 1892.)

No. 77 of 1892.—John Daper's invention for improvements in the method of and means for removing and preventing scales or incrustations in steam boilers, etc. (Specification filed 5th July 1892.)

No. 78 of 1892.—John Daper's invention for improvements in the mode of preventing scales or incrustations in steam boilers. (Specification filed 4th July 1892.)

No. 83 of 1892.—Johannes Leeman-Abderhalden's invention for improved punkah apparatus or machine. (Specification filed 7th July 1892.)

No. 101 of 1892.—John Tyack Sandell's invention for an improvement in the manufacture of sensitive plates and films or other media for photographic purposes. (Specification filed 4th July 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 46 of 1891.—Henry Bohls' invention for improvements in cigarette machines. (Specification filed 7th July 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(b) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th October, 1896.

No. 44.—No. 502 first class Hospital Assistant Shaikh Muhammad Sadik, attached to No. 7 Survey Party (Lower Burma), is granted privilege leave for one month from 20th September, 1896, under Article 277 of Civil Service Regulations.

No. 45.—The services of first class Military Assistant Surgeon W. Marchant, Civil Surgeon, Shahpur, Punjab, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th October, 1896.

No. 164.—Colonel M. W. Rogers, R.E, Superintendent, 1st grade, is granted twelve days' privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd October, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 6th October, 1896.

No. 4153-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1524 G., dated the 18th September, 1896, Surgeon-Captain W. H. B. Robinson, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), assumed medical charge of the Ulwar Agency from Surgeon-Major W. H. Neilson, M.B., on the afternoon of the 3rd idem.

The 8th October, 1896.

No. 4189-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant No. 676 Bhagwan Singh, attached to the Imperial Service Lancers, Ulwar, returned on the forenoon of the 23rd September 1896, from the leave granted him in this office Notification No. 3933-G., dated 21st September, 1896.

The unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

The 9th October, 1896.

No. 4203-G.—Captain A. B. Mayne, Indian Staff Corps, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 15th September, 1896, of the privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No. 3805-G., dated the 12th idem.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 10th October, 1896.

No. 3669.—Under the provisions of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, I of 1894, as applied to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, it is hereby declared that the land described in the annexed schedule is required for a public purpose, that is, for the erection of a latrine for the Police Station in Shoolay :—

Division and district.	Where situated.	Approximate area.	Owner's name.
Shoolay Division, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	Next to the liquor shop behind the Police Station on Brigade Road.	20 feet by 10 feet or 200 square feet.	Mr. D'Silva, Bangalore.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Resident.

COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Ajmere and Merwara Districts, and registered under Act XXV of 1867, during the third quarter ending 30th September, 1896.

Serial No	Date of registration.	Title of book and contents of the title page, etc.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the author, translator, or editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject of the book.	Place of printing and place of publication	Name or firm of the printer, and name or firm of the publisher.	Date of issue from the press or of publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	First, second, or other number of edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether book is printed or lithographed.	Price at which the book is sold to the public.	Name and residence of the proprietor of the copyright or of any portion of such right.	REMARKS.
19	25th August, 1895.	Report of the General Committee, Walter Kirt Rajputana Hitkarani Sabha for the year 1895.	Hindi.	Compiled by Raghubar Dayal, Secretary to the Committee.	Social.	Rajasthan Press, Ajmere.	Mr. Samarth dan.	31st July, 1896.	20 pages.	Foolscap size.	First edition.	250 copies.	Printed.	*Nil.*	*Nil.*	
19	1st August, 1896.	Aeina Marfat, Part II.	Urdu poem.	Harnam Singh, Proprietor, Rasti Pasand Press, Ajmere.	Life of the Author.	Rasti Pasand Press.	Harnam Singh, Proprietor.	1st August, 1896.	Pages 362.	6¾"×4¼".	First edition.	500 copies.	Lithographed.	R1.	Harnam Singh, Proprietor, Rasti Pasand Press.	Registration fees R2 credited into Treasury on 1st August, 1896.
17	28th July, 1896.	Hindi 1st book.	Hindi.	Mirza Kesar Bux, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Allahabad.	Short lessons for Hindi beginners.	Vedic Press, Ajmere	Jeydayal, Officiating Manager, Vedic Press	15th July, 1896.	60 pages.	6¼"×3¾".	First.	2,000 copies.	Printed.	One anna six pies.	*Nil.*	

for *Assistant Commissioner, Ajmere.*

AJMERE;
The 13th October, 1896.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 5th October, 1896.

No. 6967.—Consequent on the reversion of Kazi Mozaffar Khan, Tahsildar of the 2nd grade, and substantive *pro tempore* Extra Assistant Commissioner, to Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, the following reversions take place in the graded list of Tahsildars of the Agency, with effect from the 1st September, 1896:—

(1) Lala Hari Ram, substantive *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 2nd grade, to be Officiating Tahsildar of the 2nd grade.

(2) Lala Khillu Ram, substantive *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 3rd grade, to be Officiating Tahsildar of the 3rd grade.

(3) Munshi Muhammad Rafik Khan, substantive *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 5th grade, to be Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade.

No. 6970.—Consequent on the retirement of Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, and with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October, 1896, the following promotions are made in the lists of Extra Assistant Commissioners and Native Assistants:—

(*a*) Sheikh Abdul Rahman, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Khojak Pass, and Extra Assistant Commissioner, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed in that grade.

(*b*) Moulvi Abdul Rahim, substantive *pro tempore* Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed Native Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at the Khojak Pass, but will continue as Extra Assistant Commissioner substantive *pro tempore* and Extra Assistant Commissioner at Pishin.

ADDENDA.

The 9th October, 1896.

No. 7129.—In this office Notification No. 6249, dated the 7th September, 1896, after the words "Mir Shams Shah" insert the words "is appointed to be an" and the word "and" before "is".

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,
First Assistant.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 10th October, 1896.

No. 13.—Mr. V. E. deBroe, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for one year, with effect from 1st November, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Lieut.-Col.*,
R. E., & Col.,
Officiating Manager, North Western Railway.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th October, 1896.

No. 81.—Mr. E. J. Alexander, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is granted furlough for six months, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from such date as he avails himself of the leave.

The 9th October, 1896.

No. 82.—Mr. C. S. Rennick, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, has been granted by the Secretary of State for India one week's furlough in extension of the 7 months' furlough granted him by the Manager, North Western Railway, in Notification No. 8, dated 7th April 1896.

No. 83.—The six months' special leave on urgent private affairs granted to Mr. R. R. Gales, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, in Director General of Railways' Notification No. 36, dated the 26th May 1896, has been commuted by the Secretary of State for India to 15 months' furlough.

The 12th October, 1896.

No. 84.—Mr. R. C. Beeston, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, two months' furlough in extension of that sanctioned in Notification No. 9 of 1895 by the Manager, North Western Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

List of graves in the Campbellpur Cemetery proposed to be levelled with the ground:—

1. Corporal James Smith.
2. George Harrogate.
3. Mary Ann Sullivan.

C. J. HALLIFAX,
Jr. Secy. to the Govt. of the Punjab.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 13th October, 1896.

Ashguar, S. A. A
Beed & Co., D. E.
Bell & Co.
Bercovitch, Madami, R.
Chalon, C. E. F.
Cook & Co., J. G.
Cox, J. W.
Glassgow & Co.
Gray, S Oscar.
Gunther, Charles.
Herbert & Sons.
Himalayan Art Studio.
Kloess & Co., C. T.
Lambert and Butler.
Lenz & Co., M (Photographers).
Malcolm, Lyon & Co
Morton & Co.
Peters, C.
Seymour, A C.
Shepphard & Co.
Smith, G., & Co.
Stewart & Co., Chemists.
Trade in Works of Art.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allison, H. P.
Ambler, F. R.
Anderson, A. G.
Armitage, W. S., Lt.
Barnett, Rev. T. H.
Bell, F. M.
Beresford, C.
Blair, Mrs
Blair, the Hon. Mr. Justice.
Blanche, A.
Bowker, R. R. S
Bradshaw, Mrs. A.
Bride, Mrs. C.
Butler, Miss M.
Conway, F.
Corchand, A. E.
Cottah & Co., J. M
Crawshaw, Mrs.
Dickins, T. W.
DeLorme, Miss Flo.
Del Hoste Col
D'Padna L. J.
Duflot, D. Paul.
Edwards, J. I.
Engl, Jean.
Ferroll, J. B.
Flewery, Miss W.
Fuller, Mrs.
Foster, Capt. E
Galand, Jules
Galestine, Mrs L.
Gilbert, H.
Gordon, S. C.
Grunberg, Srul.
Hamilton, G.
Hansen, H.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Houghton, R
Howard, M.
Hughes, H.
Ibrahim, M.
Ido, Miss Marie.
Johnson, T. S., Capt.
Kelly, J.
Kennedy, Mrs. A. H.
Keogh, A. D.
Kerr, J.
Labolovect, Julia.
Lane, Mrs.
Lawrence, W. A.
Lyons, B.
Lyons, Harry.
Mayr, Mrs. Jones.
McKenzie, F
Messrs T Lincoln (Booksellers.)
Miller, J.
Murgatroyd, G. P.C.
Natchal, Mrs. L.
Netherton, R.
Nicholls, Mrs. J.
O Brien, G. W.
Outtin, Harry.
Palomino-de Castro.
Pryce, A. E.
Raliform, Mr.
Randall, A.
Ray, Mrs. L.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Robson, B.
Rodgerson, H.
Rowley, J. D
Sandys, W. B. R., Royal Horse Artillery.
Saville, A. J.
Scribante, S. E
Smedley, Ronald.
Spragg, A.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiller, H.
Stokes, Miss.
Stowell, Mr.
Sykes, Mrs.
Thompson, H. R.
Thornton, Ellie.
Tormidorf, Mrs. K.
Turner, G C.
Vangulin, A. H. E.
Varnei, G.
Venn, E. G.
Watson, Mrs. E.
Wilson, R. H.
Winstarley, Miss W.
Winter, A L.
Wise, A. G. H.
Woodburn, A.
Woods, W. C.
Woodward, G.

Registered Letters.

Fristenich, Mr
Kintz, Cruner Anetta.
MacWilliam, H. M.
Ord, E.
Wairs, R

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, C. M, Mrs.
Angel, Ida.
Alderson, Mrs.
Allabksh.
Alladeen, B.
Andrews.
Akins.
Brockman, E., Mrs.
Beresford, Sam Gumer
Becham, J. C.
Cook, Charles.
Cooper, Charles, Mrs.
Dyce, G. H. C., Col., C.B.
Decroix, Henry.
Dunell, C.
Edulji Jamsetji.
Godrell, Collin, Capt.
Gopal Baboo.
Hill, W. H., Capt.
Ingli.
Jackson, Mrs.
King, I. G.
Limjibhoy Rustomji Bilimoria.
Mulrovey, E., Mrs.
Master, Robert.
Mitchell, G.
McArthur, Donald.
Mysterieux, Michell.
Mitchell, B.
Mitchell, J.
Nicolas, Pierrotte.
Niceforo, Calandricini.
Nawab Mohsimul Mul Mohsinder.
Narayan Singh, Havildar.
O'Connor, T.
Pigot, J. L
Pritchard, G. M., Col.
Pettingell, Mrs
Ropar, Mrs.
Rajah Ally.
Rogers, Colonel, R.E
Stove, G., Mrs.
Sokerman, A.
Tuppack, M. M.
Virji Narayanji.
Whietlaw & Co.
Ward, J. W.
Woodsell, W. A.
Walker, Ernest

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 5th October, 1896.

Biscoe, C. L.
Hawkes, T. H.
Sterndale, R. C, Mrs.
Strachan, W.

The 17th October, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1896. 21st Oct.	* Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	20th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	17th ,,	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Ditto ditto . . .	24th ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	31st ,,	Per French Str. *Erdan.*
Colombo	19th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Malta.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	20th ,,	Per Steamer *Chelydra.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	23rd ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	20th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	17th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . . .	24th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	18th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (do.)	25th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	21st ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	25th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehan.*
South African Ports . . .	26th ,,	Natal Line Str.
Mauritius, Bourbon, and Colombo	18th ,,	Per Steamer *Buldana.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The latest hour of posting at the General Post Office for (*a*) Benares, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Bara Banki, Baraich, Lucknow, and other places served through the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between Moghalserai and Lucknow, and (*b*) for Durbhungha, Mozaffurpur, Matihari, and other places served through the Tirhut Section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway will stand as at present, *i.e.*, 7 P.M., without a late fee, 7 to 7-30 P.M. with a late fee of half anna, and 7-30 to 8-15 P.M. with a late fee of one anna.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

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JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

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॥ আধ	" "	৯৲	"	৯৷৹
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Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nag-pur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI, 0a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No 031552, for R5,000, No 031059, for R1,000, and No 040872, for R1,000, all of the 3½ per cent loan of 1865 (formerly Nos 260289, 280260, and 280621, respectively, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865), last endorsed to our client Sreemutty Tincorry Debi, of No 59, Beadon Street, Calcutta, the proprietrix, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietrix.

FOX AND MANDAL,
Attorneys-at-Law and Attorneys for Sreemutty Tincorry Debi abovenamed.

12, OLD POST OFFICE STREET,
Calcutta, 17th September, 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 42.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1896. *(The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CADJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 13	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	15 —	15 —
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	8 13	11 13	9 9	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344 2	344 2	17 14⅛	17 14⅛
Moulmein and Amherst	5 9⅜	5 9⅜	...	...	5 6⅜	8 6½	9 9⅜	9 6¾	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5⅓	9 5⅓	...	...	5 11⅝	5 11⅝	140 —	140 —	14 —	14 —
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	143 —	143 —	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	12 —	13 —	...	...	13 —	13 8	14 8	15 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	133 —	133 —	18 —	18 —
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 9	10 4	9 12	12 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 —	100 —	11 2	11 2
Bassein	...	...	...	...	7 3	8 8	7 5	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	17 11	17 8
Pegu (inland)—																										
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	9 15	10 9	10 9	11 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	440 —	440 —	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	6 8	10 —	6 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	15 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 2½	7 9	8 4	8 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	13 3	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	†	...	...	...	8 1	9 1	9 14	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5	...	...	7 13	10 —	9 3	10 3	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 0	28 3	...	8 8	8 8	245 —	245 —	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	9 13	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	17 1	17 1	9 8	9 8	87 —	87 —	16 —	16 —
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 10	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	220 —	220 —	9 10	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 2	8 —	8 0	9 2	37 —	37 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	17 2	...	...	7 —	6 —	113 —	113 —	11 15	11 15
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	6 4	8 15	7 2	10 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 3	12 13	7 2	7 2	218 15	213 15	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	9 6	11 1	10 5	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 —	16 —
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 4	9 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	340 —	340 —	24 —	24 —
Akyab	...	...	...	...	7 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	150 —	150 —	13 —	13 —
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	7 4	8 10	8 6	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —
Cachar	7 9½	7 14	...	...	5 13	7 —	8 6½	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 7	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	9 6	9 6
Hill tracts—																										
Khási and Jaintia Hills	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 15	4 1	5 10	6 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	60 —	70 —	7 —	7 —
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	5 —	5 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	120 —	140 —	8 —	6 8
Manipur	...	...	...	...	3 12	4 —	4 6	4 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	100 —	100 —	3 —	3 —
Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	16 —	16 —	...	...	6 4	6 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	200 —	200 —	10 —	10 —
Kámrúp	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 12	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	11 —	...	...	8 12	9 8	40 —	40 —	10 —	10 —
Darrang	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	4 —	5 11	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 14	10 —	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	9 4	8 14
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	7 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	140 —	140 —	8 —	8 —

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —
Eastern—																										
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 6	8 14 to 10 2	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	10 —	10 —
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 4	8 8 to 10 8	8 8 to 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2
Chittagong	10 4	10 4	...	...	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 12	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	10 —	10 —
Tippera	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 4	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Daccá	10 —	10 10	..	...	7 —	8 1	8 12	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	10 12	10 12	120 —	120 —	9 6	9 6
Maimensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	100 —	100 —	8 —	8 —
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 6	9 2	8 12	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	9 2	10 —
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	7 — to 8 —	7 — to 8 —	11 — to 12 —	11 — to 12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 — to 14 —	...	...	10 8 to 11 8	10 — to 11 —	80 — to 100 —	100 —	10 4	10 4
Midnapur	13 —	13 4	...	...	11 —	12 12	16 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	16 —	19 —	240 —	240 —	11 —	10 8
Howrah	...	..	...	...	9 7	10 —	12 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 3	16 —	...	...	11 3	11 6	100 —	100 —	10 —	10 —
Calcutta	11 —	11 6	16 —	16 —	6 12	6 12	10 —	10 5	16 —	16 —	13 5	13 5	10 10	10 10	...	...	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	80 —	80 —	9 —	9 —
Hooghly	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 14	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	12 5	12 5	20 —	20 —	7 4	7 4	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12	17 12	...	...	16 —	17 12	128 —	128 —	10 10	10 9
Jessore	12 4	12 4	13 —	13 —	9 —	9 2½	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	16 —	...	...	10 8	10 8
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Central—																										
Bankura	11 4	11 4	...	...	13 12	13 12	16 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 12	11 12	260 —	260 —	10 —	10 —
Burdwan	10 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	12 —	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 12	...	...	15 —	15 —	80 —	80 —	11 —	11 —
Birbhum	11 —	...	...	...	9 12	11 4	12 —	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	16 8	...	...	10 —	12 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	11 8	12 8	20 —	20 —	9 8	10 —	11 8	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Santhal Parganas	9 8	10 8	15 —	15 —	11 —	11 4	11 12	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	29 —	19 —	14 —	14 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Pabna	12 —	13 14	21 4	22 8	6 6	6 6	9 7	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	21 —	22 8	140 —	140 —	9 12	9 12
Bogra	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	6 9	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 4	..	...	...	...	90 —	90 —	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	12 —	12 —	20 4	20 4	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	21 —	21 —	240 —	240 —	9 6	9 6
Malda	11 —	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	20 —	...	...	...	...	17 —	18 —	25 —	30 —	...	18 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	9 8
Northern—																										
Rangpur	10 8	10 8	...	...	5 5	5 5	8 —	9 —	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 12	16 —	12 12	14 4	9 —	9 —	80 —	80 —	9 —	9 —
Dinajpur	10 12	10 10	...	...	8 4	8 4	10 12	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	...	130 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Jalpaiguri	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	120 —	120 —	9 8	9 12
Hills—																										
Darjeeling	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	5 8	5 8	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Orissa—																										
Puri	10 8	10 8	...	..	10 8	10 8	17 2	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	12 —	11 —	80 —	80 —	12 8	11 8
Cuttack	7 14	9 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	16 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12*	17 12*	...	...	17 12	17 12	90 —	90 —	10 12	10 12
Balasore	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	102 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 —	12 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	...	12 —	14 —	100 —	100 —	7 —	7 —
Mánbhum	10 —	...	...	11 —	12 — to 13 —	12 8 to 13 8	14 —	14 — to 15 —	...	...	16 —	20 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	32 —	32 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	12 —	10 —
Lohárdaga	7 — to 10 —	7 — to 10 —	..	...	10 —	10 8	12 —	14 —	...	..	...	...	23 —	24 —	...	..	11 —	11 —	14 —	16 —	9 8	9 8	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 —
Palamau	9 9	9 9	15 3	15 3	8 7	8 7	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	11 13	11 4	20 4	16 14	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 5	7 2
Hazáribágh	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	..	...	...	...	18 —	18 —	...	...	12 —	12 8	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	240 —	240 —	8 —	8 —

* Kalai.

† Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1896 *continued*. (*The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.*)

Districts.	Wheat: Half-month of report.	Wheat: Previous half-month.	Barley: Half-month of report.	Barley: Previous half-month.	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report.	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month.	Rice, Common: Half-month of report.	Rice, Common: Previous half-month.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*): Half-month of report.	Jawar: Previous half-month.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*): Half-month of report.	Bajra: Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued*												
Bihár, south—												
Monghyr	10 5	12 —	16 8	18 —	7 8	8 —	9 8	11 8	15 —	16 —	.	...
Gaya	10 —	10 4	14 8	15 —	8 —	8 4	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	...	.
Patna	11 — and 11 8	12 — and 13 —	16 —	17 —	10 —	12 —	12 0	14 4	...	..	...	..
Shahabad	10 3 and 11 —	11 8 and 12 —	13 — and 15 —	17 —	8 —	10 —	11 — and 11 8	12 — and 13 8	.	...		
Bihár, north—												
Purnea	13 —	15 —	20 —	20 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	12 —		...		
Bhágalpur	10 11	11 15	15 2	17 10	8 13	10 1	12 10	13 14	.	.	...	...
Darbhanga	10 —	10 8	18 —	19 —	9 8	10 —	12 8	14 8		..	.	
Muzaffarpur	11 —	11 —	17 —	17 —	8 12	8 12	11 —	11 4			..	
Sáran	10 5	11 —	15 8	15 —	7 8	8 4	11 —	13 —		...	...	
Champáran	11 5	11 8	17 8	17 8	8 8	8 8	13 —	14 —	...		...	
N.-W. Provinces—												
Eastern—												
Mirzapur	9 8	9 13	11 9	12 12	6 10	6 8	8 7	9 7	12 —	11 —	11 4	12 —
Benares	10 4½	10 13½	12 12	13 9	9 7½	10 4½	9 7½	10 9	13 9	13 9	12 5½	13 4½
Ghazipur	9 —	10 4	12 12	14 —	7 12	7 12	9 —	11 —		.	13 —	15 8
Jaunpur	9 10	11 —	12 —	14 8	7 —	7 —	8 12	10 12		...		..
Allahabad	8 14	10 8	11 6	13 —	7 —	7 8	8 4	11 4	11 —	14 —	11 —	11 8
Central—												
Bánda	10 —	11 4	10 12	11 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	9 8	13 8	14 8	11 —	12 8
Fatehpur	9 4	1 —	11 12	14 4	7 —	7 8	8 8	9 —	.	..	.	
Hamírpur	1 14	11 2	12 —	13 1	8 —	8 —	8 11	9 8	13 —	12 13	11 4	11 8
Jalaun	9 8	11 —	13 —	14 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	13 —
Cawnpore	10 6	12 8	13 —	15 —	7 —	7 4	10 8	10 6	13 —	15 8	..	..
Jhánsi	10 —	11 8	13 —	14 3	7 8	8 —	10 —	10 1	14 8	14 14	13 —	14 6
Etáwah	10 9	11 4	11 11	13 12	5 —	5 8	9 14	10 8		15 8		14 8
Farukhabad	9 12	11 12	12 8	14 5	5 4	5 8	8 8	9 —	12 12	13 8		9 —
Mainpuri	10 8	12 3	12 8	14 5	4 8	4 8	10 —	10 —	12 5	12 8	10 —	10 —
Etah	10 6	12 14	12 2	16 2	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 8	.	..	12 4	12 8
Western—												
Meerut	11 8	13 8	16 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	14 —
Agra	10 4	12 8	12 8	15 4	4 8	5 —	9 —	10 8	13 8	15 —	11 12	12 12
Muttra	11 —	12 8	12 12	14 8	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	13 —	15 —	12 —	12 —
Aligarh	11 12	12 12	13 —	14 12	5 —	5 —	7 8	8 —	13 8	14 8	12 8	12 —
Bulandshahr	11 14	13 8	13 —	15 4	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	14 —	16 —	12 —	12 —
Sub-montane, east—												
Ballia	10 0	10 —	14 —	15 —	7 —	9 —	10 8	11 —	...	.	..	..
Azamgarh	9 12	10 14	12 12	14 4	7 8	7 8	10 2	11 4		...	...	...
Gorakhpur	9 14	10 13	12 10	13 8	8 9	9 7	10 13	12 2	11 12	11 11	10 13	10 13
Basti	10 6	11 8	13 8	14 8	9 —	9 4	11 6	11 4	13 —	13 —	...	...
Sub-montane, west—												
Shahjahánpur	10 4	11 13	13 —	15 —	7 4	7 4	10 4	10 12	...	...	...	...
Budaun	10 13	11 15	13 5	13 14	6 13	6 10	9 10	8 13	12 9	14 8	10 —	11 3
[illegible]	10 4	11 6	14 —	15 5	4 8	[illegible]	9 14	10 —	...	13 6	...	...

Districts.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*): Half-month of report.	Marua: Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*): Half-month of report.	Kangni: Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*): Half-month of report.	Gram: Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*): Half-month of report.	Maize: Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Gadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*): Half-month of report.	Arhar: Previous half-month.	Firewood: Half-month of report.	Firewood: Previous half-month.	Salt: Half-month of report.	Salt: Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued*														
Bihár, south—														
Monghyr		...	13 —	13 8	15 8	16 —	19 —	21 —	15 —	17 —	126 — to 168 —	126 — to 168 —	10 4	10 4
Gaya	16 —	16 8	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 8		.	17 —	17 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Patna	18 —	22 —	20 —	20 —	14 8	17 —	17 8	19 —	17 —	19 —	130 —	130 —	10 —	10 —
Shahabad			.	..	14 8 and 16 —	16 8 and 17 —	17 —	18 —	...	18 —	140 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Bihár, north—														
Purnea		.		...	16 —	16 —	16 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	320 —	320 —	10 8	10 8
Bhágalpur			.	..	15 2	17 —	17 10	21 7	16 6	16 6	125 —	125 —	10 1	10 1
Darbhanga	21 —	25 —		...	15 —	14 8	20 —	18 —	15 —	16 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Muzaffarpur	20 —	16 —			16 —	16 8	19 —	19 —	17 —	18 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Sáran	22 —	20 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 8	17 —	16 —	16 —	17 6	200 —	160 —	10 4	10 8
Champáran	.		.		15 8	16 —	17 8	17 —	16 8	17 —	180 —	180 —	10 —	10 —
N.-W. Provinces—														
Eastern—														
Mirzapur	16 4	17 8	14 8	10 4	13 13	14 14	14 8	14 4	11 8	12 4	116 4	103 —	10 1	9 7
Benares	..	...	12 7	12 11	14 5½	15 11½	16 2	16 13	11 9	12 1	130 —	130 —	9 4½	9 4½
Ghazipur		..	13 —	13 8	13 12	15 8	15 8	18 —	13 —	14 —	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 —
Jaunpur	.	19 —	.	..	13 —	14 8	15 12	16 8	12 —	15 —	170 —	170 —	10 —	10 —
Allahabad	12 —	..	14 —	14 —	12 6	15 —	14 4	17 —	14 8	17 —	100 —	100 —	10 —	10 —
Central—														
Bánda	..	..	17 8	..	12 8	14 —	13 8	15 —	11 8	11 8	200 —	200 —	10 —	10 4
Fatehpur		19 —	..	..	11 12	14 12	.		10 —	12 12	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur				20 —	12 9	13 9	14 —	13 11	10 14	11 8	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 4
Jalaun	13 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	9 8	12 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	..	..	17 —	16 —	12 12	15 —	18 —	17 —	14 4	17 8	140 —	140 —	11 12	11 12
Jhánsi		..		.	11 8	13 6	15 —	15 8	12 8	12 4	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Etáwah	14 4	17 —	15 8	16 —	13 2	15 —	15 —	15 —	12 —	14 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Farukhabad		..	19 —	...	12 4	13 5	13 12	14 8	10 12	12 —	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 8
Mainpuri			14 8	16 —	12 8	14 7	13 15	16 8	12 —	13 —	160 —	160 —	11 4	11 4
Etah	13 8	15 8	9 8	10 8	12 2	15 4	13 4	17 4	11 4	13 8	160 —	160 —	11 8	11 8
Western—														
Meerut	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 8	15 —	14 —	15 —	16 —	17 —	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —
Agra	...	..	11 —	11 —	12 4	15 —	14 —	17 8	11 8	12 8	120 —	110 —	11 8	11 8
Muttra	...	...	10 —	12 —	13 —	15 —		...	15 —	18 8	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —
Aligarh	...	...	14 —	14 —	13 —	14 12	14 —	19 —	11 12	13 —	140 —	140 —	11 —	11 —
Bulandshahr		...	13 —	13 —	12 12	15 4	13 8	16 —	11 8	12 8	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 4
Sub-montane, east—														
Ballia	18 —	...	16 —	...	15 —	16 —	17 —	.	15 —	17 8	115 —	115 —	11 —	11 —
Azamgarh	..	.	..	.	13 8	15 —	15 12	...	12 —	12 —	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	17 2	19 12	16 4	18 —	13 1	14 12	18 —	19 12	11 3	12 13	160 —	144 —	9 10	9 10
Basti	18 —	18 —	11 4	11 4	13 —	14 12	19 —	19 —	13 —	14 2	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane, west—														
Shahjahánpur	...	...	19 —	24 —	12 4	14 4	...	...	12 —	12 4	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Budaun	20 1	16 4	19 2	15 8	12 14	14 2	14 7	14 13	11 1	11 7	185 —	181 —	10 9	10 12
[illegible]	...	...	...	...	13 4	14 8	15 10	18 —	11 10	13 2	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —

Bareli	9 6	11 3	12 14	13 8	4 11	4 11	8 13	8 13	12 14	12 14	9 6	9 6	...
Moradabad	10 9	11 6	13 9	13 12	5 —	5 —	9 14	10 —	14 15	14 13	11 12	11 12	..
Bijnor	10 11	12 2	11 4	12 6	8 9	9 —	10 2	9 9	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	12 4	14 —	14 6	15 6	5 8	5 8	9 14	10 8	14 6	16 8	...	...	...
Saháranpur	11 —	13 2	14 4	15 5	5 6	5 6	9 2	9 2	16 2	16 2	10 12	10 12	16 2
Dehra-Dún	11 1	11 13	12 11	13 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	13 —	13 —	10 —	8 —	14 5
Hills—													
Naini Tal	9 —	9 —	15 —	16 4	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	15 10	15 —	10 —	10 —	...
Almora	9 4	9 —	11 —	11 —	7 8	7 4	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..	10 —
Garhwál	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 —		..	...	...	.
Oudh—													
Southern—													
Partábgarh	9 —	11 8	12 —	14 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	..	..	.	..	14 —
Sultanpur	10 —	11 8	12 —	14 8	7 8	7 8	9 8	11 —	.	.	10 —	10 —	14 —
Rae-Bareli	10 2	12 —	12 8	15 —	7 8	8 —	9 4	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	14 8
Unao	10 —	12 —	11 8	13 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	.	14 —		12 —	
Lucknow	10 —	11 4	12 4	14 —	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 4	13 8	14 4	12 —	12 8	12 8
Hardoi	10 8	12 4	14 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	12 —	..	..			
Northern—													
Fyzabad	10 7	11 8	13 8	15 —	9 15	10 8	10 14	12 4	.	..	..	..	..
Barabanki	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	22 —
Gonda	10 14½	11 9½	13 12	14 4	10 13	11 4	11 1	11 12	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	..
Bahraich	10 8	12 —	14 8	16 —	9 —	10 8	10 —	12 —	14 8	16 8	12 —	12 —	20 —
Sitapur	10 —	11 8	12 —	15 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —			..	..	.
Kheri	10 8	11 6	14 8	15 8	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	.		19 8
Rajputana—													
Eastern—													
Partábgarh	13 7	14 6	20 —	21 14	6 14	6 4	10 —	10 —	20 —	21 4	11 4	11 4	.
Bánswára	17 8	17 8	21 —	20 —	6 4	7 8	12 8	13 12	..	..	...	..	..
Meywar (Udaipur)	11 11½	12 1½	16 6½	17 9	8 3½	8 9½	8 15½	9 6	20 5	22 10½	14 1	14 13½	*Nil*
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 —	13 —	26 —	26 —		.	13 —	13 —			.	.	...
Sirohi	11 —	11 —	18 6	18 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	..	..	15 —	14 —	...
Erinpura	12 5	12 5	19 5	19 5	..	.	8 10	8 10	16 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	
Ajmere	10 5	12 8	14 4	17 12	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	16 —	16 —	12 11	14 8	
Abu	11-5½ & 12 15	11-5 & 12 10	15 8	16 8	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	15 8	17 8	12 7	12 8	.
Kishengarh	10 4	12 4	13 12	17 12	8 —	6 8	10 —	9 —	..	..	13 12	14 4	†
Bundi	14 4	16 —	19 —	24 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	10 8	14 4	17 8	.	..	..
Kotah	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	20 —	23 —	10 —	12 —	.
Jhallawar	12—0½	12 2½	16 1½	16 1½	7 1½	7 1½	10 3½	10 3½	18 —	18 —	13 6	13 6	..
Tonk	11 12	12 11	14 3	15 4	6 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	17 9	12 —	...	..
Jaipur	11 —	13 4	14 —	17 8	5 —	5 —	7 8	7 8	13 13	15 10	11 12	15 —	†
Kerauli	10 10	13 7	12 3	15 10	8 7	8 12	9 11	10 —	14 —	17 8	10 11	13 7	.
Dholpur	10 12	12 2½	13 8	14 14½	8 4½	8 7	9 9½	9 11½	12 3	15 10	12 15½	13 7	.
Bhartpur	11 1	11 14	13 10	14 10	5 2½	5 4½	5 5½	5 5½	13 6	15 2	12 4	13 —	.
Alwar	12 —	13 7½	14 —	16 7½	6 10	6 10	9 9½	10 —	13 8	13 13	13 10½	14 —	..
Deoli Cantonment	13 10	14 3	18 6	20 —	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	14 4½	15 —	17 8	17 8	
Nasirabad Cantonment	11 —	13 —	..		6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	18 11	18 12	12 8	12 8	†
Bálmer	10 10	11 —		.	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	15 8	17 —	17 1	17 14	..
Anadra	12-12½ & 14 7	12-13 & 14 2	..		6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	.	.	13 12	13 15	...
Shahpura	12 4	13 —	17 4	18 4	9 6	9 4	11 6	10 8	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	...
Western—													
Jodhpur	10-4 & 10 10	10-10 & 11 9	15 — & 15 10	17 8	6 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	14 6	17 8	11-4 & 12 8	13 12	..
Jaisalmer	10 —	10 —		.	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 4	10 8	10 8	...
Bikanir	9 12½	11 —	11 13½	14 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	..	9 14½	11 7½	.
Central India—													
Indore	11 12	2 4	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	19 —	18 —	16 —	15 8	..
Neemuch Cantonment	12 4	13 8	..		8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	17 —	21 —	14 —	14 8	†
Guna	11 —	11 4	13 —	14 12	8 —	8 —	8 8	8 8	10 —	14 —	...	..	*
Gwalior	10 5½	11 5½	13—0½	13 4½	5 5	5 5	8 8	8 8	13 4½	14 1½	12 3½	13 4½	...

Bareli	...	13 —	12 8	12 —	13 8	14 11	12 14	10 1	10 9	125 —	137 8	10 —	10 —
Moradabad	...	14 3	9 4	12 13	14 4	14 12	14 12	11 9	12 —	140 —	140 —	11 —	11 —
Bijnor	...	..	...	11 13	13 8	...	...	12 15	13 8	112 8	112 8	11 —	11 —
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	13 4	15 —	...	..	12 2	12 2	110 —	110 —	11 —	11 —
Saháranpur	16 2	16 2	16 2	13 2	15 5	16 2	16 2	13 6	13 6	118 —	118 —	11 4	11 4
Dehra-Dún	14 4	...	...	12 7	13 10	16 4	14 4	12 —	12 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Hills—													
Naini Tal		...	...	12 8	13 —	15 10	15 —	8 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	7 —	7 —
Almora	10 4	10 —	...	9 12‖	9 12‖	.	..	9 —‡	9 —‡	120 —	120 —	7 8	7 8
Garhwál	.	...		7 8	8 —	.	...	6 —	6 —	160 —	160 —	6 —	6 —
Oudh—													
Southern—													
Partábgarh	20 —	14 —	..	12 —	15 —	...	..	11 —	12 4	140 —	140 —	11 —	11 —
Sultanpur	20 —	14 —	.	13 —	14 8	...	..	15 —	16 8	160 —	160 —	10 12	10 12
Rae-Bareli	20 —	14 8	12 —	13 —	16 —	11 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	200 —	200 —	10 12	11 —
Unao		16 —	...	12 —	14 8	15 —	18 —	11 —	13 8	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Lucknow	14 12	18 8	21 —	11 8	14 4	16 —	15 —	13 8	16 12	115 —	110 —	11 —	11 —
Hardoi	..	21 —	...	13 4	14 4	17 8	..	12 —	13 —	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 8
Northern—													
Fyzabad		14 6	15 —	13 12	15 4	14 8	...	12 10	13 8	150 —	150 —	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	22 15	9 —	9 —	12 12	13 12	15 —	14 —	12 —	13 8	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Gonda	.	10 —	8 —	13 15	15 4	18 8	15 —	17 12	17 8	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 4
Bahraich	20 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	17 —	14 —	14 —	17 8	18 —	160 —	160 —	10 4	10 4
Sitapur	..	17 —	21 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Kheri	29 —	11 —	10 —	12 8	13 12	.	.	15 —	16 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—													
Eastern—													
Partábgarh			..	17 8	18 2	22 12	27 8	.	*25 —	...	.	13 —	13 13
Bánswára			.	22 8	23 12	45 —	50 —	...	...	..		10 —	10 —
Meywar (Udaipur)	*Nil*	14 1	14 1	14 13½	14 1	22 10½	25 —	10 8½	10 15	160 —	160 —	10 8½	10 8½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar			.	19 —	20 —	35 —	38 —	..	..	§	§	11 8	11 —
Sirohi	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	21 —	17 —	..	...	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 8
Erinpura	.			14 6	14 6	.		.		160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —
Ajmere	..	15 —	15 —	13 2	13 12	15 8	18 —	.	..	90 —	90 —	12 8	12 8
Abu	.	..		13 —	13 8	...	...	...	.	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Kishengarh	†	†	†	13 8	15 8	14 8	17 —	†	†	*	*	12 12	12 8
Bundi	..		...	18 —	18 8	...		..	...	120 —	120 —	10 4	10 4
Kotah	.		...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	15 —	18 —	240 —	240 —	9 12	10 —
Jhallawar	.	14 4½	14 4½	13 15	13 13	23 9	20 11	11 —	11 —	175 —	175 —	9 3	9 3
Tonk	.		..	12 13	13 12	12 10	.	..		100 —	100 —	10 12	10 2
Jaipur	†	17 —	17 —	12-8 & 13 —	15-4 & 17 —	15 —	18 —	17 —	19 —	100 —	95 —	12 8	12 8
Kerauli		17 8	13 12	11 14	14 6			13 12	18 2	200 —	200 —	10 15	10 15
Dholpur	..	13 8	12 8	13 7½	14 9	...		15 5½	18 4½	157 8	157 8	11 13	11 13
Bhartpur	...	12 12	12 12	13 —	13 10	.		14 —	16 —	160 —	140 —	11 8	11 8
Alwar		11 8	11 8	14 2½	16 7½	13 —	14 —	16 8	17 8	140 —	140 —	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment			.	15 15½	16 6	14 12½	15 8	..	...	180 —	150 —	11 8	11 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	†	..	.	13 8	14 8	..		10 8	11 —	110 —	110 —	13 —	13 —
Bálmer	..		..	11 6	11 6		..			200 —	260 —	14 —	13 —
Anadra	..	..	...	14 —	14 8		..	.	..	..	...	12 —	12 —
Shahpura	.	..	..	14 —	14 —	19 —	19 8	.	.	100 —	160 —	11 8	14 10
Western—													
Jodhpur	..	..	.	12 13	14 6	16 4	17 8	10 —	10 —			13 2	13 2
Jaisalmer	..	...	...	11 —	11 —					160 —	160 —	21 —	21 —
Bikanir		..		12 9	13 7			9 7½	10 —	80 —	80 —	11 4½	11 8
Central India—													
Indore	..	..	...	12 —	13 —	19 —	18 10	18 —	18 —	120 —	120 —	10 2	10 —
Neemuch Cantonment	†	..	...	12 8	14 8	..	...	12 —	12 —	120 —	120 —	12 4	12 4
Guna	...	...		13 10	13 8	18 4	15 8	...	...	200 —	210 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior	...	17 —	17 —	10 6½	10 12	¶	¶	11 13½	12 3½	191 4	191 4	11 6½	11 6½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Husked. § Nine pies per bundle. ‖ Unhusked. ¶ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1896—*continued.* (*The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.*)

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort		Rice. Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*)		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Firewood		Salt.	
	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month	Half month of report	Previous half month
Panjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	12 —	14 —	13 —	17 —			10 —	10 —	14 —	17 —	12 —	14 —	†	†	†	†	14 —	15 —	†	†	†	†	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 8
Ferozpur	11 —	14 —	14 —	17 —			9 —	9 —	14 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	14 —	10 —	14 —	17 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	150 —	150 —	12 4	12 —
Central—																										
Lahore	12 —	14 —	16 —	19 —			10 —	10 —	16 —	17 —	12 —	11 —	‡	‡	10 —	16 —	14 —	17 —	14 —	15 —	10 —	11 —	95 —	95 —	13 4	13 4
Gujranwala	12 —	14 —	16 —	18 —			10 —	11 —	15 —	10 —	13 —	15 —	†	†	16 —	10 —	14 —	10 —	15 —	1 —	†	†	95 —	95 —	13 —	13 —
Gujrát	12 —	15 —	14 —	19 —			9 —	11 —	14 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	†	†	10 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	‡	†	110 —	110 —	14 —	14 —
Jhelam	12 —	14 —	10 —	18 —			10 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	*	*	*	*	15 —	16 —	17 —	17 —	*	*	120 —	120 —	14 —	14 —
South-eastern—																										
Gurgaon	11 —	13 —	14 —	16 —			9 —	9 —	13 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	†	†	†	†	14 —	16 —	12 —	13 —	17 —	18 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Delhi	11 —	13 —	13 —	15 —			11 —	11 —	15 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	†	†	12 —	10 —	14 —	10 —	13 —	10 —	6 —	17 —	90 —	90 —	11 8	11 3
Rohtak	11 —	12 —	14 —	16 —			10 —	11 —	15 —	14 —	12 —	15 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	14 —	17 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	16 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Karnal	11 —	13 —	14 —	16 —			9 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	2 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	13 —	15 —	160 —	160 —	15 5	10 —
Sub-montane—																										
Ambala	12 —	14 —	15 —	17 —			9 —	10 —	13 —	16 —	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	14 —	10 —	16 —	16 —	‡	‡	130 —	130 —	12 12	12 12
Ludhiana	12 —	14 —	14 —	16 —			9 —	10 —	14 —	17 —	13 —	13 —	†	†	14 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	14 —	17 —	12 —	12 —	110 —	110 —	12 —	12 —
Jalandhar	12 —	15 —	14 —	17 —			10 —	10 —	15 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	‡	‡	15 —	15 —	15 —	17 —	15 —	10 —	‡	‡	100 —	100 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshiarpur	13 —	15 —	16 —	19 —			9 —	9 —	16 —	20 —	1 —	1 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	17 —	10 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	130 —	120 —	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	12 —	15 —	15 —	20 —			9 —	9 —	15 —	20 —	10 —	13 —	†		12 —	12 —	14 —	17 —	10 —	15 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —
Amritsar	11 —	14 —	15 —	15 —			10 —	10 —	15 —	17 —	10 —	11 —	†	†	14 —	14 —	13 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	†	†	110 —	110 —	12 —	12 —
Siálkot	11 —	14 —	15 —	15 —			9 —	11 —	15 —	17 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	9 —	15 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	13 8	13 8
Hills—																										
Simla[a]	10 —	11 —	9 —	10 —			7 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	8 —	5 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	8 8	8 8
Kángra	14 —	14 —	23 —	23 —			9 —	9 —	†	†	‡	†	20 —	20 —	‡	6 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	100 —	100 —	10 —	10 —
Northern—																										
Rawalpindi	11 —	13 —	14 —	16 —			8 —	7 —	15 —	1 —	12 —	15 —	*	*	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	*	*	75 —	75 —	13 10	13 8
Hazara	10 —	13 —	15 —	19 —			11 —	10 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†	‡	‡	11 —	14 —	11 —	15 —	†	†	81 —	81 —	11 8	11 8
Peshawar	10 —	12 —	14 —	17 —			8 —	8 —	12 —	15 —	9 —	12 —	†	†	16 —	14 —	11 —	13 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	75 —	78 —	19 —	21 —
Kohát	11 —	13 —	15 —	15 —			11 —	12 —	†	†	12 —	14 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	13 —	12 —	14 —	‡	‡	103 —	102 —	21 11	21 11
Bannu	13 —	15 —	17 —	19 —			9 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	90 —	90 —	27 —	20 —
Western—																										
Sháhpur	12 —	14 —	16 —	18 —	.		8 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	19 —	20 —	15 —	18 —	14 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	†	†	160 —	160 —	13 —	13 —
Jhang	12 —	13 —	15 —	17 —			10 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	8 —	10 —	100 —	100 —	12 —	12 —
Multan	12 —	13 —	15 —	17 —			11 —	12 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	†	†	9 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	20 —	†	†	80 —	80 —	12 4	12 8
Montgomery	12 —	13 —	14 —	16 —	...		8 —	8 —	‡	‡	†	†	‡	‡	†	†	14 —	16 —	*	*	9 —	10 —	230 —	230 —	12 —	12 —
Dera Ishmael Khan	12 —	15 —	15 —	17 —	...		8 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	‡	‡	4 —	4 —	13 —	15 —	12 —	‡	9 —	10 —	131 —	134 —	20 —	20 —
Muzaffargarh	13 —	15 —	15 —	17 —	...		10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	15 —	‡	‡	9 —	9 —	140 —	140 —	12 —	12 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	12 —	13 —	14 —	15 —	...	..	8 —	8 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	15 —	13 —	‡	‡	125 —	125 —	16 4	16 4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 8	11 8	..		7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	.		11 —	13 —	..	.	9 —	10 —	91 —	91 —	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	11 8	11 8	...	..	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	14 8	14 8	‡	‡	..		11 8	12 —		.	9 —	9 —	100 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 —	11 8	14 —	13 8	..	.	13 —	15 —	‡	‡		...	8 —	8 —	...	.	...	.	213 —	200 —	12 —	12 —
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	12 —	14 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	15 —			‡	‡		...	12 8	13 —		...	11 —	11 —	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —
Upper Sind Frontier	11 8	12 —	.	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	‡	‡	...	..	13 —	14 8	...	..	10 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Quetta	11 2	11 8	13 12	13 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	14 —	12 12	12 8	‡	...	6 —	6 —	11 10	12 —	14 —	14 8	9 —	9 —	60 —	71 —	9 —	9 —

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 2	10 2	17 1	17 1	15 —	15 —	21 9	21 9	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	11 4	11 4	312 —	312 —	10 10	10 10
Ratnágiri	9 7	9 7	...	...	10 14	10 14	12 13	12 13	14 5	15 10	13 4	13 4	16 7	16 7	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	10 13	10 13	112 —	112 —	10 1	10 6
Alibág (Kolába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 9	12 9	*	*	12 12	12 12	*	*	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	9 10	9 10	89 10	89 10	11 14	11 14
Bombay	12 11	13 10	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 6	10 6	14 11	15 15	13 4	13 15	12 6	15 12	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	10 3	10 3	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	9 4	9 4	10 3	10 3	*	*	11 11	11 11	*	*	...	...	11 1	11 1	...	...	10 1	10 1	99 9	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dhárwár	13 12	14 11	...	...	11 8	12 7	12 7	13 6	27 6	25 5	20 1	20 8	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	...	...	11 12	11 12	80 —	80 —	11 4	11 4
Belgaum	13 11	14 3	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 10	12 10	24 14	25 15	19 8	20 —	28 —	30 —	...	...	12 12	12 8	...	...	11 11	11 11	69 5	47 15	10 12	10 12
Satára	13 6	13 12	...	...	8 14	9 —	10 2	10 2	17 4	17 12	14 9	15 4	*	...	...	...	13 6	14 8	...	...	12 7	13 2	72 14	67 9	10 6	10 6
Sholápur	14 7	14 7	...	...	7 10	7 10	11 11	11 11	23 4	25 —	17 14	17 14	*	*	...	...	14 14	15 5	...	...	14 —	14 —	80 —	80 —	11 10	11 10
Bíjápur	14 3	15 8	...	...	9 4	9 4	11 14	11 14	23 6	25 3	13 6	21 2	...	...	...	...	14 5	15 3	...	...	10 1	10 14	80 —	87 —	9 12	10 9
Poona	12 —	12 13	...	...	9 11	9 11	10 13	10 13	20 —	20 —	15 —	16 2	14 13	14 13	...	...	12 10	14 —	...	...	11 15	11 15	81 1	81 1	11 —	11 5
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	13 1	13 12	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 13	9 13	20 10	23 6	16 1	19 —	...	*	...	...	13 3	15 5	...	...	11 14	13 5	80 —	80 —	10 5	11 —
Násik	12 3	12 15	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 4	10 4	13 11	*	14 —	15 9	19 9 *	20 10 *	...	...	12 13	12 13	...	...	10 11	10 11	91 7	91 7	12 1	12 1
Dhulia (Khandesh)	12 4	13 2	...	...	7 7	7 7	9 7	9 7	19 —	22 7	14 11	18 6			...	...	9 14	10 12	...	...	12 7	12 7	80 —	80 —	11 6	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	10 3	10 3	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	8 5	15 4	16 3	11 9	12 —	*	*	...	...	11 2	11 2	...	...	11 2	11 2	78 15	78 15	12 —	12 —
Broach	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	11 —	12 —	*	*	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	101 —	101 7	13 4	13 4
Kaira	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	11 8	11 8	106 11	106 11	12 —	12 —
Baroda Cantonment	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	17 —	17 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	91 7	91 7	11 8	11 8
Ahmadabad	10 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	10 8	11 —	15 8	17 —	13 8	14 8	16 8	17 8	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	80 —	80 —	13 8	13 8
Godhra (Panch Maháls)	11 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 8	11 8	...	...	14 —	14 —	20 —	20 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 8	10 8	182 —	182 —	12 —	12 —
Disa Cantonment	13 —	13 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	17 —	16 —	16 —	17 —	*	*	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	106 8	128 8	11 —	11 —
Kathiawár—																										
Rájkot	12 5	12 5	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	14 2	14 2	13 1	13 1	*	*	...	...	10 —	10 —		...	9 —	9 —	80 —	80 —	60 —	60 —
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	11 2	12 13	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 9	10 9	17 5	18 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	12 13	...	...	11 2	11 10	100 —	100 —	10 14	10 14
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant.	11 —	11 4	...	...	8 8	8 8	9 —	9 —	18 —	18 —	17 —	17 8	*	*	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	*	*	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshangabad	10 8	12 —	...	...	8 6	8 6	9 —	9 —	13 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 8	...	...	9 10	10 4	160 —	160 —	9 8	9 8
Betul	12 —	12 11	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 1	13 1	...	...	9 —	9 —	240 —	240 —	8 12	8 12
Chhindwára	11 11	12 11	...	...	7 4	8 14	10 —	10 —	14 6	14 6	...	* ...	...	...	...	...	12 11	14 4	...	...	9 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Nágpur	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 4	11 4	18 12	18 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 12	13 12	...	...	12 8	12 8	115 —	115 —	10 —	10 —
Wardha	13 5	14 9	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	17 13	20 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	...	...	13 5	13 5	120 —	120 —	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	10 11	10 11	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 2	9 2	12 13	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 1	10 1	160 —	160 —	9 2	9 2
Saugor	8 13	11 4	...	...	7 16	8 5	8 5	8 10	11 7	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	13 7	...	...	9 5	...	130 —	130 —	9 2	9 2
Damoh	8 15	9 —	...	...	7 4	8 —	8 —	8 2	12 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	11 —	...	...	9 —	...	284 —	320 —	9 —	9 —
Jubbulpore	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 —	...	...	10 8	11 8	160 —	160 —	9 8	9 —
Mandla	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	10 —	11 —	200 —	200 —	9 —	9 —
Seoni	12 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	11 8	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7	13 —	...	...	11 8	11 —	190 —	190 —	8 —	8 9
Bálághát	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	9 —	9 —
Bhandára	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	240 —	240 —	9 8	9 8
Chánda	14 13	15 7	...	...	...	...	11 3	11 6	19 —	19 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 2	14 2	...	...	11 15	11 15	320 —	320 —	...	...
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	9 10	12 3	...	...	7 14	10 2	10 2	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 7	10 15	...	...	15 —	...	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Raipur	12 8	14 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	100 —	100 —	9 —	9 —
Sambalpur	10 8	12 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	13 8	14 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	9 4	9 4
Berar—																										
Buldána	12 8	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	24 —	24 8	18 —	19 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	182 —	182 —	10 —	9 8
Básim	15 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	25 —	25 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	75 —	75 —	9 —	9 —
Akola	12 —	12 8	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	22 —	22 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 4	...	12 —	11 —	...	106 —	106 —	11 —	10 8
Ellichpur	12 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 —	15 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	10 —	20 —	21 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	90 —	90 —	11 —	11 —
Wun	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	25 —	25 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	18 —	18 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1896—concluded. *(The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun. Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur. Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 0	11 10
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	20 14	20 —	22 5	23 5	21 5	23 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 13	109 13	10 5	10 11
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 10	10 10
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	12 3	20 14	21 6	18 14	19 11	23 8	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216 5	216 5	10 14	10 14
Central—																										
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	28 13	30 14	...	...	29 2	30 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	85 2	10-13&11-8	10-13&12-2
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	27 5	27 5	...	...	29 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 8	11 8
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	22 2	22 2	*	*	27 —	27 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120 8	121 8	11 13	11 13
Kurnool	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	10 11	27 6	27 6	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	10-2&11-10	10-2&11-10
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	26 —	26 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 —	10 8
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	13 —	...	...	24 13	25 11	25 5	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 —	12 —
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	24 —	24 —	...	...	22 13	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 2	12 2
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	13 3	9 8	13 11	*	*	19 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	26 13	26 13	*	*	25 14	25 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 5	18 11	20 3	...	...	22 5	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 11	94 5	13 5	13 5
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 14	91 14	12 14	12 14
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	21 13	21 13	19 13	19 13	26 8	25 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 2	12 2
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	23 2	24 10	23 2	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 —	209 —	12 13	12 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	14 3	...	...	24 11	26 2	26 6	27 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 11	13 2	21 6	21 11	22 3	22 14	23 10	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	146 13	122 8	11 5	11 5
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 3	58 3	14 —	13 13
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 11	19 6	19 6	19 2	19 2	21 11	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	8 4	8 —	9 4	9 4	39 —	39 —	25 —	25 —	29 —	29 —	25 —	25 —	10 8	11 8	...	...	14 8	15 —	96 —	96 —	9 12	10 —
Bangalore	11 —	11 8	10 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 7	23 —	22 13	...	...	28 —	26 6	...	...	10 —	11 8	...	...	13 —	14 8	96 —	90 —	10 —	10 —
Kolar	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	27 —	27 —	17 8	17 8	31 —	31 —	11 8	11 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	12 8	192 —	192 —	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	12 8	12 8	10 8	11 —	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	28 8	25 —	32 —	32 —	32 —	32 —	40 —	41 —	11 —	11 8	...	...	17 —	17 —	224 —	224 —	10 8	10 —
Hassan	...	...	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	...	20 —	...	...	30 —	32 —	20 —	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	13 —	16 —	144 —	144 —	8 8	8 —
Kadur	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	32 —	32 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —
Shimoga	10 12	11 —	...	...	9 7	9 7	12 10	12 10	31 —	33 10	...	...	35 11	45 2	...	...	12 10	12 10	...	...	...	...	320 —	274 —	10 8	10 8
Chitaldrug	16 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	14 —	40 —	40 —	24 —	26 —	44 —	44 —	40 —	40 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	16 —	16 —	163 —	103 —	9 —	9 —
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	21 8	25 —	...	...	15 8	16 —	...	...	...	...	110 —	110 —	8 8	9 —
Aden	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	65 5	65 5	38 —	32 —

* Not sold.

[FIN]ANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVIEW OF THE REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE RECODRED UNDER THE HEAD "IRRIGATION WORKS" IN THE ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR 1894-95.

No. 191-I., dated Simla, the 23rd September 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

READ—

Note by A. R. BECHER, Esq , Officiating Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the Accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India for 1894-95

RESOLUTION —The Irrigation Works in India are divided into Major Works and Minor Works.

Major Works are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Productive Works, the capital of which has been provided from borrowed money.

(*b*) Protective Works, the capital of which has been provided from the General Revenue of India.

Minor Works, for the purpose of the Accountant General's note, are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

(*b*) Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

2. Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept for all Major Irrigation Works, of which there were 46 during 1894-95 as compared with 44 during the previous year. The two new Major Works are the Jamrao Canal in Sind and the Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal in the North-Western Provinces.

Of these 46 Works, 38 were sanctioned as Productive Public Works and 8 as Protective Works.

Under the head of Minor Works, there were 76 projects for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept as compared with 75 in the previous year.

The extra work is the Munniyeru Project on which there was no outlay during 1893-94.

For the remaining Minor Works one account only is kept in which are entered the receipts and charges for each work or group of works.

3. The following statement shows the return derived from the Irrigation system for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. Purely navigation systems are excluded :—

Class of work	Number of works.	Direct and Indirect Capital outlay to end of 1894-95	Gross Revenue	Working expenses, including indirect charges	Net revenue	Irrigated area.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.
IRRIGATION		Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Acres	
I.—*Major Works*—							
(*a*) Productive	*37	29,485,741	2,130,974	855,199	1,275,775	6,099,952	4·32
Add—On account of old Irrigation—							
In Madras			420,381	46,714	373,667		
In Sind			3,705	910	2,795	..	...
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE	*37	29,485,741	2,555,060	902,823	1,652,237	6,099,592	5·60
(*b*) Protective	8	†2,003,427	§47,671	28,616	19,055	159,918	0·95
II.—*Minor Works*—							
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept	‡70	3,003,492	§613,861	235,034	378,827	2,194,441	12·61
GRAND TOTAL	115	34,492,660	3,216,592	1,166,473	2,050,119	8,454,311	5·94

* Excludes the Hijili Tidal Canal (Bengal).

† Includes outlay on Gokak Canal, 1st Section, which is now classed as a Minor Work and combined with Gokak Storage Works.

‡ Excluding two navigation canals in Bengal (the "Calcutta and Eastern," and the "Orissa Coast" Canals) and four navigation canals in Madras (the Chilka Lake, Buckingham, Vedaranniyam, Ganjam-Gopalpur Canals).

§ Includes share due to old irrigation in Madras and in Sind.

4. The net revenue derived from Major Works as a whole was Rx. 39,204 more than that of the previous year.

The increase occurred principally in the Punjab and is due to extension of irrigation on the Western Jumna, Bari Doab and Chenab Canals.

The net revenue derived from Minor Works was Rx. 58,081 less than that of the previous year.

The decrease was chiefly due to a falling off of the net revenue from the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals in the Punjab and the Cheyaru Anicut system in Madras.

On the Upper Sutlej Canals there was a decrease in net revenue of Rx. 9,490 due principally to the small rabi of the previous year and to heavy remission for the kharif of 1894 on account of damage to crops done by grass-hoppers. There was also an increase of Rx. 5,159 in working expenses due to certain liabilities incurred in the previous year having had to be met in 1894-95 and to Revenue having to bear an increased share of establishment charges.

On the Cheyaru Anicut system the decrease in net revenue was due to the net revenue during the previous year having been unusually large owing to the write back of expenditure on certain works from Revenue to Capital.

The Periyar Project, the Jamrao Canal and the Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal have not yet begun to earn revenue. The Chenab Canal, the

Rushikulya project and others which have been recently opened for irrigation are not yet earning the revenue which may ultimately be expected from them. The capital expenditure on all these works is included in the figures on which the net revenue percentage is calculated so that when these works are in full operation the percentage of net revenue on capital expenditure should be better than that indicated in paragraph 3 above The total net profit on all Major Works up to the end of 1894-95 amounted to nearly 3·2 millions of Rx.

5. The following statement shows the area irrigated by and the gross revenue derived from the Major and Minor Irrigation Works during the last 5 years —

YEAR	MAJOR WORKS.		MINOR WORKS.		TOTAL	
	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized	Area irrigated	Gross revenue realized
	Acres	Rx	Acres	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.
1890 91	7,172,468	2,312,787	2,101,586	483,127	9,274,054	2,795,914
1891-92	7,560,484	2,395,372	2,123,659	*431,279	9,684,143	2,826,651
1892 93	7,043 2'6	2,552,415	2,272,091	†607,549	‡9,315,377	3 159,964
1893-94	6,949,381	*2,417 757	2,116,964	636,372	‡9,066 345	3,054,149
1894-95	6,259,870	2,602,731	2,194,441	613,861	‡8,454,311	3,216,592

* Exclusive of figures for certain works in Madras, which were not given in the Revenue Report for 1891-92

† The increase was due to the inclusion in the accounts for 1892 93 of irrigation revenue of certain works in Madras pertaining to the year 1891-92 *vide* note* above

‡ Exclusive of the area irrigated in Native States in the Punjab.

The area irrigated shows a falling off as compared with the previous year, but there was an increase in the gross revenue realized.

The area irrigated in Native States in the Punjab from the portions of the canals constructed from funds contributed by the States amounted to 149,387 acres.

6. The estimated value of the crops irrigated from the Major and Minor Works during 1894 95 amounted to Rx. 23,224,312, being an average of Rx. 2·75 per acre.

7. The average rate of revenue assessed per acre irrigated during 1894-95 was Rx. 0·36 and Rx. 0·22 for Major and Minor Works respectively. The corresponding figures for 1893-94 was Rx. 0·35 and Rx. 0·24 respectively.

For Major Works the rate varies from Rx. 0·56 in Bombay (excluding Sind) to Rx. 0·18 in Bengal and Sind, and for Minor Works from Rx. 0·43 in Baluchistan to Rx. 0·10 in the Punjab.

8. The areas of the principal crops irrigated during 1894-95 in the various Provinces by the works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept are given in the following statement :—

PROVINCE	Rice	Wheat	Jowar and chari (*sorghum vulgare*)	Bajra (*Penicilaria spicata*)	Sugar-cane	Cotton	Barley	Indigo	Maize	Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)
	Acres.	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres
Bombay (excluding Sind)	6,187	8,833	19,955	6,7[illegible]	14,624	265	482		1,924	
Sind	417,624	166,128	220,428	210,037	.	59,967	2,329		.	...
Punjab	149,285	942,522	174,253	23,724	71,425	304,873	25,763	77,431	101,462	.
Bengal	452,865	3,830			46,016	147	10,020	1,971		
Madras	2,647,119	..		.	..					50,079
North-Western Provinces	126,826	83,973	12,223	251	218,006	50,378	6,385	308,832	8,895	...

9. The following are the percentages on gross revenue of the cost of revenue management (including collection charges) and of the up-keep of the works for Major Works in the different Provinces :—

Province.	Revenue management, per cent.	Up-keep, per cent.	Total per cent.
Madras	8·6	10·4	19·0
North-Western Provinces	14·2	24·3	38·5
Punjab	15·4	29·0	44·4
Bombay	18·7	32·1	50·8
Sind	10·0	31·1	41·1
Bengal	31·1	65·1	96·2

10. The following statement shows the total cost of working per acre irrigated by the Major Works in the different Provinces :—

	1894-95.	
Sind	·07	Including old maintenance charges.
Madras	·08	
Punjab	·15	
Bengal	·28	Excluding maintenance of Tidal canal.
North-Western Provinces . . .	·31	
Bombay	·38	

The figures are practically the same as those of the previous year except in the case of the North-Western Provinces where the cost of working per acre irrigated has risen from Rx. 0·17 in 1893-94 to Rx. 0·31 in 1894-95. The total working expenses in this Province were slightly below the total of the previous year; but as the irrigated area was but little more than half that of the previous year, the working expenses per acre irrigated were nearly doubled.

11. The following statement gives for the principal canals in each Province details of the length of channels, of canal discharge, of area irrigated, and of the duty of water:—

Province.	Canals.	Length of completed main and branch canal. (Miles.)	Length of completed distributaries. (Miles.)	Maximum discharge at head of canals (cubic feet per second).	Average discharge at head (cubic feet per second). Kharif	Rabi.	Area irrigated (acres). Kharif.	Rabi.	Total.	Flow.	Lift.	Area irrigated per cubic foot per second of average discharge at head (acres). Kharif.	Rabi.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Bombay.	1. Nira	96	132	456	265	286	12,349	16,021	28,370	28,326	44	47 (273)	56 (92)
	2. Mhasvad Tank	28	66	...	35	60	1,207	3,019	4,226	4,209	17	34 (273)	50 (92)
	3. Mutha	88	67	...	150	162	7,562	2,520	10,082	10,026	56	50 (273)	16 (92)
	4. Krishna	64	...	88	58	89	2,689	1,982	4,671	4,015	656	47 (273)	22 (92)
Punjab.	5. Swat River	22	143	673	423	475	29,076	62,816	91,892	91,892		69 (174)	132 (133)
	6. Western Jumna, including Sirsa Branch	404	1,690	4,000	3,001	2,727	215,104	137,383	352,487	345,362	7,125	72 (183)	50 (142)
	7. Bari Doab	353	1,082	4,081	3,292	3,019	208,610	326,087	534,697	498,551	36,146	63 (166)	108 (145)
	8. Sirhind	319	2,716	6,610	2,192	3,284	42,241	237,473	279,714	279,002	712	19 (114)	72 (177)
	9. Chenab	202	683	2,640	1,959	2,115	98,723	170,634	269,357	266,977	2,380	50 (177)	81 (158)
	10. Sidhnai	68	112	1,028	1,132	812	48,529	95,868	144,397	141,798	2,599	43 (167)	118 (182)
	11. Upper Sutlej Inundation	219	137	3,231	3,231		73,436	122,889	196,325	191,480	4,845	61 (164)	
	12. Indus Inundation	728	..	5,375	3,135		123,521	69,734	193,255	176,577	16,678	62 (147)	
	13. Muzaffargarh Inundation	820	453	.	Not recorded.		130,787	173,943	304,730	296,180	8,550	Not recorded.	
Bengal.	14. Orissa	280	1,091	6,058	1,910	656	118,459	4,102	122,501	121,444	1,117	62	6
	15. Sone	367	1,229	5,955	2,785	2,383	258,361	58,773	317,134	313,622	3,512	93	17
Madras.	16. Godavari	503	1,891	13,176	7,006	4,780	654,126	100,437	754,563	740,073	14,490	93	21
	17. Kistna	329	1,614	9,184	4,508		514,812	108	514,920	509,037	5,883	114	..
	18. Penner	22	120	1,004	371	162	64,508	3,351	67,859	67,139	720	174	21
	19. Sangam	9	284	5,361	670	100	70,517	4,081	74,598	73,615	983	105	41
	20. Cauvery	844	1,250	28,460	11,252	379	855,258	101,087	956,345	907,706	48,639	76	267
N.-W. Provinces.	21. Upper Ganges	440	2,576	7,782	4,320	3,282	301,499	50,138	351,637	303,677	47,960	70 (143)	15 (138)
	22. Lower Ganges	557	2,172	5,100	4,097	3,112	222,149	8,994	231,143	162,576	68,567	54 (143)	3 (138)
	23. Agra	109	573	1,526	1,431	1,077	77,651	61,515	139,166	125,108	14,058	54 (79)	57 (122)
	24. Eastern Jumna	129	646	1,518	1,132	1,052	103,046	22,214	125,260	110,942	14,318	91 (168)	21 (76)
Sind.	25. Desert	192	...	2,767	2,354		87,718	15,776	103,494	98,771	4,723	37	...
	26. Begari	158	...	6,185	5,101		156,119	55,311	211,430	181,374	30,056	31	..
	27. Ghar	298	...	7,020	7,244		191,819	69,658	261,477	257,352	4,125	26	..
	28. Fuleli	1,019	...	9,800	6,342		280,378	51,201	331,579	228,726	102,853	37	...
	Total	8,667	20,727	...	..	...	4,950,254	2,027,115	6,977,369	6,535,557	441,812	...	...

N.B.—The figures in brackets in columns 13 and 14 denote the number of days on which the irrigating duty is calculated.

12. The following statement shows the return derived from Navigation Works proper, for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept. Works in which navigation is combined with irrigation are included in the statement in paragraph 3:—

CLASS OF WORKS.	Number of works.	Direct and indirect Capital outlay to end of 1894-95.	Gross revenue.	Working expenses, including indirect charges.	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
NAVIGATION.						
I.—Major works—						
(a) Productive	1	242,818	5,853	4,743	1,110	·46
II.—Minor works	6	1,846,241	61,951	48,235	13,716	·74
TOTAL	7	2,089,059	67,804	52,978	14,826	·71

The percentage of net revenue on capital outlay was 0·71 as compared with 0·56 and 1·04 during 1893-94 and 1892-93 respectively.

13. The following statement gives some details of the navigation operations of the year. Works on which navigation is combined with irrigation are included :—

PROVINCES.	Length of canal open for navigation	Ton-mileage.	Estimated value of cargoes.	Estimated value of rafts.	Number of passengers carried.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Miles	Millions.	Thousands of Rx.	Thousands of Rx.	
Punjab	432	..	...	236	6,695
Bengal	673	37·914	9,084	55	546,448
Madras	1,252	50·527	4,861	427	467,774
North-Western Provinces	535	8·393	262	107	404
TOTAL	2,892	96·834	14,207	825	1,021,321

The figures show a falling off compared with those of the previous year except in the estimated value of rafts. There was an increase of 10 miles in the length of canal open for navigation in Madras.

14. The direct outlay on works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept and for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept including those maintained by the Civil Department was Rx. 671,546 as compared with Rx. 633,398 during the previous year. The direct receipts were Rx. 78,001 against Rx. 67,465.

A large portion of the revenue derived from this class of works is assessed and collected with the Land Revenue and is accounted for under that head in the Civil Accounts. The direct receipts comprise only the sums realized by the Public Works Department which alone are credited in the Public Works Accounts.

The figures in the following statement which relates to these works are extracted from the Irrigation Revenue Reports of the different Provinces.

Certain receipts, *e.g.*, those realized by Civil Officers from irrigation works under their charge, do not appear in the Reports, so that the figures are approximate only. Figures relating to works classed as " Agricultural " are excluded.

PROVINCE.	WORKS FOR WHICH CAPITAL ACCOUNTS ARE NOT KEPT.			
	Gross revenue from all sources, direct and indirect, as recorded in Irrigation Revenue Reports.	Working expenses including collection charges.	Net Revenue.	Area irrigated.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Acres.
Bombay excluding Sind	54,742	27,890	26,852	143,907
Sind	251,933	*123,610	128,323	1,138,571
Punjab	44,338	25,857	18,481	304,730
Bengal	17,278	22,993	—5,715	25,908
Madras	844,849	228,351	616,498	3,234,633
TOTAL	1,213,140	428,701	784,439	4,847,749

* Exclusive of Indirect charges.

The total area irrigated by these works in 1894-95 amounted to 57·3 per cent. of that irrigated by the Major and Minor Works as shown in paragraph 5.

15. The total area irrigated from all works during 1894-95 amounted to 13⅓ million acres.

If the value per acre of the irrigated crops be taken at the estimated rate of Rx. 2·75 per acre as given in paragraph 6, the total value of the produce from irrigated lands amounted to 36⅔ millions of Rx.

16. The following statement gives particulars of works which were under construction :—

PROJECT.	Amount of Estimate (direct outlay).	Expenditure to end of 1894-95 (direct outlay).	Ultimate area to be irrigated.	Ultimate estimated revenue.	Estimated percentage of net revenue on direct Capital outlay.	REMARKS.
Productive.	Rx.	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.		
Chenab Canal (complete project of 1891).	2,568,417	1,458,327	1,100,000	535,911	16·1	
Sirsa Branch	289,269	274,614	126,290	32,000	11·0	Construction estimate closed on 31st March 1895.
Periyar Irrigation	847,100	735,603	192,431	72,070	6·6	Revised Estimates sanctioned in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 38 P. W., dated 26th July 1894.
Eastern Nara Irrigation	619,079	609,150	283,428	39,350	6·3	Complete Revised Estimate sanctioned in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 12 P.W., dated 21st March 1895.
Jamrao Canal	696,652	16,414	260,000	54,057	7·7	
Fatehpur Branch, Lower Ganges Canal.*	342,000	5,814	116,000	42,050	8·9	
Protective.						
Rushikulya	436,800	368,068	117,250	24,671	4·3	Second Revised Estimate sanctioned in Secretary of State's Despatch No. 34 P. W., dated 19th July 1894.

17. The following statement gives particulars of important irrigation projects, the estimates of which had been sanctioned but upon which work had not been begun up to the end of 1894-95:—

Project.	Amount of estimate (direct outlay).	Ultimate area to be irrigated.	Ultimate estimated revenue.	Estimated percentage of net revenue on direct capital outlay.	Date of sanction.
PRODUCTIVE WORKS.	Rx	Acres.	Rx.		
Jhelum canal . . .	1,202,407	423,360	154,875	8·2	8th November 1888.
Kalingaroyen channal . . .	82,500	23,000	6,650	6·7	29th January 1891.

18. In reviewing the Revenue Reports of the different Provinces the Government of India have noticed the approval expressed by Local Governments of the manner in which the officers of the Irrigation Department have performed their duties, and the Governor General in Council, in reviewing the irrigation operations throughout India during 1894-95, desires to express his appreciation of the results exhibited in the Accountant General's note and this Review.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing, with a copy of the note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations in the Public Works Department, noted on the margin for information.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Central India, Rajputana, and Beluchistan
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.

Ordered also, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural and Finance Departments, and that the papers be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

Ordered further, that a copy of the Review and note be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India for information.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Document accompanying.

Note by the Accountant General, Public Works Department, dated 21st May 1896.

Accompaniment to P. W. D. Review No. 101 I. of 1896.

Note by A. B. Becher, Esq., Offg. Accountant General, Public Works Department, upon the accounts of Revenue and Expenditure of Irrigation Works in India for 1894-95.

The figures in the accounts submitted herewith agree with the Finance and Revenue accounts of the Government of India, but in this note certain figures are added from the Administrative accounts of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, the Revenue Reports of Irrigation Works and the Annual Statement of the Financial Results of Irrigation Operations in India.

2. The Irrigation works in India are divided into two main classes, *viz.*, Major Works and Minor Works.

Major Works are sub-divided into—

(*a*) Productive Works, the Capital of which has been provided from borrowed money; and

(*b*) Protective Works, the Capital of which has been provided out of the general revenues of India.

Minor Works are for the purpose of this note sub-divided into—

(*a*) Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept; and

(*b*) Works for which Capital accounts are not kept.

3. Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for all Major Irrigation Works. There are 46 projects classed as Major Works, of which one, *viz.*, the Hijili Tidal Canal in Bengal, is a purely navigation canal.

Of these, 38 were sanctioned as works expected to be remunerative, *i.e.*, estimated to pay the cost of up-keep and interest on the Capital outlay. They were or are being constructed from funds provided from sources outside the general revenues. The remaining eight projects * were sanctioned as works of protection against famine, and the cost of their construction has been or is being paid for out of annual grants made from general revenues under the head of famine insurance.

* *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*
1. Betwa Canal.
Punjab.
2. Swat River Canal.
Madras.
3. Rushikulya Project.
Bombay, Deccan and Gujarat.
4. Nira Canal
5. Mhaswad Tank.
6. Chankapur Tank.
7. Maladevi Tank.
8. † Gokak Canal, 1st section.

† Now classed as a minor work and combined with the Gokak Storage Works.

4. The works classed as Minor Irrigation Works are numerous. Capital and Revenue accounts are kept for 76 separate projects of this class; for the others only one account of receipts and charges for each work or group of works is kept. Of the 76 projects for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept, 6 are purely navigation canals, *viz.*, 2 in Bengal and 4 in Madras.

5. The general results of all works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are as follows:—

	Major Works.	Minor Works.	TOTAL.
Capital outlay.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
During 1894-95	695,032	70,531	765,563
To end of 1894-95	31,731,986	4,849,733	36,581,719
Revenue Account, 1894-95.			
Gross Revenue	2,182,413	536,014	2,718,427
Maintenance and Working	888,558	262,070	1,150,628
Net Revenue	1,293,855	273,944	1,567,799
Interest	1,194,111	...	...
Net profit after paying interest on Capital	99,744	...	...
Percentage of net Revenue of the year on the Capital outlay to end of the year	4·08	5·65	4·29
Against in 1893-94	4·04	6·89	4·42
" 1892-93	4·59	6·48	4·84

6. The net revenue derived from Major Works is Rx. 39,204 better than that of the previous year. The increase occurred principally in the Punjab and is due to the extension of irrigation from the Western Jumna, Bari Doab and the Chenab Canals. The interest charges during 1894-95 have, however, also increased by Rx. 28,557 owing to additional Capital outlay, so that the increase in the net profit is Rx. 10,647.

7. The net profit should be considerably increased when the Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal, the Chenab Canal, the Periyar and Rushikulya Projects and the Jamrao Canal are completed, and the irrigation from them and other projects have been fully developed. So far the works in Bengal and Deccan have failed to pay the interest on the Capital invested in them.

8. The net revenue from Minor Works was less than that of the previous year by Rx. 58,081. The largest items contributing towards this decrease are referred to in paragraph 32 below.

9. The receipts and charges of the year 1894-95 on Revenue account, exclusive of the figures relating to Minor Works for which Capital accounts are not kept, are detailed in the following statement by funds and provinces :—

1894-95.

	Imperial					Provincial					Local			Total				
	Gross Revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Interest	Net profit
MAJOR WORKS.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
PRODUCTIVE.																		
Irrigation.																		
Bengal				286	−286	146,160	141,462	4,698	238,639	−233,941				146,160	141,462	4,698	238,925	−234,227
N.-W. P. and Oudh	117,498		117,498	−9,342	126,840	562,350	254,257	308,093	294,270	13,823		...	...	679,848	254,257	425,591	284,928	140,663
Punjab	569,053	256,010	313,053	274,072	38,981									569,053	256,010	313,053	274,072	38,981
Madras	596,933	145,679	451,254	232,988	218,266							...	...	596,933	145,679	451,254	232,988	218,266
Bombay	138,980	57,801	81,179	78,848	2,331									138,980	57,801	81,179	78,848	2,331
Stores unappropriated				4	−4								..	...	..	..	4	−4
TOTAL	1,422,464	459,490	962,984	576,856	386,128	708,510	395,719	312,791	532,909	−220,118			...	2,130,974	855,199	1,275,775	1,109,765	166,010
Navigation.																		
Bengal				2,082	−2,082	5,853	4,743	1,110	7,182	−6,072				5,853	4,743	1,110	9,264	−8,154
TOTAL PRODUCTIVE	1,422,464	459,490	962,984	578,938	384,046	714,363	400,462	313,901	540,091	−226,190				2,136,827	859,942	1,276,885	1,119,029	157,856
PROTECTIVE.																		
Irrigation.																		
N.-W. P. and Oudh	5,895	9,789	−3,894	16,037	−19,931									5,895	9,789	−3,894	16,037	−19,931
Punjab	27,502	9,055	18,447	14,025	4,422	...						...		27,502	9,055	18,447	14,025	4,422
Madras	2,734	1,567	1,167	14,103	−12,936									2,734	1,567	1,167	14,103	−12,936
Bombay	9,455	8,205	1,250	30,921	−29,671									9,455	8,205	1,250	30,921	−29,671
TOTAL PROTECTIVE	45,586	28,616	16,970	75,086	−58,116	..							...	45,586	28,616	16,970	75,086	−58,116
TOTAL MAJOR WROKS	1,468,050	488,096	979,954	654,024	325,930	714,363	400,462	313,901	540,091	−226,190			..	2,182,413	888,558	1,293,855	1,194,115	99,740
MINOR WORKS																		
Irrigation.																		
Rajputana	13,477	4,006	9,471		9,471									13,477	4,006	9,471		9,471
Baluchistan	2,118	1,340	778		778								...	2,118	1,340	778	...	778
Lower Burma						94,132	22,434	71,698		71,698	...	...	..	94,132	22,434	71,698	...	71,698
Bengal	...				...	−180	154	−334		−334			..	−180	154	−334	...	−334
N.-W. P. and Oudh				...	...	23,676	17,255	6,421		6,421		..		23,676	17,255	6,421	...	6,421
Punjab	110,132	86,434	23,698		23,698		...							110,132	86,434	23,698		23,698
Madras				...		91,685	24,501	67,184		67,184		...		91,685	24,501	67,184	...	67,184
Bombay	137,348	57,145	80,203		80,203	1,675	566	1,109		1,109	..			139,023	57,711	81,312		81,312
TOTAL	263,075	148,925	114,150		114,150	210,988	64,910	146,078		146,078	.		...	474,063	213,835	260,228	...	260,228
Navigation.																		
Bengal						50,895	37,634	13,261		13,261		...		50,895	37,634	13,261	.	13,261
Madras						11,056	10,601	455		455			..	11,056	10,601	455	...	455
TOTAL	...	...				61,951	48,235	13,716		13,716	...	..	..	61,951	48,235	13,716	.	13,716
TOTAL MINOR WORKS	263,075	148,925	114,150		114,150	272,939	113,145	159,794		159,794	.	...	...	536,014	262,070	273,944	..	273,944
GRAND TOTAL	1,731,125	637,021	1,094,104	654,024	440,080	987,302	513,607	473,695	540,091	−66,396		...	...	2,718,427	1,150,628	1,567,799	1,194,115	373,684

10. This table shows that after paying interest on borrowed money expended in the construction of Major Irrigation Works, the highest net profits are, as in the previous two years, obtained from irrigation projects in Madras. Next follow the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and Bombay. In the Punjab the revenue is gradually increasing, as the new irrigation projects are completed. The Chenab Canal will probably be completed in 1897-98. In Bengal the loss is, as explained in last year's report, due to the permanent settlements rendering enhancement of land revenue impracticable.

Major Works.

11. The following statement shows in detail the financial results of individual Major Irrigation Works during and to the end of 1894-95 :—

Number of works.	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1894-95. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Revenue Account for 1894-95. Gross revenue	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay	Revenue Account to end of 1894-95. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
	Productive.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	R x.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
4	BENGAL.														
	Irrigation.														
	Orissa Project	2,566,429	57,965	2,624,394	33,235	48,332	−15,097	101,982	−117,079	...	525,685	857,790	−332,105	1,968,744	−2,300,849
	Midnapore Canal	826,132	18,415	844,547	29,442	22,456	6,986	33,045	−26,059	·83	509,232	477,589	31,643	740,040	−708,397
	Sone Project	2,599,403	91,557	2,690,960	83,483	70,674	12,809	103,898	−91,089	·48	1,324,431	1,112,015	212,416	1,969,229	−1,756,813
	Navigation	5,991,964	167,837	6,159,801	146,160	141,462	4,698	238,925	−234,227	·08	2,359,348	2,447,394	−88,046	4,678,013	−4,766,059
	Hijili Tidal Canal	236,907	5,911	242,818	5,853	4,743	1,110	9,264	−8,154	·46	110,266	96,152	14,114	183,844	−169,730
	TOTAL BENGAL	6,228,871	173,748	6,402,619	152,013	146,205	5,808	248,189	−242,381	·09	2,469,614	2,543,546	−73,932	4,861,857	−4,935,789
5	N.-W PROVINCES AND OUDH.														
	Irrigation														
	Ganges Canal	2,753 984	171,545	2,925,529	326,081	109,767	216,314	109,592	106,722	7·39	7,070,740	3,092,899	3,977,841	3,725,089	252,752
	Lower Ganges Canal	3,195,139	234,240	3,429,379	175,575	84,321	91,254	127,348	−36,094	2 67	3,580,471	1,603,742	1,976,729	2,293,574	−316,845
	Agra Canal	867,262	67,872	935,134	63,725	26,728	36,997	34,499	2,498	3·96	947,238	472,148	475,090	724,325	−249,235
	Eastern Jumna Canal	334,536	21,192	355,728	114,467	33,441	81,026	13,269	67,757	22·78	3,105,402	974,748	2,130,654	450,695	1,679,959
	Fatehpur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal	5,814	519	6,333	...	...	...	220	−220	...	...	...	...	220	−220
	TOTAL N.-W. P. & OUDH	7,156,735	495,368	7,652,103	679,848	254,257	425,591	284,928	140,663	5 56	14,703,851	6,143,537	8,560,314	7,193,903	1,366,411
8	PUNJAB.														
	Irrigation														
	Western Jumna Canal, " " Sirsa Branch	1,391,740	66,703	1,458,443	148,636	70,061	78,575	54,098	24,477	5 39	6,000,511	1,900,271	4,100,240	1,022,473	3,077,767
	Bari Doab Canal	1,694,163	64,135	1,758,298	228,336	64,676	163,660	67,059	96,601	9·31	4,193,250	1,735,648	2,457,602	1,972,316	485,286
	Sirhind "	2,286,665	117,715	2,404,380	95,980	59,075	36,905	91,392	−54,487	1 53	1,186,496	530,586	655,910	1,472,501	−816,591
	Lower Sohag and Para Canal	67,287	2 712	69,999	10,169	7,043	3,126	2,691	435	4 47	60,507	59,554	953	24 902	−23,949
	Chenab Canal	1,458,327	34,222	1,492,549	60,237	45,969	14,268	54,916	−40,648	96	151,182	150,766	416	234,984	−234,568
	Sidhnai "	98.853	3,341	102,194	25,695	9,176	16,519	3,876	12,643	16·16	167,193	63,699	103,494	32,634	70,860
	Jhelum "	1,016	108	1,124	...	...	...	40	−40	...	...	...	...	200	−200
	TOTAL PUNJAB	6,998,051	288,936	7,286,987	569,053	256,000	313,053	274,072	38,981	4 30	11,759,139	4,440,524	7,318,615	4,760,010	2,558,605

Number of works.	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1894-95.			Revenue Account for 1894-95.						Revenue Account to end of 1894-95.				
		Direct	Indirect.	Total.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue	Interest.	Net profit.	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
		Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	MADRAS.														
	Irrigation.														
	Godavari Delta System . .	1,091,869	189,796	1,281,665	250,485	64,000	186,485	43,665	142,820	14 55	6,046,274	1,838,535	4,207,739	1,216,050	2,991,689
	Kistna " " . .	1,083,385	79,125	1,162,510	201,888	53 731	148,157	42,520	105,637	12·74	3,491,917	1,119,498	2,372,419	821,804	1,550,615
	Penner Anicut " . .	163,744	24,886	183,630	16,652	2,779	13,873	6,547	7,326	7·35	314,180	55,175	259 005	169,516	89,489
	Cauvery Delta " . .	166,074	12,352	178,426	87,018	6,627	80,391	6,630	73,761	45·06	2,370,467	169,784	2,200,683	173,524	2,027,159
	Srivaikuntham Anicut System .	136,012	10,091	146,103	9,995	2,382	7,613	5 433	2,180	5 21	183,565	59,456	124,109	119,247	4,862
	Sangam Anicut System . .	309,796	68,679	378,475	18,603	4,721	13,882	12,330	1,552	3·67	108,243	44,393	63,850	127,373	—63,523
	Karnul Canal . . .	2,169,370	141	2,169,511	11,305	10 968	337	86,770	—86,433	·02	125,358	205,345	—79,987	1,082,958	—1,162,945
	Barur Tank	39,698	2,273	41,971	987	471	516	1 588	—1,072	1·23	4,075	3,168	907	14,341	—13,434
	Periyar Project . . .	735,604	19,320	754,924	..	...	...	27,505	—27,505	...	...	...	...	97,328	—97,328
	Total Madras .	5,895,552	406,663	6,302,215	596,933	145,679	(a)451,254	232,988	218,266	7·16	12,644,079	3,495,354	9,148,725	3,822,141	5,326,584
	BOMBAY														
5	Sind.														
	Irrigation.														
	Desert Canal . . .	122,604	4,074	126,678	13,284	13,047	237	4,899	—4,662	·19	241,337	104,183	137,154	80,334	56,820
	Unharwah	57,900	1,539	59,439	11,388	6,232	5,156	2,126	3,030	8·67	52,210	19,880	32,330	14,322	18,008
	Begari Canal . . .	162,561	4,842	167,403	33,578	6,639	26,939	6,503	20,436	16·09	587,778	240,471	347,307	141,031	206,276
	Eastern Nara Works . .	609,150	21,084	630,234	44,783	17,018	27,765	23,729	4,036	4·41	806,852	343,118	463,734	477,055	—13,321
	Jamrao Canal . . .	16,414	834	17,248	..	...	...	373	—373	...	...	...	...	373	—373
	Total Sind .	968,626	32,373	1,001,002	103,033	42,936	(b)60,097	37,630	22,467	6·00	1,688,177	707,652	980,525	713,115	267,410
7	Deccan and Gujarat.														
	Irrigation.														
	Hathmati Canal . . .	49,093	2,747	51,840	1,108	60	439	1,964	—1,465	·96	10,550	16,395	—5,845	43,375	—49,220
	Lower Panjhra River Works .	43,905	2,281	46,186	1,655	66	987	1,755	—768	2·14	26,971	13,593	13,378	41,884	—28,506
	Kadva River Works . .	69,376	2,865	72,241	1,188	1,653	—465	2,775	—3,240	...	14,886	13,717	1,169	43,009	—41,840

Lakh Canal	35,245	1,944	37,189	165	1,332	—1,167	1,409	—2,576	...	3,295	13,090	—9,795	36,950	—46,745
Mutha Canals	632,234	23,415	655,649	23,339	7,971	15,368	25,130	—9,762	2·34	316,702	128,840	187,862	514,269	—826,407
Ekruk Tank	122,812	11,227	134,039	2,887	1,205	1,682	4,912	—3,230	1·25	28,011	39,716	—11,705	122,439	—134,144
Krishna Canal	81,854	4,635	86,489	5,605	1,427	4,178	3,273	905	4·83	61,444	44,263	17,181	88,072	—70,891
Total Deccan and Gujarat	1,034,519	49,114	1,083,633	35,947	14,865	21,082	41,218	—20,136	1·95	461,859	269,614	192,245	889,998	—697,753
TOTAL BOMBAY	2,003,148	81,487	2,084,635	138,980	57,801	81,179	78,848	2,331	3·89	2,150,036	977,266	1,172,770	1,603,113	—430,347
38 TOTAL PRODUCTIVE. Irrigation	28,045,450	1,440,291	29,485,741	2,130,974	855,199	1,275,775	1,109,761	166,014	4·32	43,616,453	17,504,075	26,112,378	22,057,180	4,055,198
Navigation	236,907	5,911	242,818	5,853	4,743	1,110	9,264	—8,154	·46	110,266	96,152	14,114	183,844	—169,730
Total	28,282,357	1,446,202	29,728,559	2,136,827	859,942	1,276,885	1,119,025	157,860	4·29	43,726,719	17,600,227	26,126,492	22,241,024	3,885,468

(a) Excludes revenue due to old irrigation, which is as follows:—

	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Godavari Delta System	12,400	850	11,550
Kristna " "	7,100	490	6,610
Penner Anicut "	11,700	3,000	8,700
Cauvery Delta "	367,181	38,609	328,572
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	7,900	1,250	6,650
Sangam Anicut System	13,900	2,500	11,400
Barur Tank	200	15	185
	420,381	46,714	373,667

(b) Excludes revenue due to old irrigation, which is as follows:—

Begari Canal	3,361	876	2,485
Eastern Nara Works	344	34	310
	3,705	910	2,795

Number of works.	Major Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1894-95. Direct.	Indirect.	Total	Revenue Account for 1894-95. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit	Percentage of net revenue on the Capital outlay.	Revenue Account to end of 1894-95. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.	Interest.	Net profit.
	Protective.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
1	N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.														
	Irrigation.														
	Betwa Canal	401,321	21,538	422,859	5,895	9,789	—3,894	16,037	—19,931	...	59,123	92,979	—33,856	183,518	—217,374
1	PUNJAB.														
	Irrigation														
	Swat River Canal	350,761	12,934	363,695	27,502	9,055	18,447	14,025	4,422	5·07	188,097	86,263	101,834	183,133	—81,299
1	MADRAS.														
	Irrigation.														
	Rushikulya Project	368,068	33,020	401,088	(a)2,734	1,567	1,167	14,103	—12,936	·29	4,490	3,654	836	67,122	—66,286
	BOMBAY.														
5	DECCAN AND GUJARAT.														
	Irrigation.														
	Gokak Canal, 1st Section	40,094	1,173	41,267	(b)	(b)	(b)	1,604	—1,604	...	2,474	2,100	374	20,902	—20,528
	Mhaswad Tank	198,506	6,082	204,588	1,272	2,846	—1,574	7,533	—9,507	...	13,166	14,907	—1,741	96,887	—98,628
	Nira Canal	530,163	29,435	559,598	8,183	5,359	2,824	20,993	—18,169	50	37,391	34,293	3,098	215,738	—212,640
	Chankapur Tank	6,402	318	6,720	...	...	...	255	—255	...	...	...	...	3,390	—3,390
	Maladevi Tank	3,396	216	3,612	...	...	...	136	—136	...	...	...	...	1,394	—1,394
	TOTAL BOMBAY	778,561	37,224	815,785	9,455	8,205	1,250	30,921	—29,671	·15	53,031	51,300	1,731	338,311	—336,580
8	TOTAL PROTECTIVE	1,898,711	104,716	2,003,427	45,586	28,616	16,970	75,086	—58,116	·85	304,741	234,196	70,545	772,084	—701,539
46	GRAND TOTAL	30,181,068	1,550,918	31,731,986	2,182,413	888,558	1,293,855	1,194,111	99,744	4·08	44,031,460	17,834,423	26,197,037	23,013,108	3,183,929

(a) Excludes Rx 2,086 on account of old irrigation revenue.
(b) This is now classed as a minor work and combined with Gokak Storage Works.

12. Taken collectively by provinces the percentages of net revenue on the Capital outlay upon Major Works for the last three years are as follows:—

	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1. Madras	6·75	6·70	6·46
2. Bombay—Sind	6·00	6·54	7·65
3. North-Western Provinces and Oudh	5·22	5·37	5·22
4. Punjab	4·33	3·95	6 24
5. Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat	1·18	1·27	1·19
6. Bengal	·09	·19	·63
Total	4·08	4·04	4·59

13. The percentage in Madras would be considerably higher but that the Karnul Canal, which was made by a company, seldom pays its working expenses and maintenance. The cost of this canal is nearly one-third of the total expenditure on Major Irrigation works in Madras. Omitting this canal the figures for Madras would be:—

	Per cent.
1894-95	9·97
1893-94	10·06
1892-93	9·91

14. The systems which in 1894-95 paid over 4 per cent. are arranged below in the order of the rate paid, and are compared with the results in the two previous years:—

	Rate Paid.		
	1894-95.	1893-94.	1892-93.
1. Cauvery Delta System	45·06	45·76	39·00
2. Eastern Jumna Canal	22·78	24·60	20·14
3. Sidhnai Canal	16·16	19 09	14·95
4. Begari Canal	16·09	17·12	17·71
5. Godavari Delta System	14·55	14·04	13·73
6. Kistna „ „	12·74	12·68	12·53
7. Bari Doab Canal	9 31	9·47	10·26
8. Unharwah Project	8·67	8·50	8·81
9. Ganges Canal	7·39	7·23	7·17
10. Penner Anicut	7·35	7·23	7·40
11. Western Jumna Canal	5 39	2·92	4·90
12. Srivaikuntham Anicut System	5·21	5·43	2·59
13. Swat River Canal	5·07	4·42	5·20
14. Krishna Canal	4·83	2·76	4·85
15. Lower Sohag and Para Canal	4·47	·75	...
16. Eastern Nara Works	4·41	5·50	5·92

15 The systems that have, up to the end of 1894-95, paid off the accumulated interest on the Capital expended on them are noted below:—

	Surplus. Rx.
1. Western Jumna Canal, including Sirsa Branch	3,077,767
2. Godavari Delta System	2,991,689
3. Cauvery „ „	2,027,159
4. Eastern Jumna Canal	1,679,959
5. Kistna Delta System	1,550,615
6. Ganges Canal	252,752
7. Bari Doab Canal	485,286
8. Begari „	206,276
9. Penner Anicut System	89,489
10. Sidhnai Canal	70,860
11. Desert „	56,820
12. Unharwah	18,008
13. Srivaikuntham Anicut System	4,862
Assuming that the works are still worth the amount charged in each case to the Capital account, this represents a net profit to the State at the end of 1894-95 on these systems of	12,511,542
The charge to the State on other Major Works is	9,327,613
And this leaves a net profit to date on all Major Works of	3,183,929

16. The following statement shows the net charge to the State to the end of each year for the last five years on account of further projects, which are expected eventually to pay off the accumulated interest on their Capital cost :—

	Date of Completion	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.						
Lower Ganges Canal	1878	241,950	257,544	270,214	280,752	316,845
Agra Canal	1874	238,674	233,051	239,162	251,733	249,235
Punjab						
Sirhind Canal	1887	854,540	800,557	717,678	762,105	816,591
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	1886	13,442	18,617	22,216	24,384	28,949
Chenab Canal		77,127	106,942	152,338	193,920	234,568
Madras						
Sangam Anicut System	1885	50,059	64,784	65,213	65,075	63,523
Bombay—Sind						
Eastern Nara Works	..	51,227	41,222	27,910	17,357	13,321
TOTAL		1,522,019	1,522,717	1,494,731	1,595,326	1,718,032

NOTE.—The projects which have not yet been opened for irrigation have been excluded from this statement.

In all these projects the debit against them should be decreasing.

17. The continued steady decrease against the Eastern Nara before completion of the project is satisfactory

18. The continued increase against the Lower Ganges Canal is not altogether satisfactory ; this canal has been opened 16 years, and has not yet begun to pay the annual interest charges. This unsatisfactory result is chiefly due to the destruction of the Kali Nadi aqueduct and to a succession of wet years from 1884 to 1895. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh however expects that the ultimate revenue from the canal will amount to 5 per cent. on the Capital outlay. The Sirhind and Lower Sohag and Para Canals have not been opened for 10 years ; the irrigation from these projects has not had time to develop fully. When full credit is given for the indirect revenue due to the Lower Sohag and Para Canal, it is expected that the net revenue will more than cover the annual interest charges

The decrease in the debit against the Sangam Anicut System is a satisfactory sign.

19. The undernoted works, which were allowed to be constructed from borrowed money prior to the introduction of the rules laying down the conditions which must now be fulfilled before a work may be classed as Productive, are not expected to repay the accumulated interest charges on the Capital invested in them :—

	Capital outlay to end of 1894-95.	Net gain or loss in working each year.				
		1890-91.	1891-92	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal—						
Orissa Project	2,624,294	—12,267	—5,216	—813	—16,011	—15,097
Midnapore Canal	814,547	2,813	1,637	8,445	9,658	6,986
Sone Project	2,690,960	2,707	20,823	30,133	18,470	12,809
Hijili Tidal Canal	212,818	—2,553	—1,377	2,030	269	1,110
Bombay, Deccan and Gujarat—						
Hathmati Canal	51,840	71	387	—40	368	499
Lower Panjhra River Works	46,186	626	572	660	1,230	987
Kadva River Works	72,241	310	1	199	397	—465
Lakh Canal	37,189	—235	—135	—199	—226	—1,167
Mutha Canals	655,649	13,776	16,207	13,480	18,071	15,368
Ekruk Tank	134,039	1,099	1,234	—153	—261	1,682
Krishna Canal	86,489	1,749	2,078	4,164	2,383	4,178
TOTAL	7,486,252	8,096	36,411	57,906	34,348	26,890

In addition to the above, the Karnul Canal in Madras, which was purchased from the Madras Irrigation and Canal Company in 1882, is not likely ever to be a financial success, and the Barur tank also will probably not pay the interest on the capital outlay. Under the rules contained in Public Works Department Code, Volume II, Chapter V, para 35, clause VIII, the current expenditure on these works is being provided out of the general revenues.

20. The sources from which the revenue of the Major Works was derived during 1894-95 are exhibited in the following statement in comparison with those of the four previous years :—

	Irrigation Revenue													Totals of previous four years.			
	Share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation works.	Water-rates	Owners rates on irrigated lands	Sale of water.	Water-supply of towns.	Plantations	Other canal produce.	Water-power.	Navigation receipts.	Rents of buildings	Fines	Miscellaneous.	Total.	1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	..	106,976	..	98	...	427	408	172	36,668	1,458	46	5,760	152,013	166,500	188,335	159,860	133,914
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	117,498	505,466	29,960	581	122	19,783	...	5,199	1,995	298	1,320	3,521	685,743	701,981	685,771	705,195	651,618
Punjab	30,758	487,635	41,937	2,776	104	4,266	2,213	16,793	7,065	1,076	657	1,275	596,555	535,091	680,914	604,099	583,045
Madras	570,179	9,981	...	...	541	1,886	2,135	...	14,257	374	9	305	599,667	589,586	565,424	525,711	530,087
Bombay	97,475	35,026	.	553	9,941	165	1,897	600	..	104	54	2,620	148,435	137,113	147,610	114,498	127,277
Total for 1894-95 .	815,910	1,145,084	71,897	4,008	10,708	26,527	6,653	22,764	59,985	3,310	2,086	13,481	2,182,413	2,130,271	2,268,054	2,109,363	2,025,891
1893-94 .	785,187	1,141,863	61,245	4,243	10,574	23,492	5,851	20,256	59,030	3,302	1,917	13,311	2,130,271				
1892-93 .	760,020	1,298,206	66,975	4,188	11,754	25,043	6,437	20,679	54,347	3,193	2,588	14,624	2,268,054				
1891-92 .	706,451	1,174,901	80,336	3,830	10,818	27,965	4,608	21,727	61,357	3,010	2,491	11,869	2,109,363				
1890-91 .	743,808	1,070,709	80,194	4,220	10,059	22,649	4,966	20,635	52,853	2,719	2,653	10,426	2,025,891				

21. The total revenue of 1894-95 was better than that of the previous year by Rx. 52,142, owing to the extension of irrigation from the Western Jumna, Bari Doab and the Chenab Canals in the Punjab and from the Godavari Delta System in Madras, and partly to a good water-supply in the Upper Sind Frontier District. The increase in the Punjab would have been larger had it not been for a falling off in the water-rate collections from the Sirhind Canal. The favourable rainfall on lands traversed by this canal reduced the demand for canal water.

22. The decrease in Bengal was due partly to the large recovery of arrears in 1893-94 having swelled the receipts of that year and partly to abundant and seasonable rainfall having reduced the demand for canal water.

23. The decrease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh was mainly due to a falling off of the water-rate collections on the Lower Ganges Canal, owing to the small area irrigated in the *rabi* season of the previous year.

24. The following statement shows, for each Major Work for the five years ending 1894-95, the gross revenue, the irrigated area, and the mileage of canals completed at the end of each year :—

MAJOR WORKS	GR…	…UE.					IRRI…TED AREA IN AC…				MILEAGE	…ERA…ION (INCLUDING …TRIBUTARI…			
	…-92.	…93.	…94.				…891-92.	…-93.		…95.		…1-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	
	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	R…			A…	A…		A…	Miles	…iles.	Miles.	Miles.	…iles.
Bengal.															
Orissa Project	34,494	37,092	40,738	37,537	,235	180	177,685	160,95	03,526	122,56	1,017	1,167	1,221	1,366	1,373
Midnapore Canal	23,699	28,470	28,000	30,477	,442	82	83,973	91,21	,763	70,11	355	345	355	355	336
Hijili Tidal Canal	2,804	3,691	5,339	5,919	,853		...	...		...	29	29	29	29	29
Sone Project	72,917	90,607	05,258	92,567	,483	281	474,723	410,76	,776	17,13	1,563	1,560	1,575	1,575	1,595
Total Bengal	133,9	59,		66	52,013	543,315		662,930	556,0		2,964	3,101	3,180	3,325	3,333
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.															
Ganges Canal	315,225	30,420	319,385	3	326,0	821,652	832,864	722,178	656,757	351,637	4,013	4,077	4,159	4,278	[illegible]
Lower Ganges Canal	161,293	98,958	201,119	2 ,071	175,5	642,632	660,63	584,009	525,853	231,143	3,194	3,353	3,477	3,557	3,574
Agra Canal	61,239	59,937	54,188	48,952	63,7	152,118	164,981	107,054	165,22	139,166	748	755	759	766	767
Eastern Jumna Canal	106,413	05,797	102,442	120,691	114,4	237,422	223,437	227,430	201,6	125,260	1,115	1,120	1,132	1,132	1,139
Betwa Canal	7,448	10,083	8,337	,369	5,8	33,953	30,60	[illegible]	18	8,041	538	544	557	567	567
Total North-Western Provinces and Oudh	651,618	705,195	685,771		685,7		1,9	,393	568,298	855,24		9,849			0,467
Punjab.															
Western …umna Canal, including Sirsa Branch	,051	150,	115,733	03,592	,636	388		,29	,807	315,437	191	1,28	1,2		,855
Bari Doab Canal		194,531	242,840	,543	228,	35,045	592,785	67,8	7	534,697	410	1,470	1,4.3	415	1,435
Sirhind Canal	,426	201,490	242,966	08,	95,	00,162	685,610	12,7	275,897	279,714	764	2,874	3,038	033	3,035
Lower Sohag and Para Canal	6,391	5,925	8,446	9,721	10,	38,604	56,908	70,1	71,179	70,977	136	139	139	139	139
Chenab Canal	9,785	10,404	20,850	38,401	60,	52,390	35,524	57,	270,105	269,357	374	670	712	794	[illegible]
Sidhnai	8,024	20,457	21,161	26,718	25,	22,525	157,514	51,6	151,427	144,397	204	1	180	180	80
Swát Ri… Canal	5,048	20,369	28,918	25,592	27,	88,875	[illegible]	04,7	110,819	91,892	162	1	162	165	65
Total Punjab				,091	596,	826, 06		20,872	50,591	,47		6,72			
Madras.															
Godavari Delta System			,454	253,		,495	732,364	697,388	721,740	759,513	2,243		2,394		2,
Kistna " "			,371	208,		,071	480,728	471,401	512,578	519,976	1,939		1,943		1,943

Penner Anicut System .	25,935		28,760	28,070	28,	[illegible]	35,652	73,051	70,346		142	142	42	42	142
Cauvery Delta „ . .	311,382		110,985	123,752	454,	013,344	108,05	012,049	96,055	89,891	2,094	2,094	94	94	094
Srivaikuntham Anicut System	13,640	910	13,800	18,	17,	28,896	41,32	29,111	40,570	38,57	90	90	90	90	90
Sangam Anicut System .	27,655	832	31,000		32,	68,224	39,	74,987	74,960	76,67	259	280	80	93	293
Karnul Canal . . .	11,926	272	14,828		11,	24,848	73,	30,766	31,424	33,54	503	503	03	03	503
Barur Tank . . .	740	748			1,187	2,774	2,757	3,584	4,324	4,48	29	29	29	32	32
Rushikulya Project . .				757	4,819	...		4,183	8,195	27,38	..	41	82	84	109
	819,787	8 5,411		879,		,346	2,413,591	6,520	92	2,5			557	7,575	
	289,700	9,700		00		..									
otal Madras	,031	,7		589,											
Bombay.															
ND { Desert Canal .	17,076		827	4,784		24,919	60,131	156	89,568	103,494	190	190	92	192	192
Unharwah .	4,573		736	5,440	11,388	20,690	19,28	277	32,634	57,316	67	67	67	67	96
Begari Canal .	23,844	26	2	37,946	36,939	44,053	174,71	524	207,383	211,430	176	176	76	176	158
Eastern Nara Works	45,579	43		47,538	45,127	128,292	211,951	412	22,903	7	273	278	78	278	278
Deduct old Ir tion revenu			02	95,708	06	517,954	466	554,369	558,488	07,	06				
			...	3,705				...	...	...					
Sir	,0	783	482												
Hathmati Canal .	737	1,037	516	970	1,108	3,766	2,716	2,728	3,701	4,199	..	51	51	51	51
Lower Panjhra Ri Works.	1,514	1,801	617	1,725	1,655	2,390	2,603	2,617	3,000	2,790	45	45	45	45	45
Kadwa River Works	963	844	020	1,187	1,188	2,227	2,971	2,825	3,027	2,767		36	39	39	39
AN Lakh Canal	125	170	96	117	165	433	508	158	343	310	..	31	29	26	32
AND Mutha Canals	21,757	24,693	22,405	24,792	23,339	1,201	4,061	6,797	8,259	0,082	155	155	155	155	155
JARAT. Ekruk Tank .	2,482	2,611	2,551	2,380	2,587	2,598	3,137	3,038	2,889	3,292	48	48	48	48	48
Krishna Canal .	3,077	3,188	5,735	3,683	5,605	3,950	5,374	3,796	4,742	4,671	61	61	61	61	64
Gokak Canal, 1st sect			..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..					
Nira Canal .	3,608	4,449	8,550	753	8,183	6,913	8,863	18,246	24,503	8,370		215	220	228	228
Mhaswad Tank .	1,942	1,922	2,	2,	1,272	7,106	8,304	4,997	5,283			95	95	95	95
and Gu		40,715	45,128	45,110		50,		45.	55,74						757
Total Bomba	27,27	14,498	147,610	137,113	48,435	568,53	53	571		667				461	
Grand Total	891	09,363	2,268,054	2,130,271	2,182,413	7,172,468	7,	7,04	6,949,381	870	27,5		21		20,571

25. The rate of revenue per acre irrigated during 1894-95 is shown in the following table; the irrigation revenue shown here includes the share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation as well as the water-rates and owners' rates:—

Province.	Irrigation revenue. (Assessed.)	Irrigated acreage.	Rate of revenue per acre.	Compared with rate in 1893-94.	Compared with rate in 1892-93.
	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bombay, Deccan and Gujarat	34,195	60,707	·56	·61	58
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	465,182	855,247	54	·42	·36
Madras	962,355	2,520,599	38	·38	35
Punjab	566,357	1,706,471	·33	·35	·32
Bengal	93,741	509,811	·18	·18	·18
Bombay—Sind	109,327	607,035	·18	·18	·19
Total	2,231,107	6,259,870	·36	·35	·32

There is an increase in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

26. The charges for maintenance and working for the year 1894-95 are detailed in the following statement and compared with the outlay of the previous four years:—

	Extensions and improvements.	Maintenance and repairs.	Establishment	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Suspense	Total Direct charges	Indirect charges.	TOTAL.	Totals of previous four years. 1893-94.	1892-93.	1891-92.	1890-91.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Bengal	2,862	57,913	66,422	9,709		...	136,906	9,299	146 205	154,114	148 540	143,793	143,21[illegible]
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	17,181	94,160	131,025	3,583	...	...	245,949	18,097	264,046	272,466	270,722	267,974	274,291
Punjab	6,466	122,408	116,586	3,178		...	248,638	16,417	265,055	244,506	245,163	225,193	217,369
Madras	5,104	51,659	75,114	8,249	...	...	140,126	7,120	147,246	152,753	158,531	160,024	157,597
Bombay	2,423	34,021	26,508	879	...	...	63,831	2,175	66,006	51,781	57,738	54,010	46,981
Total for 1894-95 .	34,036	360,161	415,655	25,598	...	...	835,450	53,108	888,558	875,620	880,694	840,994	839,451
1893-94 .	42,263	340,150	412,792	27,414	...	...	822,619	53,001	875,620				
1892-93 .	60,926	343,465	401,554	23,023	...	...	828,968	51,726	880,694				
1891-92 .	18,127	339,657	370,115	24,962	23	...	792,884	48,110	840,994				
1890-91 .	61,926	327,448	378,602	22,485	122	...	790,583	48,8 8	839,451				

27. The total working expenses during 1894-95 exceeded those of the previous year by Rx. 12,938. The increase is the net result of increases and decreases in different provinces. The differences are explained as follows:—

Bengal.—The decrease of Rx. 7,909 was due to diminished outlay on works and repairs on the Orissa and Sone Canals.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—The decrease of Rx. 8,420 was due chiefly to the share of establishment charged to the revenue account being smaller than in the previous year, the increased capital outlay causing a proportionate decrease in the revenue share of these charges, and partly to smaller expenditure on extensions and improvements.

Punjab.—The increase of Rx. 20,549 was due partly to repairs to undersluices at the head of the Western Jumna Canal, and partly to the increased cost of maintenance of the Bari Doab and Chenab Canals. This increase in the working expenses was more than counterbalanced by the increase of revenue which amounted to Rx. 61,464.

Madras.—The decrease of Rx. 5,507 is attributed to the curtailment of the charges for maintenance of the Kistna Delta, Srivaikuntham Anicut, Sangam Anicut and Karnul Canal projects.

Bombay.—The increase of Rx. 14,225 was due chiefly to special repairs to the Desert Canal and to certain bunds in connection with the Eastern Nara project which were damaged by floods. The increase was to a great extent counterbalanced by the increase of revenue.

28. The cost of maintenance and working per acre irrigated in the different provinces during the five years ending 1894-95, and the percentage of the outlay upon maintenance and working on gross revenue, are as follows:—

Cost of maintenance and working per irrigated acre.

Provinces.	1890-91.	1891-92	1892-93	1893-94.	1894-95.	Remarks.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1. Bombay—Sind	·06	·07	·06	·06	·07	Including old maintenance charges.
2. Madras	·08	·08	·08	·08	·08	
3. Punjab	·12	·11	·14	·14	·15	
4. Bengal	·25	·19	·22	·27	·28	Excluding maintenance of Tidal Canal.
5. North-Western Provinces and Oudh	·15	·14	·16	·17	·31	
6. Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat	·35	·29	·51	·38	·38	

The provinces are arranged in the order of smallness of charge; the variations are considerable.

Percentage of maintenance and working on gross revenue.

	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1. Madras	23·8	23·0	23·0	21·7	19·0	Including old revenue and working expenses.
2. North-Western Provinces and Oudh	42 1	38·0	39·5	38·8	38·5	
3. Bombay—Sind	32·3	46·7	33·7	32·8	41·1	Ditto ditto.
4. Punjab	37·8	37·3	36·0	45·7	44·4	
5. Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat	48·6	48·0	51·4	47·2	50·8	
6. Bengal	106·9	89·9	78·9	92·6	96·2	

The variations indicated here are also very marked.

29. The percentages of the cost of revenue management on the revenue collected in the different provinces during the five years ending 1894-95 were as follows:—

N.B.—In the term revenue management are included shares of Direction, Executive and Navigation Establishments and also a share of collection establishment.

Provinces.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	Remarks.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	
1. Madras	8·8	8·8	8·9	9·0	8 6	
2 Bombay—Sind	10·9	11·4	10·4	10·6	10·0	
3. North-Western Provinces and Oudh	14 3	12·8	13 6	14·5	14·2	
4. Punjab	13 0	12·1	13·0	16·9	15·4	
5. Bombay—Deccan and Gujarat	14·1	15·2	17·8	16·1	18·7	
6. Bengal	33·2	28·1	26·0	28·7	31·1	

30. Per acre irrigated, the Sind Canals cost least, but the Madras works are kept up and managed for the smallest share of the gross income. The cost of maintenance and management of the Bengal canals absorbs the greater portion of the gross income.

MINOR WORKS.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

31. The following statement shows in detail the financial results of Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept during, and up to the end of, the year 1894-95 :—

Number of works	Minor Works.	Capital outlay to end of 1894-95			Revenue Account for 1894-95				Revenue Account to end of 1894-95.		
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue	Percentage of net revenue on capital outlay.	Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working	Net revenue.
		Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx
8	**RAJPUTANA—** *Irrigation—*										
	Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	152,167	4,461	156,628	5,939	2,380	3,559	2 27	123,626	63,693	59,933
	Tanks in Beawar Sub-Collectorate.	60,606	3,460	64,066	4,986	640	4,346	6 78	94,465	51,859	42,606
	Tanks in Todgarh Sub Collectorate	20,817	407	21,224	2,552	986	1,566	7 38	45,247	29,144	16,103
	TOTAL .	233,590	8,328	241,918	13,477	4,006	9,471	3 91	263,338	144,696	118,642
2	**BALUCHISTAN—** *Irrigation—*										
	Khushdil Khan Reservoir . .	92,331	1,224	93,555	1,560	697	863	·92	6,954	4,805	2,149
	Shebo Canal . .	66,579	1,144	67,723	558	643	—85		8,419	6,232	2,187
	TOTAL .	158,910	2,368	161,278	2,118	1,340	778	48	15,373	11,037	4,336
1	**LOWER BURMA—**										
	Irrawaddy embankments . .	305,893	8,317	314,210	94,132	22,434	71,698	22 82	1,197,067	311,639	885,428
3	**BENGAL—** *Irrigation—*										
	Saran Project .	66,957	2,718	69,675	—180	154	—334	..	24,179	36,189	—12,010
	Navigation—										
	Calcutta and Eastern Canals . .	529,612	6,240	535,852	44,301	28,927	15,374	2 87	2,313,992	947,817	1,366,175
	Orissa Coast Canal.	433,252	10,494	443,746	6,594	8,707	—2,113	...	58,363	74,185	—15,822
		962,864	16,734	979,598	50,895	37,634	13,261	1 35	2,372,355	1,022,002	1,350,353
	TOTAL .	1,029,821	19,452	1,049,273	50,715	37,788	12,927	1 23	2,396,534	1,058,191	1,338,343
4	**NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—** *Irrigation—*										
	Dún Canals .	66,196	1,597	67,793	8,578	5,204	3,374	4 98	236,802	133,092	103,710
	Rohilkhand Canals	156,844	16,057	172,901	12,408	10,106	2,302	1 33	322,581	270,506	52,075
	Bijnor Canals .	11,625	2,036	13,661	1,876	1,030	846	6·19	47,657	18,857	28,800
	Bundelkhand Irrigation works .	7,436	804	8,240	814	915	—101	...	18,031	21,909	—3,878
	TOTAL .	242,101	20,494	262,595	23,676	17,255	6,421	2 44	625,071	444,364	180,707
5	**PUNJAB—** *Irrigation—*										
	Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals.	60,552	5,969	66,521	21,421	14,963	6,458	9 71	434,677	381,401	53,276
	Lower Sutlej Inundation Canals.	10,756	254	11,010	65,253	45,281	19,972	181 40	1,649,572	932,282	717,290
	Indus Inundation Canals . .	68,791	1,973	70,764	18,794	21,193	—2,399	.	706,614	703,818	2,796
	Shahpur Inundation Canals .	16,850	498	17,348	4,664	4,997	- 333	...	62,816	38,528	24,288
	TOTAL* .	156,949	8,694	165,643	110,132	86,434	23,698	14·31	2,853,679	2,056,029	797,650

* The transactions of the Madhopur workshops have been excluded from this account under the orders of the Government of India, vide Public Works Department letter No. 33 I., dated 9th February 1896.

Number of works.	MINOR WORKS.	Capital outlay to end of 1894-95. Direct.	Indirect.	Total.	Revenue Account for 1894-95. Gross revenue	Maintenance and working	Net revenue.	Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay.	Revenue Account to end of 1894-95. Gross revenue.	Maintenance and working.	Net revenue.
24	MADRAS—	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
	Irrigation—										
	Chembrambakam tank	63,169	11,235	74,404	2,308	—26	2,334	3·14	67,433	12,533	54,900
	Madras Water-supply and Irrigation Extension project .	151,583	23,822	175,405	2,445	551	1,894	1 08	38,723	48,889	—10,166
	Palar Anicut System .	193,532	10,006	203,538	14,481	6,608	7,873	3 87	292,804	169,119	123,685
	Lower Coleroon Anicut System . .	55,926	1,456	57,382	29,604	4,316	25,288	44 07	991,725	152,168	839,557
	Pelandorai Anicut System . .	41,238	4,155	45,393	2,930	1,035	1,895	4·17	20,491	45,231	—24,740
	Other (15) works .	176,471	4,623	181,094	39,917	12,017	27,900	15 41	881,133	408,557	472,576
		681,919	55,297	737,216	91,685	24,501	67,184	9·11	2,292,309	836,497	1,455,812
	Navigation—										
	Buckingham Canal .	800,561	47,430	847,991	10,943	10,154	789	09	276,471	287,687	—11,216
	Other (8) works .	17,334	1,318	18,652	113	447	—334	...	875	4,728	— 3,853
		817,895	48,748	866,643	11,056	10,601	455	·05	277,346	292,415	—15,069
	TOTAL .	1,499,814	104,015	(a) 1,603,859	102,741	35,102	(b) 67,639	4·22	2,569,655	1,128,912	1,440,743
	BOMBAY—										
	Irrigation—										
7	SIND. Sukkur Canal . .	133,121	6,003	139,124	22,321	8,749	13,572	9 76	192,104	115,160	76 944
	SIND. Ghar " . .	41,554	2,544	44,098	60,493	14,425	46,068	104 47	1,522,698	434,271	1,088,427
	SIND. Marak Great Canal .	19,360	795	20,155	6,495	2,269	4,226	20 97	118 190	46,787	71,403
	SIND. Saifrazwah " .	11,856	612	12,468	3,078	725	2,353	18 87	39,895	30,710	9,185
	SIND. Fuleli " .	127,562	4,649	132,211	35,347	19,169	16,178	12 24	841,566	560,862	280,704
	SIND. Other works .	8,922	674	9,596	34[illegible]	350	—8	...	34,304	27,312	6,992
	TOTAL SIND .	342,375	15,277	357,652	128,076	45,687	(c) 8[illegible],389	23 04	2,748,757	1,215,102	1,533,655
27	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Khari Cut . .	16,987	1,198	18,185	968	611	357	1·97	7,398	5,382	2,016
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Jamda Canals . .	99,055	4,990	104,045	1,126	971	155	·15	13,109	28,757	—15,348
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Parsul tank . .	21,236	706	21,942	190	136	54	·25	732	441	291
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Pravara River Works-Ojhar Canal .	30,963	2,062	33,025	774	2,877	—2,103	...	8,654	12,370	- 3,716
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Bhatodi tank . .	35,268	2 703	37,971	477	1,228	—751	..	8,515	7,382	1,133
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Matoba " . .	18,815	1,327	20,142	981	426	555	2·75	10,[illegible]55	3 791	6,464
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Shirsuphal tank .	21,143	1,[illegible]27	22,370	258	319	—61	...	3,382	3,971	—589
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Bhadalvadi " .	21,311	1,431	2[illegible],742	85	169	—8[illegible]	...	2,889	2,775	114
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Ashti " .	75,219	7,891	83,110	439	395	44	·05	4,418	8,633	— 4,215
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Upper Man River Works . .	40,742	2,214	42,956	604	424	180	·42	5,888	6,843	—955
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Yerla River Irrigation Works . .	64,320	4,304	68,624	758	2,375	—1,617	...	9,677	13,837	— 4,160
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Maini tank . .	36,767	2,224	38,991	399	383	16	·04	8,999	8,904	95
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Madag " . .	16,125	635	16,760	302	169	133	·80	4,618	5,5[illegible]2	—914
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Gokak Canal, 1st Section, and Storage Works . .	75,458	2,763	(d) 78,221	1,675	566	1,109	1 42	10,263	3,146	7,117
	DECCAN AND GUJARAT. Other works . .	75,130	9,091	84,221	1,911	975	936	1 11	24,342	19,038	5,304
	TOTAL DECCAN AND GUJARAT . .	648,539	44,766	693,305	10,947	12,024	—1,077	...	123,439	130,802	—7,363
	TOTAL BOMBAY .	990,914	60,043	1,050,957	139,023	57,711	81,312	7 74	2,872,196	1,345,904	1,526,292
	GRAND TOTAL IRRIGATION .	2,837,233	166,259	3,003,492	474,063	213,835	260,228	8·66	10,143,212	5,186,355	4,956,857
76	GRAND TOTAL NAVIGATION .	1,780,759	65,482	1,846,241	61,951	48,235	13,716	·74	2,649,701	1,314,417	1,335,284
	GRAND TOTAL TOTAL .	4,617,992	231,741	4,849,733	536,014	262,070	273,944	5 65	12,792,913	6,500,772	6,292,141

(a) Exclusive of the Capital outlay on the Vedaranlem Canal, which has not yet been ascertained.
(b) Excludes Rx. 7[illegible]474, share due to old irrigation.
(c) Do. Rx 99,125 do. do.
(d) Exclusive of Rx. 41,267, expenditure incurred from the grant under 33—Construction of Protective Irrigation Works which is shown under Major Works.

32. The net revenue derived in 1894-95 from the works constructed for irrigation purposes (excluding navigation) taken collectively amounted to 8·66 per cent. on the Capital outlay to end of the year against 10·70 in the previous year. The decrease was chiefly due to a falling off of the net revenue from the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals in the Punjab and the Cheyaru Anicut System in Madras. On the Upper Sutlej Inundation Canals, while there was a fall in gross revenue by Rx. 9,490, there was an increase of Rx. 5,159 in working expenses over those of the previous year, thus showing a decrease of Rx. 14,649 in the net revenue. The falling off of the gross revenue was due to the small *rabi* of 1893-94 consequent on the low state of the river in August 1893; to heavy remissions for the *kharif* of 1894 on account of damage done by grass-hoppers; to suspensions of the demand for the same crops in villages in the Lahore district and to abnormal credits in the previous year. The increase in the working expenses was due to certain liabilities incurred in the previous year having had to be met in 1894-95 and to Revenue having to bear an increased share of establishment charges. The decrease in the net revenue from the Cheyaru Anicut System was Rx. 9,171: this was due to the net revenue during 1893-94 having been unusually large owing to the expenditure on certain works on the project amounting to Rx. 9,807 having been written back from Revenue to Capital.

33. The revenue from the navigation canals exceeded the working expenses by Rx. 13,716 against the corresponding figure of Rx. 11,285 in the previous year. The increase is the net result of an increase of revenue from the Calcutta and Eastern Canals in Bengal and of a reduced expenditure on the Buckingham Canal in Madras.

34. There was a net revenue of Rx. 789 on the Buckingham Canal against a loss of Rx. 1,620 in working the canal during 1893-94.

35. The revenue derived from Minor Works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept during 1894-95 is detailed in the following statement, and compared with the revenue of the previous four years :—

	Irrigation Revenue			Sale of water	Water-supply of towns	Plantations	Other canal produce	Water power	Navigation receipts	Rents of buildings	Fines	Miscellaneous	Total	Totals of previous four years			
	Share of enhanced land revenue due to irrigation works	Water rates	Owner's rates											1893-94	1892-93	1891-92	1890-91
	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx
Rajputana	12,002	1,157			...	.	8	...	...	12	29	269	13,477	14,193	9,199	8,487	12,474
Baluchistan	..	2,108				..	..	8	...	2	.	..	2,118	4,891	3,953	1,641	1,621
Lower Burma	94,003	.		..	..	8	...	..		121		.	94,132	95,697	90,212	77,706	70,176
Bengal		−224				1	178		49,432	331		997	50,715	52,339	54,658	60,311	62,765
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	8,628	10,688	996	313	.	568		2,245	1	...	76	161	23,676	26,065	27,291	26,203	25,671
Punjab	63,107	23,692	.	10		711	−13,605		1	51	115	36,050	110,132	124,500	105,300	105,794	102,359
Madras	89,831	..		.	1,344	138	509	..	10,692	18		9	102,741	107,282	115,939	25,760	73,862
Bombay	123,696	12,272	.	7		360	1,137	492		61	2	996	139,023	135,839	127,170	146,135	144,195
Total for 1894-95	39[illegible],267	49,693	996	330	1,344	1,786	−11,773	2,745	60,[illegible]26	59[illegible]	222	38,482	536,014	560,806	563,722	452,037	493,123
1893-94	404,077	63,246	1,220	190	1,221	2,395	−13,585	4,363	60,620	606	203	36,260	560,806				
1892-93	423,815	37,113	1,387	177	1,198	2,333	4,295	2,816	61,961	559	254	27,809	563,722				
1891-92	300,653	34,738	1,271	249	1,440	2,932	7,225	3,333	67,216	815	285	31,880	452,037				
1890-91	343,786	37,833	1,317	249	1,101	−507	3,613	2,279	67,050	369	335	35,698	493,123				

36. The best return on the Capital expended is shown by the Punjab. Bengal shows the worst result. Bombay and the North-Western Provinces are steady, and Madras has also done well.

In Baluchistan where the revenue is collected in kind, that of 1894-95 was affected by a considerable fall in the prices of grains and bhoosa.

37. The decrease in the revenue during 1894-95, as compared with that of the previous year, occurred chiefly in the Punjab and was due partly to the revenue during 1893-94 having been swollen by arrear collections on the Indus canals and partly to a falling off of the revenue from the Upper Sutlej canals for the reasons explained in paragraph 32 of this note. The assessments for the year 1894-95 on certain canals were not recovered in full before the close of the year.

38. The working expenses of the year 1894-95 and of the previous four years are shown in the following statement:—

	Extensions and improvements.	Maintenance and repairs.	Establishment.	Tools and plant.	Profit and loss.	Suspense	Total Direct charges.	Indirect charges	Total.	Totals of previous four years.			
										1893-94	1892-93	1891-92.	1890-91.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	301	1,863	1,732	—39	...	...	3,857	149	4,006	4,571	9,885	10,671	5,961
Baluchistan	...	1,060	245	...	...	...	1,305	35	1,340	2,232	1,736	3,180	2,277
Lower Burma	10,906	5,051	6,435	—121	...	—318	21,953	481	22,434	18,032	29,626	46,178	20,393
Bengal	196	21,846	12,238	1,795	..	...	36,075	1,713	37,788	39,147	34,586	43,501	43,964
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	847	5,144	9,578	357	...	...	15,926	1,329	17,255	15,652	17,554	17,413	17,643
Punjab	5,460	50,936	26,095	310	...	—10	82,791	3,643	86,434	73,858	68,727	68,785	86,123
Madras	2,197	20,543	10,895	422	...		34,057	1,045	35,102	28,218	47,905	58,467	44,932
Bombay	8,056	20,705	26,701	310	..	...	55,772	1,939	57,711	47,071	46,732	63,946	61,865
Total for 1894-95	27,963	127,148	93,919	3,034	...	—328	251,736	10,334	262,070	228,781	256,751	312,141	283,158
1893-94	11,012	122.093	83.482	3,196		12	219,795	8,986	228,781				
1892-93	32,296	121.183	89,934	3,185	.	—15	246,583	10,168	256,751				
1891-92	54,031	153.207	91,249	2,663	...	279	301,429	10,712	312,141				
1890-91	29,274	151,340	87,584	4,390	10	—85	273,113	10,045	283,158				

39. The total increase of Rx. 88,289, as compared with 1893-94, occurred chiefly in the following provinces :—

Lower Burma.—The increase is due to large outlay on the earthwork in the Henzada Division of the Irrawaddy embankments.

Punjab.—The increase occurred on the Upper and Lower Sutlej Inundation canals. On the Upper Sutlej canals the increase has already been explained in paragraph 32. The increase on the Lower Sutlej canals is mainly due to a number of charges against the Zar-i-nagha fund account which were incurred in the previous year having been adjusted in 1894-95, and to an increase in the sanctions against this account.

Madras.—The increase is nominal. It is due to an expenditure of Rx. 9,807 on the Cheyaru Anicut System having been written back from Revenue to Capital in the accounts for 1893 94.

Bombay.—The increase is mainly due to the construction of certain new works in connection with the Sukkar and Fuleli canals chargeable to Revenue account. The cost of maintenance and repairs of the Sukkar canal was also larger than in the previous year.

40. The following table gives the percentages of expenditure on revenue in each province during the five years ending 1894-95 :—

Provinces.	1890-91.			1891-92.			1892-93.			1893-94.			1894-95.		
	Revenue.	Expenditure	Percentage	Revenue	Expenditure	Percentage	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Percentage	Revenue	Expenditure	Percentage.	Revenue	Expenditure.	Percentage.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	12,474	5,961	47 8	8,487	10,671	125 7	9,199	9,885	107 46	14,193	4,571	32 21	13,477	4,006	29 72
Baluchistan	1,621	2,277	140 5	1,641	3,150	193 8	3,953	1,736	43 92	4,891	2,232	45 63	2,118	1,340	63·27
Lower Burma	70,176	20,393	29 1	77,706	46,178	59·4	90,212	29,626	32 84	95,697	18,032	18 ·4	94,132	22,434	23·83
Bengal	62,765	43,964	70 0	60,311	43,501	72 1	54,658	34,586	63 28	52,339	39,147	74 79	50,715	37,788	74 51
North-Western Provinces and Oudh . .	25,671	17,643	68 7	26,203	17,413	66 5	27,291	17,554	64 32	26,065	15,652	60 05	23,676	17,255	72 88
Punjab	102,359	86,123	84 1	105,794	68,7[illegible]5	65·0	105,300	68,727	65·27	124,500	73,858	59 32	110,132	86,134	78 48
Madras	73,862	44,932	60 8	25,760	58,467	227·0	145,939	47,905	32 83	107,28[illegible]	28,218	26 30	102,741	35,102	34·16
Bombay	144,195	61,865	42 9	146,135	63,946	43 8	127,170	46,732	36 75	135,839	47,071	34 65	139,023	57,711	41·51
Total .	493,123	283,158	57·4	452,037	312,141	69·1	563,722	256,751	45 56	560,806	228,781	40 80	536,014	262,070	48 89

41. The percentage of expenditure on revenue for the whole of India during the year shows a slight increase as compared with 1893-94. The figures for the respective provinces as a rule show uneven results.

42 The rates per irrigated acre in the different provinces during the year 1894-95 were as follows:—

	Irrigation revenue. (Assessed.)	Irrigated acreage.	Rate of revenue per acre.	Compared with rate in 1893-94.	Compared with rate in 1892-93.
	Rx.	Acres.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Baluchistan	2,118	4,896	·43	78	38
Bengal			...	·70	·31
Bombay — Deccan and Gujarat	10,143	24,687	·41	·41	23
Bombay — Sind	186,007	842,749	22	22	
Rajputana	12,533	33,920	37	·37	·35
Madras	170,888	463,064	·37	·36	54
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	19,827	74,214	·27	·25	·11
Punjab	80,310	750,911	·10	·14	·07
Total	481,826	2,194,441	22	·24	21
Lower Burma	(a)94,003				
Total	575,829				

(a) Represents actual collections

NOTE.—No acreage is quoted against Lower Burma as the works concerned are only river embankments

Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

43. The receipts and expenditure on account of these works during 1894-95, as recorded in the Finance and Revenue accounts, are shown in the following statement, in comparison with the transactions of the previous four years:—

Works for which Capital Accounts are not kept.

	Imperial.		Provincial.		Local.		Total.	
	Direct Receipts.	Expenditure	Direct Receipts.	Expenditure.	Direct Receipts.	Expenditure	Direct Receipts.	Expenditure.
	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
Rajputana	..	83		...	..		...	83
Baluchistan	16	...	...	...	...	...	16	...
Upper Burma	29	54,410	..	...	8,203	5,607	8,232	60,017
Lower Burma	...	..	10,055	43,612		674	10,055	44,286
Bengal	...	...	36,596	91,758	1,448	878	38,044	92,636
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	.	.	9,081	...	.	...	9,081
Punjab	23	12,648	6,518	12,173	2,226	158	8,767	24,979
Madras		..	5,301	262,749	..	1,048	5,301	263,797
Bombay	7,586	176,667	.		...	...	7,586	176,667
Total for 1894-95	7,654	243,808	58,170	419,373	11,877	8,365	78,001	671,546
1893-94	8,007	208,368	53,485	418,536	5,973	6,494	67,465	633,398
1892-93	6,354	240,450	47,712	443,759	8,686	10,509	62,752	694,718
1891-92	6,711	215,147	47,658	487,639	8,421	8,918	62,790	711,704
1890-91	5,840	156,076	46,102	423,563	6,192	7,834	58,134	587,473

44. The foregoing table shows that the direct receipts realized from this class of Minor Works have been increasing steadily. A large portion of the revenue derived from this class of works is assessed and collected with the Land Revenue and is accounted for under the head I.—Land Revenue in the Civil accounts. It is only in the Irrigation revenue reports of the Public Works Department that credit for such indirect receipts is taken.

45. The increase in the expenditure from Imperial funds during 1894-95, as compared with that of the previous year, occurred chiefly in Bombay, but partly in Upper Burma and Punjab. The increase in Bombay is to a great extent due to repairs to bunds in Sind which were damaged by floods. In Upper Burma the increase is due to additional expenditure on the completion of certain works. The increase in the Punjab is due to the construction of certain urgent works in connection with the Muzaffargurh canals and the new Sahiwal canal.

46. Under this head appear at present the whole of the irrigation works in Upper Burma. Orders have been issued by the Government of India for the preparation of Capital and Revenue Accounts of all important works. Only one project estimate for the Kyauksi Tank has been sanctioned by the Government of India, in Public Works Department letter No. 41I., dated 11th February 1895. The estimates of the Mandalay canal are now under consideration by the Government of India.

SIMLA;
The 21st May 1896.

A. R. BECHER,
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

Document accompanying.

Abstract Account of Revenue and Expenditure on Irrigation Works during 1894-95.

No. 16I., dated 21st May 1896.

Submitted to the Government of India, Public Works Department.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

1' A

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th October, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	88,51,966	4	11			
Public Deposits at Branches .	96,70,177	11	7	1,85,22,144	0	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,70,84,370	7	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,46,958	9	0
Sundries				26,46,506	13	9
RUPEES .				10,56,99,979	14	6

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				54,74,286	0	0
Other authorized Investments . .				86,83,127	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities . . .				1,17,21,144	4	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities .				1,90,72,099	12	2
Bills discounted and purchased .				3,12,88,106	14	2
Balances with other Banks . .				4,88,448	13	8
Bullion				2,799	11	4
Dead Stock				13,26,115	2	6
Stamps				8,663	13	2
Sundries				13,61,038	7	4
				8,04,26,050	3	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	86,41,587	7	11			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,66,32,342	3	5	2,52,73,929	11	4
RUPEES .				10,56,99,979	14	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, the 17th October, 1896.*

F. T. LEWIS, *Chief Accountant.*

A. M. LINDSAY, *Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 32·2

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 19th October, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	73,56,454	2	8			
Public Deposits at Branches .	96,70,177	11	7	1,70,26,631	14	3
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,81,25,729	7	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				2,30,799	3	3
Sundries				26,58,393	6	9
RUPEES .				10,52,41,553	15	6

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				58,53,496	0	0
Other authorised Investments . .				86,80,717	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . . .				1,22,53,544	4	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .				1,96,99,483	4	2
Bills discounted and purchased .				3,19,09,353	8	2
Balances with other Banks .				4,65,356	13	9
Bullion				2,799	11	4
Dead Stock				13,26,115	2	6
Stamps				8,810	15	2
Sundries				13,45,016	12	4
				8,15,44,683	12	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	82,04,767	6	8			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,54,92,102	12	7	2,36,96,870	3	3
RUPEES .				10,52,41,553	15	6

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL, *Calcutta, the 23rd October 1896*

F. T. LEWIS, *Chief Accountant.*

A. M. LINDSAY, *Offg Secretary and Treasurer.*

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 30·3.

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 30 OF ACT XII OF 1882.

(*The Indian Salt Act.*)

In exercise of the powers conferred by the 2nd paragraph of Notification No. 769, dated 11th February, 1888, issued by the Governor General of India in Council (in the Department of Finance and Commerce), under Section 28 of Act XII of 1882, and published at pages 67—72 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th February, 1888, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras Presidency, under Section 30 of Act XII of 1882, authorizes each of the persons named below to exercise the powers of a Salt Revenue Officer :—

Locality.	Name.	Rank.	Powers to be conferred on each.	REMARKS.
Province of Orissa .	Gausy Mahamad . .	3rd grade peon.	Salt Revenue Officer	*Vice* Sanatan Das, forfeited appointment.
Ditto . .	Subhan Mahamad . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	*Vice* Rahim Khan, dismissed.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
(SEPARATE REVENUE);
The 9th October, 1896.

U. S. BRODIE,
Ag. Secretary.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

II A2

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 17th October 1896.

No. 864-*T. F.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 11, clauses (*a*) and (*b*), and 12 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare Nillah on the Naaf river to be a port for the carrying on of coasting trade with the customs ports of Akyab and Chittagong only, and for no other purpose, and to define the limits of the said port as follows :—

On the South—A straight line drawn from the south-eastern end of Shapur Island in the direction of a pillar on point Cypress as far as the mid-channel of the Naaf river.

On the North—A straight line drawn from the mouth of the Ucha stream in the direction of the mouth of the Gaungdaung stream as far as the mid-channel of the Naaf river.

On the West—A line drawn parallel to and fifty yards to the west of the high-water mark of the Naaf river.

On the East—A line drawn down the mid-channel of the Naaf river.

No. 865-*T. F.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to appoint Meeah Babu Khan, the Superintendent of Customs at the Port of Maungdaw in Burma, to be Superintendent of Customs at the port of Nillah, in the Chittagong district of Bengal, and to exercise the powers conferred and to perform the duties imposed by the said Act on such officers.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 16th October, 1896.

No. 7306.—In consequence of the deputation on Foreign service under the Kalat State of Mir Shams Shah, Extra Assistant Commissioner, substantive *pro tempore*, and Personal Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, the following changes are made in the list of Extra Assistant Commissioners with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October, 1896 :—

(1) Kazi Muzaffar Khan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob, is appointed Extra Assistant Commissioner, substantive *pro tempore*, and will continue as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Lower Zhob;

(2) Mirza Abdulla Khan, Sherazi, Mir Munshi in office of the Agent to the Governor-General, is appointed to officiate as Extra Assistant Commissioner and is posted as Personal Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General.

The 17th October, 1896.

No. 7333—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*b*) of section 3 of the Quetta Municipal Law, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to appoint the following persons to be members of the Committee established for the Municipality of Quetta :—

(*a*) The District Superintendent of Police of Quetta :
(*b*) The Civil Surgeon of Quetta;
(*c*) The Cantonment Magistrate of Quetta;
(*d*) R. W Egerton, Esquire, Executive Engineer, North-Western Railway;
(*e*) Captain A. M. Anscomb, Extra Assistant Commissioner at Quetta;
(*f*) Arbab Khudadad Khan, Kasi;
(*g*) Khan Bahadur Burjorjee D. Patel;
(*h*) Gulab Singh, Head Master of the Sandeman High School;
(*i*) Seth Tek Chand.

No. 7335.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*a*) of sub-section (*i*) of section 102 of the Quetta Municipal Law, the Officiating Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to make the following rule as to the term of office of members of the Quetta Municipal Committee, that is to say :—

"The term of office of a member of the Committee shall be one year. Provided that when a member is appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death, resignation or removal of a member, the term of office shall last until the appointment of a fresh Committee."

By Order,
W. M. CUBITT,
First Assistant.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 14th October, 1896.

No. 4295-*G.*—Second class Hospital Assistant No. 705, Bir Singh, attached to the Imperial Service Infantry, at Bhurtpur, returned on the 3rd October, 1896, from the leave granted him in this office Notification No. 3932-G., dated 21st September, 1896.

The 16th October, 1896.

No. 4332—220-*G.*—It is hereby notified that Lieutenant-Colonel W. Loch, I.S.C., returned from the privilege leave granted him in this office Notification No. 2546-220, dated the 22nd June, 1896, and resumed charge of his duties as Political Agent, Eastern States Agency, from Captain A F. DeLaessoe, C.M.G., C.I.E., on the forenoon of the 5th instant.

The 19th October, 1896.

No. 4372-G.—First class Hospital Assistant Eradut Oollah, late in charge of the Kotah Main Dispensary, was pensioned from the 24th November, 1895.

No. 4373-G.—The following transfers have been made in the establishment of Civil Hospital Assistants in Rajputana :—

Class.	Name.	From	To	Date of transfer.
3rd	Bepin Bihari Bose	Government Reserve List	Jhallawar Raj Service	21st July, 1896.
3rd	Rahmat Ali, I	Ditto	Marwar Raj Service	4th September, 1896.
3rd	Mo[illegible]rat Singh	Native States Reserve List	Jeypore Raj Service	1st August, 1896.

No. 4374-G.—Second class Hospital Assistant Kirpa Ram returned, on the afternoon of the 17th July, 1896, from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2852-G., dated 11th July, 1896, and third class Hospital Assistant Nagindass Dowlatram Shah reverted to the Native States Reserve List.

No. 4375-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Raghunath, attached to the Jail Hospital at Oodeypore, was granted an extension of leave for three months, on medical certificate, in continuation of privilege leave, already sanctioned, in this Office Notification No. 2850-G., dated 11th July, 1896, which is now commuted into sick leave under Article 264 of the Civil Service Regulations.

No. 4376-G.—Hospital Assistants Deonandan Pershad, Nur Masih, Dewan Chand, and Zahur Peer were appointed 3rd class Hospital Assistants for Government service and placed on the Native States Reserve List from the 25th June, 4th July, 9th and 17th September, 1896, respectively.

No. 4377-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Alimurdan Khan, of the Marwar Raj Service, was granted leave on private affairs for two months and fourteen days from the 16th June to 29th August, 1896, both days inclusive.

No. 4378-G.—The following Hospital Assistants availed themselves of privilege leave for the period and from and to the dates specified against their names :—

Class.	Name.	Attached to	Period.	From	To
3rd	Syed Muhammad Raza	Mirzawala Dispensary in Bikanir.	2 months	17th June, 1896	16th August, 1896.
2nd	Nazeer Khan	Branch Dispensary at Ramsar.	2 months and 15 days	7th July, 1896	21st September, 1896.
3rd	Ardeshir Cowasji	Ulwar Hospital	2 months	18th July, 1896	17th September, 1896.
3rd	Mirza Muhammad Jan	Native States Reserve List.	1 month	4th July, 1896	3rd August, 1896.

No. 4379-G.—Third class Hospital Assistant Bipin Behari Bose, of the Government Reserve List, availed himself of two months' leave, on medical certificate, from the 20th April to 19th June, 1896, both days inclusive.

No. 4380-G.—Third class Hospital Assistants Seikh Imamuddin, attached to the Nagore Dispensary, and Mirza Muhammad Beg, of the Government Reserve List, were granted privilege leave for three months from the 8th and 18th August, 1896, respectively.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 17th October, 1896.

No. 3288-*S*—Whereas land is required in the Ajmere District for a public purpose, *viz.*, for improving and widening a street, this declaration is made in accordance with the provision of section 6 of Act I of 1894 —

District	Perganah.	Village	AMOUNT REQUIRED.									Purpose for which the land is required	REMARKS
			FOR OCCUPATION.						TOTAL				
			Permanent			Temporary.							
			Acre	Rood	Pole	Acre.	Rood.	Pole.	Acre.	Rood.	Pole.		
Ajmere .	Ajmere .	Ajmere .	..		$\frac{1}{8}$	.	..		.	.	$\frac{1}{8}$	The plot of land to be acquired is required for widening and improving the street in Canendishpura Mohalla within the limits of the Ajmere Municipality, and is about $24\frac{1}{8}$ feet long and broad from $1\frac{5}{8}$ to $2\frac{1}{8}$ feet It belongs to Wazir Khan, son of Ajmeri Khan. It is bounded on the north by street and the south by Bhajanlal's land, on the east by Wazir Khan's house and on the west by street.	

R. R. PULFORD, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General and Chief Commissioner in the Public Works Department, Rajputana and Central India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION

Abu, the 14th October, 1896.

No. 1267—930—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 3 and 4 of the Ajmere Village Sanitation Regulation (IV of 1895), and with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to make the following rules for the improvement of sanitation in villages in Ajmere-Merwara:

I. With the previous approval of the Commissioner, the Assistant Commissioner may, by order in writing—

(1) prohibit the performance of offices of nature in any specified area within or immediately adjoining the inhabited site of any village, if such prohibition is, in his opinion, necessary for the protection of the water-supply or for the comfort of the majority of the inhabitants;

(2) direct that any well shall be surrounded by a parapet wall not less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high,

(3) prohibit bathing or washing upon the parapet of any well used for drinking purposes, or the tethering of animals, or the deposit of filth or refuse, or the performance of offices of nature within such distance from the well not exceeding 15 feet, as he may specify;

(4) direct that the carcasses of all animals which die within the limits of a village shall be removed to places, which may be fixed by him, at a distance of not less than 300 yards from the inhabited portion of the village,

(5) direct that all prickly pear or other undergrowth, in or near a village, shall be cleared away wherever he may consider this desirable on sanitary grounds;

(6) direct that in the case of Khalsa villages the cost of demarcating an area, or building a parapet wall, under rule I (1) and (2), shall be borne by Village Shamlat funds, or, in the case of Istimrari and Jagir villages, by the Istimrardar or Jagirdar concerned.

II. Every order made under the preceding rules shall be in writing, and a copy in the vernacular shall be posted in the *Hattai* of the village.

III. The village headman shall obey all orders issued under these rules, and, as far as possible,

enforce the observance of the rules by other persons. He shall report breaches of the rules to the Assistant Commissioner or other officer when he inspects the village as required by rule VI.

IV. (1) Any person who—

(a) acts in contravention of an order issued under these rules.

(b) defiles the water in a well, and

(2) Any village headman who neglects any of the duties devolving on him under rule III, shall, on conviction before a Magistrate, be liable to a fine not exceeding R10.

Persons in charge of infants, or of sick or infirm persons, shall be held responsible for preventing any public nuisance being committed by or arising in connection with such infants or persons.

V. No complaint against any person for breach of these rules, whether preferred by a public servant or by a private person shall be entertained by a Magistrate, except on an occasion of his actually visiting the village, or on the report of an officer not invested with magisterial powers made after inspection of the village under rule VI.

VI. The Tehsildar or Naib Tehsildar, as the case may be, shall inspect each village in respect of which any order has been issued under these rules at least once in every three months, and the Assistant Commissioner shall inspect the same at least once a year.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 15th October, 1896.

No 3765.—The privilege leave granted to Mr. A. M. Slight, I.C.S., District Magistrate and Collector of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, in this office Notification No. 3206, dated the 5th September, 1896, is extended by one month.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Resident.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 13th October, 1896.

No. 6.—Messrs. C. R. T. Balston, Examiner of Accounts, and T. P. Farrell, Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts, made and took over respectively charge of the office of Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, on the afternoon of 10th October, 1896.

L. P. CHAPMAN, *Captain, R.E.*,

for Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, and Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W D

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 16th October, 1896

No. 9—In supersession of Notification No 8, dated the 30th September, 1896, Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyer, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh

A. R. BECHER,

Offg. Accountant General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 9th Field Battery, Royal Artillery, dated at Meean Meer, this 17th day of October, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 83333-R A., Gunner John Pash.	Parish and County in which born, — Winchcombe, Glo'stershire
Age —26 years 9 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—15th October, 1890
Height,—5 feet 6 inches	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Meean Meer.
Colour or,—Complexion, fair, hair, brown, eyes, hazel,	Marks,—Tattoo, half ring on index finger, right hand
Trade,—Groom.	Under 6 years' service
Date of Enlistment,—26th January, 1891	
Place of Enlistment,—Aberdare.	

R. WYNYARD, *Major, R.A.*,

Comdg. 9th Field Battery.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 20th October, 1896.

No. 5246.—Mr. H. P. Hebberd, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem*, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. K Vythialingum Pillai is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. R. Hebberd or until further orders.

No. 5265.—Mr. W. R. Monk, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 28th September, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

2. The following officiating appointments are made during his absence or until further orders —

Mr. Harkishen Das, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade;

Mr J. B. N. James to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

The 23rd October, 1896.

No 5288—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 10th October, 1896, *vice* Mr. Narayan Chimnaji, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, retired —

Mr Vinayak Karnanand, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade.

Mr. Lakshman Balwant Khare, to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, on probation.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 20th October, 1896.

Arnold, Clive & Co.	Glassgow & Co.	Robinson, W. R. F.
Ashguar, S. A A	Gray, S Oscar	Seymour, A. C.
Beed & Co., D E.	Gunther, Charles.	Sherman, J.. & Co. (Seedsmen)
Berkovitch, Madami, R.	Kirk, John.	Smith, G., & Co.
Burroughs & Watts.	Malcolm, Lyon & Co	Soelacoh, Signor
Chalon, C. E F.	Managing Agent, the Navigation Coal Company.	Stewart & Co, Chemists.
Cooke & Co., J. G.	Mizzi Sigr, A.	Trade in Works of Art.
Deare, H. H. R, & Co.	Morton & Co.	
Gale & Palden.		

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allison, H. P.	Fuller, Mrs.	Randall, A.
Ambler, F. R.	Galand, Jules	Kay, Mrs L
Anderson, A G.	George, D.	Remmington, F. A, Capt
Armitage, W S., Lt.	Gilbert, H.	Robson, B.
Barnett, Rev. T. H.	Gordon, S. C.	Rodgers, W C.
Bell, F. M.	Grunberg Srul.	Rodgerson, H.
Blair, Mrs	Hamilton, G.	Ross, C E
Blair, the Hon. Mr. Justice.	Hansen, H.	Rowley, J D
Blanche, A.	Hearn, Miss E. F	Saville, A J
Bowker, R R. S	Horton, Mrs M.	Scribante, S. E
Bradshaw, Mrs A.	Houghton, R	Smedley, Ronald.
Bride, Mrs. C.	Howard, M.	Spragg, A
Brown, Mrs. W	Hughes, H.	Stengel Victor, St.
Brownlow, E O.	Ibrahim, M	Stevenson, A. J
Butler, Miss M.	Ido, Miss Marie.	Stiller H
Chement, W S.	Johnson, J H	Stokes, Miss.
Conway, F.	Johnson, T S., Capt	Stowell, Mr.
Corchand, A. E.	Kelly, J	Sykes, Mrs
Cotta, J. M.	Kennedy, Mrs. A H	Thompson, H. R.
Cottah & Co, J. M	Keogh, A D.	Thornton, Ellic.
Crawshaw, Mrs.	Kerr, J.	Tormidorf, Mrs K.
Dalwood, Mr.	Laboloveet, Julia	Trail, H. F
Daly Mrs. W.	Lane, Mrs	Turner, G C.
Del Hoste Col	Lindenan, L. K	Vangulin, A. H. E
DeLorme, Miss Flo.	Lyons, B.	Varner, G
DePas, Mrs C. D.	Lyons, Harry	Watson, Mrs. E.
D Erimoo, P. W.	Mayr, Mrs. Jones.	Wilson, R. H.
Dickins, T W.	Miller, J	Winstarley, Miss W.
D'Fadna L J.	Murgatroyd, G P C.	Winter, A L.
Duflot, D. Paul.	Natchal, Mrs. L.	Wise, A. G. H.
Edwards, J. T.	Netherton, K	Woodburn, A.
Engl, Jean.	O Brien, G W.	Woods, W C.
Flewery, Miss W.	Outtin, Harry	Woodward, G.
Fuller, Capt. R. W	Palomino-de Castro.	
	Pryce, A. E	
	Rahform, Mr.	

Registered Letters.

Cunningham, J. F	Ord, E.	Wairs, R.
MacWilliam, H. M.	Renord, M L	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, C. M., Mrs.	Edulji Jamsetji.	Narayan Singh, Hawaldar.
Alderson, Mrs.	Godrell, Collin, Capt.	O'Connor, T.
Allabksh.	Gopal Baboo.	Pigot, J. L.
Alladeen, B.	Hill, W. H, Capt.	Prichard, G. M., Col.
Andrews.	Ingli.	Pettingell, Mrs.
Akins.	Jackson, Mrs	Roper, Mrs.
Atkins, Mrs.	Limjibhoy Ruttanji Bilimoria.	Rajah Ally.
Brockman, E., Mrs.	Mulroney, E., Mrs.	Rogers, Col., R.E.
Beresford, Sam Gunner	Master, Robert	Smith, Geo.
Becham, J C.	Mitchell, G	Shane, Wm.
Cook, Charles	McArthur, Donald.	Shaw, Wm.
Cooper, Charles, Mrs	Mysterieux, Michel.	Tuppack, M. M.
Dyce, G. H. C., Col., C.B.	Mitchell, B.	Virji Narayanji.
Decroix, Henry.	Mitchell, J.	Woodsell, W. A.
Dunell, C.	Nawab Mohsinul Mul Mohsinudool.	Walker, Ernest

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 5th October, 1896.

Biscoe, C L.	Sterndale, R C, Mrs	Strachan, W.
Hawkes, T. H		

The 24th October, 1896

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1896	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion, etc, Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	28th Oct.	Per P & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	27th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies .	24th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Ditto ditto	31st ,,	Ditto.
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan	31st ,,	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Colombo	26th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Bengal*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	27th ,,	Per Steamer *Lightning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	30th ,,	Per B. I. S N. Co's Steamer
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui	27th ,,	Ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	24th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	25th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu Sandoway, and Rangoon	28th ,,	Ditto
Port Blair	2,th ,,	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The latest hour of posting at the General Post Office for (*a*) Benares, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Bara Banki, Baraich, Lucknow, and other places served through the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between Moghalserai and Lucknow, and (*b*) for Durbhungha, Mozaffurpur, Matihari, and other places served through the Tirhut Section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway will stand as at present, *i.e.*, 7 P.M., without a late fee, 7 to 7-30 P.M with a late fee of half anna, and 7-30 to 8-15 P M. with a late fee of one anna.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P M. and up to 8 45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 9 P M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter

but for Foreign articles will be closed at the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا •

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی— يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه •

[illegible] باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه •

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں مين بهي بکتي هی — ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه •

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From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

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১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	.	১৮্	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৸৹
½ আধ	,,	,,	৯্	,,	৯।৹
¼ সিকি	,,	,,	৪।৹্	,,	৫্

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J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.,*
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

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Ditto	ditto,	Moths,	Volume I.	R17-2 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto,	ditto,	Volume II.	R21-4 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto,	ditto,	Volume III.	R21-4 (6a)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto ditto on Settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.)

Rules for the Grant of Leases of Waste Lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)

Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3a.)

List of Trees, Shrubs and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI, 6a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5a)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

☞ *NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Stolen.

The Government Promissory Notes, No. 031552, for R5,000, No. 031059, for R1,000, and No. 040872, for R1,000, all of the 3½ per cent. loan of 1865 (formerly Nos. 260289, 280260, and 280621, respectively, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865), last endorsed to our client Sreemutty Tincorry Debi, of No. 59, Beadon Street, Calcutta, the proprietrix, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietrix.

FOX AND MANDAL,
Attorneys-at-Law and Attorneys for Sreemutty Tincorry Debi abovenamed.

12, OLD POST OFFICE STREET;
Calcutta, 17th September, 1896.

Lost or Stolen.

Currency Notes Nos. $\frac{D}{39}$ 74426 and $\frac{D}{39}$ 79959, Allahabad or Calcutta, 26th March, 1889, for R50 each. Informer of whereabouts shall be rewarded.

HARRY CHARAN GANGULIE,
Ranamahal, Benares.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 43.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31st DECEMBER 1895.

No. 402 R. Stat., dated Simla, the 9th October 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Government of India resolution No. 402 R. Stat., dated the 31st August 1892.

Government of India resolution No. 300 R. Stat., dated the 3rd August 1893.

Government of India resolution No. 293 R. Stat., dated the 30th July 1894.

Government of India resolution No. 378 R. Stat., dated the 6th September 1895.

Read also—

Note by the Director General of Railways, No. 394 Stat., dated the 25th September 1896, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the twelve months ending with the 31st December 1895.

OBSERVATIONS—

I.—Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., during the twelve months ending with the 31st December 1895, as shewn under Abstract No. 4,

on pages 14 and 15 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 24 and injury to 81 persons. The number of casualties was very much below the average of the four previous years, while the number of accidents was only slightly above the average, as will be seen from the following table, which compares the total number of accidents and the casualties resulting therefrom with the average of the four previous years under the heads "Standard gauge," "Metre gauge" and "Special gauges." The large decrease in the number of casualties was due to the occurrence of serious accidents, involving considerable loss of life and injury to passengers, at Okára on the North Western (state) railway, and Khápri on the Great Indian Peninsula railway in 1891, and at Periyanaikanpalayam on the Madras railway in 1893.

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.									
Twelve months ending with the 31st December 1895	86	2,274	2,360	(a)11	(b)41	5	19	16	60
Average of the four previous years	112	2,262	2,374	(c)31	(a)66	10	50	41	116
Metre gauge.									
Twelve months ending with the 31st December 1895	72	1,903	1,975	(d)2	(e)9	6	8	8	17
Average of the four previous years	40	1,912	1,952	(f)3	(a)26	7	15	10	41
Special gauges.									
Twelve months ending with the 31st December 1895	3	68	71	...	(d)1	...	3	...	4
Average of the four previous years	5	61	66	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total all gauges for the twelve months ending with the 31st December 1895	161	4,245	4,406	(e)13	(g)51	11	30	24	81
Average of the four previous years	157	4,235	4,392	(d)34	(h)92	17	66	51	158

2. It will be seen, however, from the table below that the increase in the number of accidents was small in comparison with the increase in the mean mileage worked and in the train-mileage run during the twelve months ending with the 31st December 1895, as compared with the average of the four previous years:—

	Increase or decrrease, as compared with the average of 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894.					
	Accidents.		Main mileage.		Train-mileage.	
	No.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.
Standard	—14	—0·59	+610	+5·83	+2,241,428	+5·26
Metre	+23	+1·18	+518	+7·16	+1,210,619	+6·30
Special	+5	+7·58	+3	+1·14	+2,059	+0·47
Total	+14	+0·32	+1,131	+6·30	+3,454,106	+5·54

(a) Of these, three were not passengers.
(b) Of these, eight were not passengers.
(c) Of these, four were not passengers.
(d) Not passengers.
(e) Of these five, were not passengers.
(f) Of these, one was not a passenger.
(g) Of these, fourteen were not passengers.
(h) Of these, six were not passengers.

3. Although the general total was slightly above the average, there were large variations on the standard and metre-gauge railways in the number of accidents of different classes, as compared with the average of the four previous years, as will be seen from the following statement which exhibits them under the different classes :—

Gauge and classification.	Increase or decrease.			Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
Standard gauge.				
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	−8	−4	−12	−38·71
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	+2	+15	+17	+25·76
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	−9	−4	−13	−27·66
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails		−42	−42	−20·69
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	−1	+15	+14	+29·79
Trains running over cattle on the line	−1	+57	+56	+6·19
Trains running over obstructions on the line	+4	+16	+20	+21·51
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	+1	+35	+36	+41·38
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	−5	−12	−17	−30·36
Slips in cuttings or embankments	−5	−22	−27	−65·85
Fire in trains	+1	−12	−11	−11·96
Under the head "Other accidents"	−3	−28	−31	−18·56
Metre gauge.				
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	+10	+6	+16	+41·03
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	−2	−31	−33	−27·50
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	+7	+18	+25	+100·00
Trains running over cattle on the line	+1	−24	−23	−2·23
Trains running over obstructions on the line	+10	+6	+16	+28·07
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines		−15	−15	−19·48
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		−15	−15	−9·15
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	−6	−4	−10	−19·23
Fire in trains	+1	+24	+25	+56·82
Under the head "Other accidents"	+10	+16	+26	+46·43

It will be observed from the foregoing, that the principal increases on the standard gauge lines occurred under "Trains running over cattle on the line," 56 accidents or 6·19 per cent.; under "Trains running over obstructions on the line," 20 accidents or 21·51 per cent.; and under "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines," 36 accidents or 41·38 per cent.; and on the metre gauge railways under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," 25 accidents or 100·00 per cent.; under "Fire in trains," 25 accidents or 56·82 per cent. and under the head "Other accidents," 26 accidents or 46·43 per cent.

4. The number of cattle accident was largest on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 296; next to that line comes the South Indian railway with 272, then the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 197, the North Western (state) railway with 181, the East Indian railway with 152, the Madras railway with 129, the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway with 107, the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 80, and the Eastern Bengal (state) railway (standard gauge section) with 75.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the number was highest on the Cooch Behar railway which gave an average of 1 accident in 5,554 train-miles run; the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway coming next with an average of 1 in 7,099; then the Dibru-Sadiya, the Southern Mahratta, the South Indian and the Jorhát (state) railways with averages of 1 in 8,619, 1 in 11,311, 1 in 12,706 and 1 in 12,628 respectively.

The lowest number recorded relatively to the train-mileage run was on the Darjeeling-Himalayan railway, *viz.*, 1 in 160,603 train-miles, the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with 1 in 109,401, then the East Indian railway with 1 in 75,641, the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway with 1 in 74,216, the North-Western (state) railway with 1 in 53,458, and the Bengal and North-Western railway with 1 in 52,637.

5. Under the head "Trains running over obstructions on the line," the largest number, *viz.*, 30, occurred on the East Indian railway, next to that line coming the Great Indian Peninsula and the North-Western (state) railways with 29 and 25 accidents respectively; under the head "The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines" the largest number recorded is 54 on the North-Western (state) railway; under the head "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points" the largest number, *viz.*, 17, occurred on the Rajputana-Malwa railway; and under "Fire in trains" the largest number, *viz.*, 28, occurred on the South Indian railway, next to this line on the metre gauge comes the Burma (state) railway with 23 accidents, although the next highest number, *viz.*, 26 occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, standard gauge. Under the head "Other accidents" although the largest number of accidents occurred on the North Western (state) railway, standard gauge, *viz.*, 44, the increase was confined to metre gauge lines, the largest number on these railways having occurred on the Burma (state) railway, *viz.*, 37.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the total number of accidents was highest on the Jorhát (state) railway which gave an average of 1 accident in 702 train-miles; next to that line comes the Cooch Behar railway with an average of 1 in 2,083; then the Dibru-Sadiya, the Nizam's Guaranteed State, the Bengal Dooars and the Southern Mahratta railways with averages of 1 in 2,129, 1 in 4,777, 1 in 5,552 and 1 in 6,847 respectively.

The lowest number recorded relatively to the train-mileage run was on the East Indian railway, *viz.*, 1 in 30,019 train-miles, the Great Indian Peninsula railway coming next with 1 in 24,793, then the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway with 1 in 24,046, the Indian Midland railway with 1 in 19,079, the Eastern Bengal (state) railway metre gauge sections with 1 in 17,701 and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway with 1 in 17,127.

II.—Accidents from other causes not involving accidents to trains, etc.

6. In addition to those included in Division I, the casualties to passengers, servants in the employ of railways or of contractors and to others from causes not involving accidents to trains (which are detailed in abstract No. 2) are com-

pared, separately, for each gauge, with the average of the four previous years in the table below :—

Gauges.	Twelve months ending with the 31st December 1895.								Average of the four previous years.							
	Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.		Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard	59	120	112	272	316	76	487	468	49	130	129	324	251	65	429	519
Metre	16	53	40	81	124	59	180	193	11	47	39	98	99	47	149	192
Special	...	1	...	7	2	1	2	9	...	2	1	...	1	1	2	3
Total .	75	174	152	360	442	136	669	670	60	179	169	422	351	113	580	714

It will be seen from the foregoing table, that, except under "Passengers killed" and "Others," the number of casualties has been less than the average of the four previous years.

III.—Statistical results.

7.—The following table gives certain statistical results for the period under review, comparing the number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains and from all causes with the number carried and the number of passenger units carried one mile. Comparative results for previous years are also given :—

Particulars.		Twelve months ending with the 31st December 1895.				Average of the four previous years.			
		Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.	Standard.	Metre.	Special.	Total.
Mean mileage worked . .	Miles.	11,073	7,753	266	19,092	10,463	7,235	263	17,961
Train-mileage run . .	Miles.	44,890,493	20,423,776	438,365	65,752,634	42,640,065	19,213,157	436,306	62,298,528
Number of passengers carried	No.	96,439,150	54,367,913	916,918	151,723,981	87,276,821	45,166,202	860,118	133,303,241
Number of passenger units carried one mile . .	No.	4,083,131,730	2,055,811,500	24,770,696	6,163,713,926	3,724,889,030	1,772,584,124	22,186,606	5,519,659,760
Number of accidents . .	No.	2,360	1,975	71	4,406	2,374	1,952	66	4,392
Do. do. per 100,000 train-miles run .	No.	5	10	16	7	6	10	15	7
Number of passengers killed by accidents to trains .	No.	8	...	...	8	27	2	...	29
Proportion of above to number carried . . .	No.	1 in 12,054,894	...	...	1 in 18,965,498	1 in 3,232,475	1 in 22,583,101	...	1 in 4,596,663
Number of passengers injured by accidents to trains	No.	33	4	...	37	63	23	...	86
Proportion of above to number carried . . .	No.	1 in 2,922,391	1 in 13,591,978	...	1 in 4,100,64	1 in 1,385,346	1 in 1,963,748	...	1 in 1,550,038
Number of passengers killed from all causes . .	No.	67	16	...	83	76	13	...	89
Proportion of above to number carried . . .	No.	1 in 1,439,390	1 in 3,397,994	...	1 in 1,828,000	1 in 1,148,380	1 in 3,474,323	...	1 in 1,497,789
Number of passengers injured from all causes .	No.	153	57	1	211	193	70	2	265
Proportion of above to number carried . . .	No.	1 in 630,321	1 in 953,823	1 in 916,918	1 in 719,071	1 in 452,212	1 in 645,213	1 in 430,109	1 in 503,031
Number of passengers killed and injured from all causes	No.	220	73	1	294	269	83	2	354
Proportion of above to number carried . . .	No.	1 in 438,360	1 in 744,766	1 in 916,918	1 in 516,068	1 in 324,449	1 in 544,171	1 in 430,109	1 in 376,563
Proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to number of passenger units carried one mile	No.	1 in 18,559,690	1 in 28,161,801	1 in 24,770,696	1 in 20,965,013	1 in 13,848,921	1 in 21,356,435	1 in 11,093,303	1 in 15,590,564

It will be seen that the proportion of casualties under the several heads compares very favourably with the average of the four previous years.

8. From abstract No. 5 it appears that during the year 1895, the proportion of passengers killed from causes beyond their own control was high as compared with the ten preceding years, excepting 1889, 1891, 1892 and 1893, the proportion of passengers injured compares very favourably excepting 1890.

IV—Casualties resulting from accidents to rains, rolling-stock, etc., for the fourth quarter of 1895.

9. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of or injury to life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred :—

Railway.	Number of accidents reported during the 4th quarter of 1895.	Passengers and others.		Servants.		Total.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge.							
East Indian				...	2	...	3
North Western (state) . .				...	...	...	2
Great Indian Peninsula . .				...	...	...	1
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .				...	1	...	1
Metre gauge.							
Bengal and North-Western . .				1	...	1	...
Assam-Bengal				...	1	...	1
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar				...	...	...	1
TOTAL .	9			1	4	1	9
Average of the four corresponding quarters of 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 .	14	27	44	5	23	32	67

The cause of the large decrease in the total number of casualties during the fourth quarter of 1895, as compared with the average of the corresponding quarters of the four previous years, is given in paragraph 1.

10. A brief description of accidents referred to in the previous paragraph is given below:

East Indian Railway.—On the 27th October 1895, a light engine running from Dinapore to Nawádih ran into a trolly at mile 234 inside the up distant signal at Gidhaur. Two men were injured in getting off the trolly.

On the 22nd December 1895, a bullock cart was run into by a goods train at the level-crossing at mile $\frac{771}{8}$ near Etáwah. The cartman was injured.

North Western (state) railway.—On the 19th November 1895, during shunting, while the engine was backing on to a horse-box standing on the main line in the Saháranpur yard, an axle-box of the vehicle was broken and a syce fell down on the floor and was injured.

On the 11th December 1895, during shunting, a third class carriage collided with a mail van in the Lahore yard, through the carelessness of the traffic staff. One of the postal sorters was slightly injured.

Great Indian Peninsula railway.—On the 21st November 1895, at mileage 35, near Kalyan, a window pane of a second class carriage attached to an up passenger train was broken by a stone thrown at the train by a boy. A passenger was slightly injured.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.—On the 6th December 1895, a collision took place between a light engine standing on a siding in the running shed yard at Parel and another coming in, resulting in the derailment of the latter. A railway servant was injured.

Bengal and North-Western railway.—On the 1st November 1895, while a down mela special train was approaching Kánti station, the quilt of the pointsman who had fallen asleep at the facing points got entangled in the axle guard of a wagon. The pointsman was run over and killed, and the wagon was derailed.

Assam-Bengal railway.—On the 2nd October 1895, during a cyclone a covered goods wagon was blown away from Kumira station and ran to mile 37. A gangman was knocked down and slightly injured.

Bhávnagar-Gondal-Jundgarh-Porbandar railway.—On the 21st November 1895, a mail train ran into a cart at the level-crossing at mile $\frac{54}{8}$, between Láthi and Dhasa. The cartman was slightly injured.

RESOLUTION.—The Government of India notices that, with an increase of 1,131 miles or 6·30 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and of 3,454,106 miles or 5·54 per cent. in the train-mileage run, the number of accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., on Indian railways during 1895, shows an increase of 14 accidents or 0·32 per cent, only as compared with the average of the four previous years.

2. The number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains, etc., were 8 and 37 respectively against 29 and 86, the averages of the four previous years; while the numbers of passengers killed and injured from causes other than accidents to trains, etc., were 75 and 174 respectively against 60 and 179.

3. Out of a total of 151,723,981 passengers travelling, there were 83 killed and 211 injured, or an average of 1 killed in 1,828,000 and 1 injured in 719,071.

The proportion of passengers killed and injured by train accidents from causes beyond their own control, as compared with the numbers travelling, was 1 killed out of 18,965,498 and 1 injured out of 4,100,648.

4. The casualties to servants in the employ of railways or of contractors from accidents to trains, etc., were 11 killed and 30 injured, against 17 and 66, respectively, the average of the four previous years. From causes other than accidents to trains, etc., the casualties were 152 killed and 360 injured, against 169 killed and 422 injured.

5. With an increase of 6·30 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and 5·54 per cent. in the train-mileage run, it is observed that the total number of casualties from all causes over the whole of the Indian railway system, as compared with the average of the four previous years, increased under killed from 631 to 693 or by 9·83 per cent. and decreased under injured from 872 to 751 or by 13·88 per cent.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution, with the abstract returns and appendices thereto, be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

Ordered, also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that this Resolution, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

Document accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the twelve months ending with the 31st December 1895.

Enclosure to Government of India No. 402R. Stat., dated the 9th October 1896.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

General Total.

Number of persons reported, during the twelve months ending with the 31st December 1895, as killed or injured on all railways open for traffic in India, distinguishing between passengers, railway servants, and other persons; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between accidents caused by accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., and accidents happening otherwise.

	Standard gauge lines		Metre gauge lines		Special gauge lines		Total all gauges.	
	Killed	Injured.	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured.	Killed	Injured.
Passengers :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	8	33	...	4	...	...	8	37
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	59	120	16	53	...	1	75	174
Servants :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	5	19	6	8	...	3	11	30
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	112	272	40	81	...	7	152	360
Other persons :—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	9	9	4	6	...	...	13	15
Trespassers	222	65	103	50	2	2	327	117
Suicides	81	4	17	4	...	...	98	8
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	7	6	2	4	...	...	9	10
Total	503	528	188	210	2	13	693	751

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the TWELVE MONTHS ending with the 31st December 1895, as KILLED or INJURED in
PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Serial Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS.																		SER													
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.														Total Passengers.		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN											
				1.—From falling between trains and platforms.		2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4.—By closing of carriage doors.		5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6.—Other accidents.		Total.						1.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles.		2.—By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines.		3.—Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting.		4.—When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting.		5.—Whilst braking, spragging, or chocking wheels.		6.—Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc.	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	Standard gauge.																																
	State lines worked by companies.																																
I	East Indian (a)	1	4	3	2	10	19	...	...	..	1	7	9	4	2	24	33	25	37	4	6	...	5	...	2	.	...	...	1	...	2	2	5
II	Bengal-Nágpur		..		...	..	.	...	...	..	..	1	2	.	2	1	4	1	4	...	—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
III	Indian Midland (b)	...	..	.	...	...	.	...	...	..	.	1	5	...	..	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	.	...	...	...
	State lines worked by the State.																																
XII	North Western (state) (c)	...	11	6	.	1	1	2	...	..		11	22	...	2	20	2[illegible]	20	36	1	4	1	2	...	..	.	..	1	4	...	2	...	1
XIV	Oudh and Rohilkhand (state).	7	9	.	..	1	1	...	...	...		..	6	..	..	1	7	8	16	...	3	...	...	..	1	.	...	...	...	.	...	...	...
XV	Eastern Bengal (state) (d).	...	7	.	2	..	8	1	...	.	.	..	3	...	..	1	8	1	15	...	3	...	4	...	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...
XVIII	East Coast (state)	...	...	.	.	..	.	...		.	.	..	1	...	..	..	2	..	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	1	..	...	...	...
	Lines worked by guaranteed companies.																																
XXIV	Great Indian Peninsula (e).	..	1	1	2	...	1	1	1		1	3	9	2	6	7	20	7	21	...	1	2	13	...	...	.	5	1	5	.	3	...	...
XXV	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f).	.	1	2	1	...	1	...	.	..	1	1	7	...	..	3	10	3	11	..	[illegible]	2	2	..	1	...	...	.	1	..	1	...	...
XXVI	Madras (g)	.	...		.	...	..	...	...	..		1	4	...	1	1	5	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																																
XXXVI	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (h).		..	.	.	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	.	.	...	1	..	1	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	.	1	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	8	33	12	8	12	27	4	1	...	3	25	68	6	13	59	120	67	153	5	19	5	27	...	7	.	5	5	16	...	8	2	6
	Average for the 4 previous corresponding periods	27	63	9	13	6	18	4	3	1	3	24	82	5	11	49	130	76	193	10	50	9	31	2	5	..	...	..	...	1	6	...	...
	Metre gauge.																																
	State lines worked by companies.																																
XLIII	Bengal and North-Western—																																
	Tirhoot section. } Company's " }	...	3	...	.	..	1	...			..	1	2	.	..	1	3	1	6	1	1	1		..	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
XLV	Rajputana-Malwa (i)	..	1	1	.	4	.	.	.	..	..	2	23	2	1	9	24	9	25	...	3	2	7	1	1	2	1	1	2	.	...	1	1
XLVII	Southern Mahratta (j).	...	...	...	.	..	.	..		.	...		7	..	1	..	8	..	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
L	South Indian (k).	...	..	.	...	...	1	..	.	...	..	..	6	..	...	..	7	..	7	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...
LII	Assam-Bengal	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
	Carried over	...	4	1	..	4	2	.	...	...	...	3	38	2	2	10	42	10	46	5	6	8	9	1	1	2	3	3	2	.	...	1	1

(a) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkessur railways.
(b) " the Bhopal-Itársi, the Bina-Goona and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways.
(c) " the Hyderabad-Shadipalli, the Rájpura-Bhátinda and the Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(d) " the Bengal Central railway.
(e) Including the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(f) " the Gaekwar's Petlád and the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda (open section) railways.
(g) " the Kolar Gold-fields railway.

No. 2.

INDIA by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing betw[een] the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY.

[SER]VANTS. — ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.

Columns: 7.—Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, props, etc., during shunting. 8.—By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding. 9.—From falling off engines, etc., during the travelling of trains. 10.—By coming in contact with over-bridges, or erections on the sides of the line during the travelling of trains. 11.—When getting on or off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains. 12.—Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engines in steam. 13.—Whilst working on the permanent-way, sidings, etc.

Serial Number	7. Killed	7. Injured	8. Killed	8. Injured	9. Killed	9. Injured	10. Killed	10. Injured	11. Killed	11. Injured	12. Killed	12. Injured	13. Killed	13. Injured
I.	..	...	...	4	2	4	2	1	2	2	.	.	3	1
II.	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	..	...	...	.	
III.	..	...	1	...	1	1	1	.	.	.	..	..	..	.
XII.	...	...	2	9	...	...	1	.	3	8	..	2	...	.
XIV.	..	...	1	1	..	2	...		.	3	..	..	.	.
XV.	1	1	.	5	..	...	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	..
XVIII.	..	..	1	...	.	1	...	.	.	..	.		.	.
XXIV.	...	..	...	7	1	6	:		1	8	.	.		1
XXV.	...	..	...	4	1	4	..		1	1	..	..	1	.
XXVI.	...	..	...	5	...	2		..	1	4	...	1	...	1
XXXVI.	1	...	2	27	...	1	..	2	1	...	.	..	.	2
	2	1	7	62	5	21	4	3	10	22	.	5	4	5
	1	4	11	26	...	..	2	5	19	61	1	16	6	11
XLIII.	...	2	...	1	...	.	..		..	1	...		1	.
XLV.	...		1	4	5	3	.	.	..	1	.	1	1	.
XLVII.	...		1	...		6			...	.		1	.	..
L.	..	.	..	...	1		.	. .		1	.	2	...	...
LII.	...	...	..	...	..	.		.	1	..	.	.	.	..
	..	2	2	5	6	9	...	.	1	3	...	4	2	.

Columns: 14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings. 15.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty. 16.—From being caught between vehicles. 17.—From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, etc. 18.—Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work. 19.—Miscellaneous. TOTAL. TOTAL SERVANTS.

Serial Number	14. Killed	14. Injured	15. Killed	15. Injured	16. Killed	16. Injured	17. Killed	17. Injured	18. Killed	18. Injured	19. Killed	19. Injured	Total Killed	Total Injured	Total Servants Killed	Total Servants Injured
I.	1	1	12	.	2	1	1	1	5	1	2	6	34	37	38	43
II.	..	.	1	.		.	...			..	1	1	3	1	3	1
III.	.		1	3	.	.							5	4	5	4
XII.	1	1	7	7	.	6	.	.	.	..	1	1	17	55	18	59
XIV.		..	1	2	.			1		.	2	..	4	10	4	15
XV.	1		1	1	.		1			2		2	5	22	5	25
XVIII.	.	.		.						.		2	1	4	1	4
XXIV.	.	.	6	6	1	2	1		2		.	11	15	62	5	63
XXV.	.		7	3	1	.	1					2	14	19	14	21
XXVI.		1	2	.	1	.	.	1	.		3	5	8	23	8	23
XXXVI.	..	..	...	1	.	...	..	.	1	1	1	...	6	35	6	35
	3	3	38	23	5	9	4	3	8	4	10	42	112	272	117	291
	5	1	39	37	6	6	2	7	7	5	18	103	129	324	139	374
XLIII.	...	...	...	1	..	.	...	...		.			4	5	5	6
XLV.		1	4		.	..	...	..	.	..	..	4	18	30	18	38
XLVII.		..		1		...	.	..	.		1	1	2	11	2	11
L.		1	3		..	..	...	..		..	.	2	4	[illegible]	4	[illegible]
LII.	..	...	..		1	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	2	...	6	2
	...	2	7	6	1	..	...	..	...	...	1	7	30	54	85	60

OTHERS.

Serial Number	Whilst passing over the railway at level-crossings. Killed	Whilst passing over the railway at level-crossings. Injured	Trespassers. Killed	Trespassers. Injured	Suicides. Killed	Suicides. Injured	Miscellaneous. Killed	Miscellaneous. Injured	Total others. Killed	Total others. Injured	Total all classes. Killed	Total all classes. Injured
I.	2	1	72	10	35	2	1	2	110	15	173	95
II.	..	..	16	2	5	.	1	..	22	2	26	7
III.	2		8	1	4				14	1	20	10
XII.	4	2	29	14	9		1		45	16	81	111
XIV.	...	...	18	8	16	2	..	1	34	11	46	40
XV.		2	27	10	1		1		29	12	35	52
XVIII.	.	1	5	6		.	1	1	6	8	7	14
XXIV.	1	1	20	6	7		1	1	29	8	61	92
XXV.		.	12	3	2		1	1	15	4	32	36
XXVI.		1	8	3	2	.	..	.	10	4	19	32
XXXVI.	..	1	7	2			..		7	3	18	39
	9	9	222	65	81	4	7	6	319	84	503	528
	14	6	173	50	59	4	9	8	255	68	470	635
XLIII.	...	1	27	15	10	1	1	8	38	27	44	39
XLV.	4	2	15	8	3		...	1	22	1	49	69
XLVII.	..	.	12	4			.		12	4	14	2[illegible]
L.	.	.	5	2	2		.	...	7	2	11	17
LII.	...	..	3	..	...		..		3	.	9	2
	4	8	62	33	15	4	1	4	82	44	127	150

(b) Including the East Coast (state) railway, Bezwada Extension.
(i) „ the Pálaupur-Deesa and the Gaekwar's Mehsána railways.
(j) „ the Guntakal-Mysore frontier, the Southern Máhratta (Mysore section), the Kolhápur, the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier, and the Mysore-Nanjangúd railways.
(h) „ the Máyavaram-Mutupet railway.

ABSTRACT

Number of persons reported, during the twelve months ending with the 31st December 1895, as killed or injured in, passengers, railway servants and other persons, and classifying, as far as practicable

Serial Number.	Railway.	Passengers. From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than accidents to trains, etc. 1.—From falling between trains and platforms. Killed.	Injured.	2.—Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains. Killed.	Injured.	3.—Whilst crossing the line at stations. Killed.	Injured.	4.—By closing of carriage doors. Killed.	Injured.	5.—Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	6.—Other accidents. Killed.	Injured.	Total. Killed.	Injured.	Total Passengers. Killed.	Injured.	Servants. From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than … 1.—Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles. Killed.	Injured.	2.—By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines. Killed.	Injured.	3.—Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting. Killed.	Injured.	4.—When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting. Killed.	Injured.	5.—Whilst braking, spragging, or chocking wheels. Killed.	Injured.	6.—Whilst attending to ground points, marshalling trains, etc. Killed.	Injured.
	Brought forward		4	1		4	2					2	38	2	2	10	42	10	46	5	6	3	9	1	1	2	3	3	2	..	..	1	1
	Metre gauge—concld.																																
	State lines worked by the State.																																
LIII	Eastern Bengal (state) (a)		...			.							1	.	.		1	...	1	..	..		..		.	.	.	1	1	...	...	...	..
LIV	Burma (state)	.	.			1	1			.		5	5	...	..	6	6	6	6	1	1	..	2	.	1	.	..	1	1	...	...	...	..
	Assisted companies.																																
LVII	Deoghur	.				..		..					..				.	.	...	.	.	..	..	.	..		..	...	..	...	...	...	..
LVIII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (b)		.										1	.	..	.	1	...	1	..	1	...	...		..	.	..	..	...	.	...	...	..
LIX	Bengal Dooars		.					.	...			...	.	.	.			...	...	..	..	.	..	.	..	...	..	..	..	.	...	...	...
LX	Dibru-Sadiya	.	.	.		.		..				..	.	..	.	..	..	.	...	..	..		1	...	..		..	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Lines owned and worked by native states.																																
LXVII	Jodhpore-Bickaneer—Jodhpore section } Bickaneer „ }	.	..			..		.		.		..	2		.		2		2	..	..	1	..	.	..	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
LXVIII	Oodeypore-Chitor	.	..			.		..					.	.	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	...		..	.	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
LXIX	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar (c)		..		1	..						.	...	.	..		1	..	1	..	...		8		..	...		..	...	...	...	...	...
	Total		4			5	3	.				8	47	.	2	16	53	1[illegible]	57	6	8	4	15	1	2	:	3	5	4	...	...	1	1
	Average for the 4 previous corresponding periods	2	23	1	2	3	4		1		1	6	36	1	3	11	47	13	70	7	15	2	6	2	3	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	
	Special gauges.																																
	State line worked by the State.																																
LXXVII	Jorhat (2' 0")												...	.	..	..	.		..	..			..		.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Assisted company.																																
LXXVIII	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	.	.			..						..	1		.		1	..	1	...	3	.	2	...	..	.	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																																
LXXX	The Guekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	.	.											..				..	..	...		..	..		...		..	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by state railway agency.																																
LXXXII	Cooch Behar (2' 6")	..	.	..	..		.	.	.		..	...		..		..	...	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line owned and worked by native state.																																
LXXXIII	Morvi (2' 6")	..	..					..					.	..		...	..	...	...	..	...			.	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total	...	..		...	.						..	1	.	...	..	1	...	1	..	3	..	2		.	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Average for the 4 previous corresponding periods		..	..	...	..	..			.	..	.	1	.	1	...	2	...	2	..	1	..		.	..		...	..		.	...	...	..
Grand Total	1895	8	87	1[illegible]	9	17	30	4	.		3	33	116	8	15	75	174	83	211	11	30	9	44	1	9	2	8	10	20	...	8	8	7
Grand Total	Average for the 4 previous corresponding periods	29	386	16	1[illegible]	9	42	4	4	1	4	30	119	6	15	50	179	89	265	17	66	11	37	4	8			.	...	1	6	.	.

(a) Including the Kaunia-Dharla (2' 6") branch.
(b) „ the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly Section).
(c) „ the Jetalsar-Rajkot railway.

No. 2—concluded.

INDIA by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing b[illegible] the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS OCCASIONING the DEATH or INJURY—concluded.

	SERVANTS. — ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC. — 7.—Whilst moving vehicles by capstans, turntables, props, etc., during shunting		8.—By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding		9.—From falling off engines, etc., during the travelling of trains		10.—By coming in contact with over-bridges or erections at the side of the line during the travelling of trains		11.—When getting on or off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains		12.—Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engines in steam		13.—Whilst working on the permanent way, sidings, etc.		14.—Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings		15.—Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty		16.—From being caught between vehicles		17.—From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, etc.		18.—Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work		19.—Miscellaneous		Total		Total Servants		OTHERS. — Whilst passing over the railway at level crossings		Trespassers		Suicides		Miscellaneous		Total Others		Total all classes		
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	
..			2			8			1	8			4			2	7	(				..		.	1	7	30	54	87	60	4	:	6	38	15	4	1	4	82	44	12[illegible]	1[illegible]0	
..			1						...	.							.					.		..	1	(	4	8	4	8		..	17	10	.				17	1(	21	1	LIII.
..								1	..					2							..	.		...	.		2	10	:	11		.	18	5	1		1		15	5	2[illegible]	21	LIV.
..									.								..	..										..		.			..1								...	..	LVII.
..																												1	.	2		..	4						6		6	2	LVIII.
.					.		.										.	.			.							..		..		.	.						.		.		LIX.
..																		..								2		8		2			5	1					(	1	5	4	LX.
..																					..	.	.				4	...	2	..	.	1	2	1					2	2	4	4	LXVII.
...			...						.													.		.				.		..	.	.	...						.		...	...	LXVIII.
									1																		2	8	2	8		2	..							2	2	8	LXIX.
..		2	ö	.		.						3	1											.	.	1	4	81	40	81	4	6	10	5[illegible]	1.		.	1	12	6	188	21[illegible]	
..		2	6	12		.		1	12	2[illegible]		3	1	3	1	2	.		2	1		1	1	1	5	24	39	96	40	113	6	6	82	41	9		3	3	10	50	159	23[illegible]	
																												..		..				.					..		...	...	LXXVI.
.																								..				6		1	.		...	1					..	1	...	11	LXXVII.
..						..																						...		..			1	.		.			1		1	...	LXXX.
..	.	.						.			..					...								.				...		..	.		1		...				1		1		LXXXI.
..																									.	.		1	..	1	.	.	..	..	.								LXXXII.
																										1		7		1(		.		:					2	2	2	1.	
..			1																								1	...	1	1	.	..	1	1	.			..	1	1	2	4	
2	8	10	,	12	(	4	4	12	2		3	7	1			6	>	6	1		4		4	8	4	13	5	132	360	6	39[illegible]	18	15	327	417	66	1	(	417	6	690	751	
[illegible]	6	69	30		1	1	(	37	81	[illegible]		7	1[illegible]	(	3	1[illegible]	1	6	[illegible]		8	8	6	22	17[illegible]	[illegible]9	42[illegible]	18[illegible]	493	30	12	25[illegible]	[illegible]02	3		1	1	35	1	7	631	979	

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, ETC., reported, during the TWELVE MONTHS ending with the 31st December 1895, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS, open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED or INJURED in each class of accident.

STANDARD GAUGE.

East Indian (a)

Class of accident	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Other accidents	Total	Passengers and others: Killed	Passengers and others: Injured	Servants: Killed	Servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	6	24	30	...	...	...	1	...	1
4. Collisions between light engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	4	5	...	3	4	1	4	4
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	20	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	152	152	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	3	27	30	(d)1	(d)1	...	2	1	3
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	48	48	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	28	29	1	...	...	...	1	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The buckling of portions of permanent-way	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	1	18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	3	8	11	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	18	365	383	(e)2	(e)5	4	6	6	11

Bengal-Nagpur

Class of accident	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Other accidents	Total	Passengers and others: Killed	Passengers and others: Injured	Servants: Killed	Servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	43	43	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	8	82	90	...	...	...	...	...	...

Indian Midland (b)

Class of accident	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Other accidents	Total	Passengers and others: Killed	Passengers and others: Injured	Servants: Killed	Servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured
1.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	45	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
10.	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
11.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	74	74	...	...	...	...	...	...

North Western (State) (c)

Class of accident	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Other accidents	Total	Passengers and others: Killed	Passengers and others: Injured	Servants: Killed	Servants: Injured	Total all classes: Killed	Total all classes: Injured
1.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.	2	5	7	...	7	...	...	...	7
3.	1	30	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
4.	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
5.	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
6.	3	75	78	...	...	1	1	1	1
7.	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
8.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9.	...	181	181	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1
10.	3	22	25	(d)1	(d)1	...	1	1	2
11.	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a).	...	54	54	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.	...	87	87	...	...	...	...	...	...
14.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18.	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
19.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20.	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
21.	6	7	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
22.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23.	1	11	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
24.	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
25.	1	43	44	...	4	...	2	...	6
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	17	578	595	(d)1	(f)13	1	4	2	17

(a) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and Tarkessur railways.
(b) Including the Bhopal-Itarsi, the Bina-Goona and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways.
(c) Including the Hyderabad-Chadipalli, the Rajpura-Bhatinda and the Jammu and Kashmir railways.
(d) Of these, one was not a passenger.
(e) [illegible]
(f) Of these two were not passengers.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported, during the TWELVE MONTHS ending with the 31st December 1895, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS, open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS AND OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OR INJURED in each class of accident—contd.

STANDARD GAUGE—contd.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND (STATE).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	7	9	...	3	7	12
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	5	5	...	(c)1	...	...	...	1
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	73	73	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	122	124	7	(d)10	...	3	7	13

EASTERN BENGAL (STATE). (a)

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	6	...	...	...	6
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	2
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	75	75	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	1	4	5	...	...	...	2	...	2
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	14	14	...	(c)1	...	...	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	6	146	152	...	(d)8	...	3	...	11

EAST COAST (STATE).

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	(c)1	...	...	...	1
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	63	63	...	(d)1	...	...	...	1

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA. (b)

	Number: Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Number: Other accidents.	Number: Total.	Passengers and others: Killed.	Passengers and others: Injured.	Servants: Killed.	Servants: Injured.	Total all classes: Killed.	Total all classes: Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	1	19	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	80	80	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	28	29	...	(c)2	...	...	...	2
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	71	71	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	6	7	(e)1	...	...	...	1	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	26	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	[illegible]	[illegible]	...	1	...	1	...	[illegible]
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 29th October 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3092 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, during the week ending 24th October 1896, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888:—

No. 353 of 1896.—Emil Lawrence Oppermann, engineer, of 27, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, for a new or improved apparatus for use with a mercury vapour process.

No. 354 of 1896.—Charles Wylde Hughes, wine merchant, of 27, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, London, for improvements in hair pins.

No. 355 of 1896.—Bishambar Nath, assistant engineer, Provincial Works, Multan, for a country oil-lamp.

No. 356 of 1896.—William Lindsay, contractor, of Ann Street, Brisbane, in the colony of Queensland, for an enlarging bit for well boring by the cable or pole system.

No. 357 of 1896.—Andrew Campbell, works manager, and James Urie, engineer, of Rangoon, British Burma, for an apparatus for filling oil tins.

No. 358 of 1896.—Henry William Smith, cotton spinner, Goosery Cotton Mills, Goosery, near Calcutta, for an improved bottle.

No. 359 of 1896.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde, civil engineer, residing at Glenview Hotel, Coonoor, Madras presidency, for protecting the contents of bottles.

No. 360 of 1896.—Jahar Lal Dhar, scientist, of 97, Beadon Street, Calcutta, for a smokeless kerosine lamp.

No. 361 of 1896.—Daniel Mayer, pianoforte maker, of 18, Great Marlborough Street, in the county of London, for improvements in or relating to resonators for stringed instruments, particularly pianofortes.

No. 362 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross, analytical chemist, of No. 4, New Court, Carey Street, in the county of London, for improvements in the manufacture of alkali cellulose.

No. 363 of 1896.—Herbert Samuel Elworthy, F.C.S., M.S.C.I., technical and analytical chemist, of Bombay, for improvements in the manufacture of carbonic acid gas, and in apparatus therefor.

No. 364 of 1896.—William Hugh Woodcock, civil engineer, of 25, Auckland Hill, West Norwood, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in roller bearings.

No. 365 of 1896.—Charles Frederick Cross, analytical chemist, of No. 4, New Court, Carey Street, in the county of London, for the manufacture of soluble cellulose, and of products therefrom.

No. 3093 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act V of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the office of the Secretary, appointed under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888, in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying:—

No. 239 of 1895.—William L. Strange, executive engineer, Public Works Department, for an improved latrine for natives. (Specification filed 18th August 1896.)

No. 375 of 1895.—Henry Berry, mechanical engineer, of the Croydon Works, Hunslet, Leeds, in the county of York, for an improved bale extractor for cotton presses. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

No. 21 of 1896.—Arthur Harry Briggs, spinner and manufacturer, of Bradford, in the county of York, for improvements in rollers for drawing and spinning machinery. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

No. 41 of 1896.—Henry George Hills, tea planter, at present manager of the Silcoorie tea estate, residing at Silcoorie, in the district of Cachar, Assam, for a tea sifter or sorter for the sorting of green or "kachcha" tea leaf. (Specification filed 9th October 1896.)

No. 45 of 1896.—Alfred George Browning, gas engineer, of 19, Duke Street, Moss side, Manchester, for improvements in pumps. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

No. 123 of 1896.—Gustaf Ferdinand Flodman, engineer, of 85B, Folkkungagatan, Stockholm, Sweden, for improvements in diaphragm pumps driven by steam. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

No. 128 of 1896.—Michael Kirshner, machinist and mechanical engineer, of Salem, Virginia, United States of America, for improvements in cigarette machines. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

No. 156 of 1896.—John Isaac Thornycroft, engineer, of Church Wharf, Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in water-tube boilers. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

No. 146 of 1896.—Wasudeo Balwant Soman, head clerk, Indo-China Mills, residing at No. 20, Parel Road, Cross Lane, Bombay, for an improved sizing machine. (Specification filed 7th October 1896.)

No. 159 of 1896.—Adolf Schmidt, director of the Aktiengesellschaft für Trebertrocknung, of 49, Koelnische Strasse, Cassel, in the German Empire, for improvements in the dry distillation of wood, wood waste and like materials, and in apparatus therefor. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

No. 161 of 1896.—William Henry Coward, engineer, of Hastings Villa, Bexley Road, Erith, in the county of Kent, for improvements in crushing and grinding mills. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

No. 162 of 1896.—William Henry Coward, engineer, of Hastings Villa, Bexley Road, Erith, in the county of Kent, for improvements in apparatus for concentrating, grading or classifying crushed ore and other matters. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

No. 183 of 1896.—Kedarnath Chakravarti, teacher, South Suburban School, Bhowanipore, residing at No. 21, Rani Sunkari's Lane, Kalighat, for an apparatus for printing, entitled "The easy Printer." (Specification filed 7th October 1896.)

No. 189 of 1896.—Andrew Pillatt, mechanical engineer, of 2, Notintone Place, Sneinton, in the town and county of the town of Nottingham, for improvements in or relating to furnace fire bars. (Specification filed 8th October 1896.)

No. 278 of 1896.—Henry Bingham, dentist, of Ascot Vale, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in bicycle and like tyres. (Specification filed 9th October 1896.)

No. 298 of 1896.—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Henry W. B. Boyd, Indian Medical Service, residing at Colaba, Bombay, for an improved warning bell or alarm for vehicles.

No. 3094 P.—THE fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown against it:—

No. 75 of 1892.—Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin), professor of natural philosophy in the university of Glasgow, in the county of Lanark, for improvements in valves for water, steam, and other liquids or gases. (From 5th November 1896 to 4th November 1897.)

No. 3095 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

No. 188 of 1891.—M. Muhammad Husain's invention for a hand-power road picking and ramming machine. (Specification filed 13th July 1892.)

No. 288 of 1891.—John MacPherson's invention for the improvement and better construction of water closet pans and traps, called the "Anti-splash closet." (Specification filed 13th July 1892.)

No. 314 of 1891.—A. Coulomb's invention for improving the means usually employed for the removal of oil paints and varnish, and French polish. (Specification filed 22nd July 1892.)

No. 344 of 1891.—Joseph Yates' invention for an appliance to facilitate taking pills. (Specification filed 19th July 1892)

No. 345 of 1891.—Archibald Constable's invention for improvements in means for the protection of books. (Specification filed 15th July 1892.)

No. 40 of 1892.—Eleanor Lotinga's invention for improvements in the construction of go-carts and other like vehicles whereby they are rendered convertible from one form of vehicle to another. (Specification filed 12th July 1892.)

No. 79 of 1892.—Jules Ferdinand Théophile Schwalb's invention for improvements in apparatus for regulating or controlling the passage of the heated gases in the tubes of locomotive or other steam boilers. (Specification filed 22nd July 1892.)

No. 84 of 1892.—Charles Augustus Pooley's invention for automatic couplings for railway coaches, trucks, wagons, cars and like vehicles (Specification filed 18th July 1892.)

No. 92 of 1892.—The Noble Mining and Milling Company's invention for a new and improved mode of saving and collecting gold and silver from their ores, and of treating ores and saving and collecting fine and float gold. (Specification filed 23rd July 1892.)

No. 93 of 1892.—William Priessnitz Bonwick's invention for improvements in bottle stoppers. (Specification filed 16th July 1892.)

No. 122 of 1892.—Albert Priestley and Alfred Butterworth's invention for improvements in match making. (Specification filed 13th July 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 193 of 1890.—The Mechanical Spirit Maturing Syndicate's invention for improvements in maturing spirits and other liquors, and apparatus connected therewith. (Specification filed 21st July 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(b) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th October, 1896.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 30th September, 1896	13,78,300	2,26,87,500	18,95,00,400	3,16,26,000	1,51,62,400	47,63,500	33,100	26,38,72,900	8,427	17,900	31,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,15,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,57,02,327
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th October, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th October, 1896	5,00,000	...	6,86,000	...	1,600	...	...	6,87,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,87,600
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th October, 1896	15,500	2,200	80,400	10,100	500	...	...	93,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,08,700
	18,93,800	2,26,89,700	19,03,66,800	3,16,36,100	1,51,64,500	47,63,500	33,100	26,45,53,700	8,427	17,900	31,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,15,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,69,98,627
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	1,000	4,79,500	75,000	...	51,000	...	6,06,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,06,500
Balance on 15th October, 1896	18,93,800	2,26,88,700	18,98,87,300	3,15,61,100	1,51,64,500	47,12,500	33,100	26,40,47,200	8,427	17,900	31,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,15,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,63,92,127

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Aug., 1896, enfaced from India, 9,485 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,197 lakhs.
,, 16th Aug., 1896, ,, 31st ,, ,, ditto 19 ,, ditto 16 ,,
,, 1st Sept., ,, ,, 15th Sept., ,, ditto 19 ,, ditto 8 ,,
,, 16th ,, ,, ,, 30th ,, ,, ditto 9 ,, ditto 9 ,,
,, 1st Oct., ,, ,, 15th Oct., ,, ditto 13 ,, ditto 6 ,,

9,545 lakhs. 8,236 lakhs.
8,236 ,,

Balance against India . 1,309 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 23rd October, 1896.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th October, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 82,03,204 a. 9 p. 4; Public Deposits at Branches . 74,84,321 1 6	1,56,87,525	10	10
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,04,91,568	0	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,43,596	1	0
Sundries	27,44,189	2	0
RUPEES	10,63,66,878	14	3

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	56,55,898	0	0
Other authorised Investments	86,89,717	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,68,95,177	11	11
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,61,94,605	6	2
Bills discounted and purchased	3,17,10,453	15	11
Balances with other Banks	4,53,539	3	7
Bullion	2,719	11	4
Dead Stock	13,27,802	2	1
Stamps	9,054	1	6
Sundries	13,49,016	2	2
	8,22,87,983	10	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . R 1,12,11,380 a. 6 p. 11; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,28,67,514 12 8	2,40,78,895	3	7
RUPEES	10,63,66,878	14	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 29th October, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 30·4.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN THE DELHI DISTRICT. *Old Rupees of the Mogul Emperors.*		R a. p.		
282	Aurangzib Mihomunir type	Silver	1 8 0	1	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than October, 1897.
283	Ditto Mint Golkonda	Do.	1 8 0	2	
284	Ditto Mint Lahor	Do.	1 8 0	3	
285	Ditto Mint Surat date in the 2nd line	Do.	1 8 0	7	
286	Ditto Mint Etawah	Do.	1 8 0	9	
287	Ditto Mint Shahjehanabad	Do.	1 8 0	9	
288	Ditto Mint Surat	Do.	1 8 0	14	
289	Ditto Mint and date illegible	Do.	1 8 0	43	
290	Shahjahan	Do.	1 8 0	2	
291	Ditto Mint Surat	Do.	1 8 0	2	
292	Ditto Mint Multan	Do.	1 8 0	2	
293	Ditto Mint Patna	Do.	1 8 0	4	
294	Ditto Illegible	Do.	1 8 0	44	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 29th October, 1896.

A. W. BAIRD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd October, 1896.

No. 46.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon C. A. Owen are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of the medical charge of the Junior grades of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India and the Punjab at Simla.

The 26th October, 1896.

No. 47.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon A. Robertson are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties at the Station Staff Dispensary, Simla.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd October, 1896.

No. 46.—The following reversion and promotion in the Indo-European Telegraph Department have been sanctioned, with effect from the 22nd September, 1896, consequent on the return, from leave, of Mr. R. C. Campbell, General Service Clerk :—

Name.	From	To	REMARKS.
G. W. Mungavin	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class II, Grade II.	General Service Clerk.	
R. C. Campbell.	General Service Clerk.	Temporary Assistant Superintendent, Class II, Grade II.	

F. E. GODFREY,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION,

ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 21st October, 1896.

No. 10—In supersession of Notification No. 9, dated the 16th October, 1896, Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyer, Assistant Examiner of Accounts, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway.

A. R. BECHER,

Offg. Accountant General.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 23rd October, 1896.

No. 4511-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1680-G., dated the 16th October, 1896, Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh, from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill on the forenoon of the 25th ultimo.

No. 4514-G.—Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh, is granted two months and six days' privilege leave, with effect from the 20th November, 1896, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of the leave.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 22nd October, 1896.

No. 7541.—Under section 5 (1) of the Punjab Frontier Crimes Regulation IV of 1887, as in force in British Baluchistan and the Agency territories, Captain A. McConaghey, a Magistrate of the first class, is appointed, as a temporary measure, and with effect from the 20th instant, to be an Additional District Magistrate in the districts comprised in the Thal-Chotiali Agency.

No. 7542.—Under section 93 (1) of the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation and the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, Captain A. McConaghey, Assistant Political Agent and Assistant Commissioner, is invested, as a temporary measure, and with effect from the 20th instant, with all the powers of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, to be exercised within the districts comprised in the Thal Chotiali Agency.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,

First Assistant.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Agra, the 12th October, 1896.

No. 115.—Mr. W. H. H. Money, Superintendent, Mayo Mines, Punjab Mines Division, held charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner, Punjab Mines Division, from the 15th August, 1896, afternoon, to the 24th September, 1896, forenoon.

LEAVE.

No. 116.—Kour Bijjai Singh, Assistant Superintendent, Ajmere-Merwara Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is granted two months' furlough under Article 271 Section ii, Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations, in extension of that sanctioned in order No. 237, dated 4th March, 1896.

R. M. DANE,

Offg. Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 21st October, 1896.

No. 14 —Mr. J. S. Brown, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is granted, under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, furlough for one year, with effect from 2nd December, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Lieut.-Col., R. E., & Col.,*

Officiating Manager, North Western Railway.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th October, 1896.

No. 36-A.—Lieutenant H. G. DeLotbiniere, Royal Engineers, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the Departmental Standard examination in Hindustani prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraph 29, on the 14th October, 1896.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-Genl.,*

Director General of Military Works in India.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Northamptonshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Secunderabad, this 21st day of October, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 3887, Private John Essom.
Age,—22 years 6 months.
Height,—5 feet 0½ inches
Colour of,—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown, eyes, brown.
Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Enlistment,—24th January, 1893.
Place of Enlistment,—Northampton.
Parish and County in which born, — Eastcok, Peterborough, Northampton.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—16th October, 1896.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Secunderabad.
Marks,—*Nil.*
Under 4 years' service.

R. J. CHAYTOR, *Lt.-Col.,*

Comdg. 1st Northamptonshire Regt.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on the 25th August, 1896, three children, named Sappani, Thimunaroyan, and Tholi were grazing cattle near hillside, called Bonthakkal, in the Byranatham village, Uttankarai taluk, when one of them Sappani, found a mud pot in the bed of a "stream" within the limits of a Government reserved forest, and that when it was thrown down on the rock, gold coins, or panams, as detailed below, fell scattered which, were picked up by all the three :—

No.	Names of the individuals by whom the gold coins were produced.	Residence.	Number of coins produced.	Approximate value.
				R a. p.
1	Tholi, aged 20, daughter of Kurumba Buddi .	Byranatham.	One gold coin bearing the emblem of Rama and Lakshmana and 78 gold coins.	50 0 0
2	Krishnappan, aged 14, son of Buddanayaken		Two gold coins	...
3	Kuppi, wife of Kullan		Nine gold coins	...

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by duly authorized agents, before the Collector of Salem in his office at Salem, at 12 noon, on Monday, 8th March, 1897, that their claims may be enquired into and determined according to law.

C. H. MOUNSEY,

Acting Collector.

SALEM COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd October, 1896.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
W-203 of 1896-97.	X-68—15529	500	Babu Amrita Nanda Gupta, Kobiraj, Mata, Sub-Division
	X-66—36047	100	Manikganj, District Dacca.

A. H. ANTHONY,
Assistant Comptroller General,
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 30th October, 1896.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 27th October, 1896.

Arnold, Clive & Co.
Burroughs & Watts.
Deare, H. H. R., & Co.
Dring, E. A.
Gale & Palden.
Hoff Heins.
Kirk, John.
McIlrath, Mrs. H. D.
Mosely, H., & Co.
Oakes, E. S.
Sarkies & Co.
Sherman, J., & Co. (Seedsmen).
Smith, G., & Co.
Soelaooh, Signor.
Windsor Hotel.
Worman, John S.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allan, W. A. R.
Allison, H. P.
Ambler, F. R.
Anderson, J. M.
Archord, G.
Arthur, Miss R.
Barrett, John.
Beresford, C.
Beresford, Sam.
Blair, Mrs.
Blair, the Hon. Mr. Justice.
Blanche, A.
Boyle, J.
Bride, Mrs. C.
Brown, Mrs. W.
Brownlow, E. O.
Chement, W. S.
Chorlton, W. B.
Corchand, A. E.
Cotta, J. M.
Cottah & Co., J. M.
Crawshaw, Mrs.
Dalwood, Mr.
Daly, Mrs. W.
David, D.
Davids, Mrs. M.
DeLorme, Miss Flo.
DePas, Mrs. C. B.
D'Erimoo, P. W.
D'Padna L. J.
Duflot, D. Paul.
Engl, Jean.
Flewery, Miss W.
Galand, Jules.
Galperson, J.
George, D.
Gilbert, H.
Gondin, J.
Grey, R.
Grunberg, Srul.
Hamilton, G.
Hansen, H.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Hofmann, F.
Houghton, R
Howard, M.
Hughes, H.
Ibrahim, M.
Ido, Miss Marie.
Inglis, Lionel.
Johnson, J. H.
Johnson, I. S., Capt.
Jones, Ethel, Mrs.
Kelly, J.
Kennedy, Mrs. A. H.
Kennedy, T. A.
Kerr, J.
Lane, Mrs.
Lincoln, I. (Booksellers).
Loyscan, Edgord.
Mansell, Miss K.
Marum, Mrs.
Mayr, Mrs. Jones.
McMaster, Thos.
Miller, J.
Muller, Egon.
Murgatroyd, G. P.C.
Natchal, Mrs. L.
Netherton, R.
Nininger, F.
Norman, Capt. Francis.
O'Brien, G. W.
O'Grady, W.
Outtin, Harry.
Palommo-de Castro.
Peairs, W. A.
Rahtorm, Mr.
Randall, A.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Robson, B.
Rodgerson, H.
Ross, C. E.
Ross, Miss.
Rowley, J. D.
Smith, Arthur.
Spragg, A.
Stengel Victor, St.
Stephenson, Miss Flo.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiller, H.
Stokes, Miss.
Stowell, Mr.
Sykes, Mrs.
Talbot, G.
Tetley, A. E.
Thornton, Ellie.
Tormidorf, Mrs. K.
Turner G. C.
Varner, G.
Waloher, H. J.
Watson, Mrs. E.
Weiss, Miss J.
Wilkinson, W. E. A.
Wilson, R. H.
Winstanley, Miss W.
Winter, A. L.
Wise, A. G. H.
Woodburn, A.
Woods, W. C.
Woodward, G.

Registered Letters.

Blair, Hon'ble H. F.
MacWilliam, H. M.
Ord, E.
Renard, M. L.
Wairs, R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, C. M., Mrs.
Alderson, Mrs.
Alabkah.
Alladeen, B.
Andrews.
Akins.
Aaron, Ezra.
Beresford, Sam Gunner.
Bechan, J. C.
Bulpitt, J. W.
Cook, Charles.
Cooper, Charles, Mrs.
Dyce, G. W. C., Col., C.B.
Decroix, Henry.
Dunell, C.
Edulji Jamsetji.
Godrell, Collin, Capt.
Gopal Baboo.
Greenway, A.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hogg, Hubert.
Ingli.
Joe, Ahmed.
Limjibhoy Rustamji Billimoria.
Lawrrence, G.
Mulroney, E., Mrs.
Master, Robert.
Mitchell, G.
McArthur, Donald.
Mystericux, Michell.
Mitchell, B.
Mitchell, J.
Mithie, A., Capt.
Nawab Mohsinul Mul Mohsinudawla.
Narayan Singh, Hawaldar.
O'Connor, T.
Pigot, J. L.
Prichard, G. M., Col.
Pittingell, Mrs.
Rajab Alli.
Rogers, Col., R.E.
Smith, Geo.
Sloone, Wm.
Virji Narayanji.
Woodsell, W. A.
Walker, Ernest.
Wegtman, Aneta.
Warburg, R. D., & Co.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 26th October, 1896.

Nil.

The 31st October, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	4th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	3rd „	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	31st Oct.	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Ditto ditto . . .	7th Nov.	Ditto.
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	31st Oct.	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Colombo	9th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. *Sumatra.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	4th „	Per Steamer *Kutsang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	6th „	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	3rd „	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	31st Oct.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto . . .	7th Nov.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	1st „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (do.)	8th „	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	4th „	Ditto.
Port Blair	3rd „	*Viâ* Rangoon.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	6th „	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the Steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a Steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The latest hour of posting at the General Post Office for (*a*) Benares, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, Fyzabad, Sultanpur, Bara Banki, Baraich, Lucknow, and other places served through the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway between Moghalserai and Lucknow, and (*b*) for Durbhungha, Mozaffurpur, Matihari, and other places served through the Tirhut Section of the Bengal and North-Western Railway will stand as at present, *i.e.*, 7 P.M., without a late fee, 7 to 7-30 P.M. with a late fee of half anna, and 7-30 to 8-15 P.M. with a late fee of one anna.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely; after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies and the Far East *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late-fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late-fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College. Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعنے تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک ليني والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هے — يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هے - يعنے چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي بکتي هے - ماسواے قيمت مذکورۀ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post free,	R18-12.
½	,,	R 9,	,,	R9-8.
¼	,,	R4-8,	,,	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	.	১৮৲ বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৸৹
½ আধ ,,	,,	৯৲	,,	৯।৹
¼ সিকি ,,	,,	৪।৹৲	,,	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনিডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

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CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

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"	II.	**Masonry**	(1891),	R1-4.*
"	III.	**Carpentry**	(1889),	R1-4.
"	IV.	**Earthwork**	(1892),	R1-4.
"	V.	**Tools and Plant** (never published).		

VOLUME II*

Section	VI.	**Buildings**	(1891),	R1-4.
"	VII.	**Bridges**	(in the Press).	
"	VIII.	**Roads**	(in the Press).	
"	IX.	**Railways**	(1891),	R1-4.
"	X.	**Irrigation Works**	(1873),	R1-2.

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ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

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" II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

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XIII **Drawing** (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.).† R8.

XIIIa. **Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical** (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. **Simple Applied Mechanics** (2nd edition), Parts I and II in one. R3.

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XV. **Examples of Estimating.** Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition) (in the Press).

XVI. **Earthwork Estimating**, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. 4a.

XVII. **Specimens of Printing** used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

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* Date of Edition on sale.

† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunhya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet. 8a.; mounted on cloth and bound (in the Press). R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. R1-4.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. 4a.

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunhya Lal (in the Press).

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 12a.

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Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a.

Tables for Degree Curve and Intersection Angles, from 90° to 180°, and for Fixed Tangents from 100 feet to 7,500 feet. By F. G. Brook Fox, Esq., M.I.C.E. R2-4.

Graphic Hydraulic Diagram for Channels in earth, etc. By R. G. Kennedy, Esq., Executive Engineer. R7-8

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.

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Map of Roorkee. R1.

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Ditto ditto, for 1896 * R4-12.

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Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-2.

Ditto, Supplement, 1895. 2a.

Ditto, ditto, 1896. 2a.

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Irrigation Tract, No. I. 8*a*.
" " " II. 8*a*.
" " " III. 8*a*.

Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4*a*.

Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1866. 8*a*

Report of the Ganges Canal. By Captain J. Crofton, R.E., with Estimates and Plan—
Vol. I, Report, 1865. R1.
Vol. II, Estimates. R1.

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2. Othello,
3. Macbeth,
4. Comedy of Errors,
5. Merchant of Venice,
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Lithographed Plans of the Cantonments and Regimental Lines in the different Military Stations of India. Drawn to a uniform scale, and prepared between 1864 and 1868 for the Government of India, P. W. Department. (Useful for Executive Engineers and Superintending Engineers' Offices.)

Bengal, 51 Plans,
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Circulars containing the Rules of Admission to the different Classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

* These include Question Papers for entrance to Engineer and Upper Subordinate Classes and Superior Accounts Branch, Public Works Department.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee

THE INDIAN LAW REPORTS.

PUBLISHED UNDER AUTHORITY.

The Indian Law Reports, published under the authority of the Governor-General in Council, appear in monthly parts, published as soon as possible after the first of each month, at Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, and comprise four series,—one for the Calcutta High Court, a second for the Madras High Court, a third for the Bombay High Court, and a fourth for the Allahabad High Court. The cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from each High Court are reported in the series for that High Court. Cases heard by the Privy Council on appeal from Provinces in India not subject to any High Court are reported in the Calcutta Series.

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The Superintendent, Government Central Press, Bombay.
The Curator of Government Books, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
The Officer in charge, Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt.

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" nine " . . .	" 145	" 96	" 64
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List of the books and publications for sale which are less than two years old.

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The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.

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These publications may be obtained from the Office of the perintendent of Government Printing, India, No. 8, stings Street, Calcutta.)

THE PRICES OF THE GENERAL ACTS, LOCAL CODES, MERCHANT SHIPPING DIGEST AND INDEX TO ENACTMENTS HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

I.—THE INDIAN STATUTE-BOOK.

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e Bombay Code, Vol I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4 (8a.)

e Bombay Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880. R5 (10a.)

he Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R6 (12a.)

In the Press.

e Assam Code.

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Ditto	**ditto**	in the Presidency Division, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895.		R2 (3a.)
Ditto	**ditto**	Burdwan	Division.	R1 (2a.)
Ditto	**ditto**	Patna	"	R4 (3a.)
Ditto	**ditto**	Bhagalpur	"	R1-4 (2a.)
Ditto	**ditto**	Rajshahi	"	R1 (2a.)
Ditto	**ditto**	Dacca	"	R1 (2a.)
Ditto	**ditto**	Chittagong	"	4a. (1a.)
Ditto	**ditto**	Orissa	"	R1-8 (2a.)
Ditto	**ditto**	Chota Nagpur	"	R1 (2a.)

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto **ditto, in Bengali.** 10a. (2a.)

Ditto **ditto, in Hindi.** 12a. (2a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st July, 1896. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2a.)

Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8a. (2a.)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889-94. R1-12 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India. Part II. Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto	**ditto,**	**Fishes,**	**Volume I.**	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	**ditto,**	**ditto,**	**Volume II.**	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	**ditto,**	**Birds,**	**Volume I.**	R13 (6a.)
Ditto	**ditto,**	**ditto,**	**Volume II.**	R9-12 (4a.)
Ditto	**ditto,**	**ditto,**	**Volume III.**	R9-12 (5a.)
Ditto	**ditto,**	**Reptilia and Batrachia.**		R13 (6a.)
Ditto	**ditto,**	**Moths,**	**Volume I.**	R17-2 (6a.)
Ditto	**ditto,**	**ditto,**	**Volume II.**	R21-4 (6a.)
Ditto	**ditto,**	**ditto,**	**Volume III.**	R21-4 (6a.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes. Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied.

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)

Ditto **ditto** on Settlements for the year ending 30th September, 1895. R1-8 (3a.)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895 4a. (1a.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.)

Rules for the Grant of Leases of Waste Lands for Tea Cultivation in the districts of Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. 4a. (1a.) (Edition of 1896.)

Gazetteer of Sikhim. R8 (12a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1894-95. 2a. (½a.)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (3a.)

List of Trees, Shrubs and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G., RANCHI, 6a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5a.)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a.)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R2 (6a.)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a.)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy.

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old, will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

Debenture No. 14975, of the 5 per cent. Bombay Municipality Tansa Water Works Loan, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and Debentures Nos. 15542, 15543, 15544, 15545 and 15546, of the 5 per cent. Bombay Municipality Tansa Water Works Loan, for R500 each, originally standing in the name of the Hongkong and Sanghai Banking Corporation, and last endorsed to Krishnabai, widow of Bapuji Vishwanath Kale, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Debentures and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made to Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, for payment of interest and the issue of duplicates.

KRISHNABAI,

Widow of Bapuji Vishwanath Kale,
Shanwar Peith, Gadgil's Wada,
opposite Bara Jotilinga, Poona.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 44.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river January to 31st August 1896 compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Imports in August.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	4,077	4,845	3,302	...	...	...	.	...	...	4,077	4,845	3,302
N.-W. P. & Oudh	3,127	12,394	12,537	1,232	11,193	6,083	..	.	...	4,359	23,587	18,620
Panjab	2,516	1,440	2,704	747	2,652	1,051	453	2,912	4,746	3,716	6,984	8,501
Cent. Provs.	...	328	.	12	103	2,359	...	..	...	12	431	2,359
Bombay	...	...	..	61,822	72,175	77,593	...	..	...	61,822	72,175	77,593
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,852	14,233	8,291	7,852	14,233	8,291
Madras	...	...	...	11,611	8,992	20,000	.	...	...	11,611	8,992	20,000
Berar	.	...	350	383	1,010	1,117	..	...		383	1,010	1,467
Assam	483	200	986	..	...	...	...	...	..	483	200	986
Raj. & C. I.	..	1,143	1,011	13,407	15,129	21,762	...	...	...	13,407	16,272	22,773
Nizam's Terr.	...	..	...	1,041	6,035	8,403	...	..	...	1,041	6,035	8,403
Mysore	...	...	..	..	...	65	..	...	...	...	...	65
TOTAL	10,203	20,359	20,890	90,255	117,800	130,123	8,305	17,145	13,037	108,763	155,373	173,053
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	330	*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	330
Bombay	*	.	10,112	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	10,112
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	7,811	*	*	...	*	*	7,811
Madras	*	*	5,230	*	*	2,500	*	*	...	*	*	7,730
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	105	*	*	...	*	*	105
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	402	*	*	..	*	*	402
Foreign countries	*	*	627	*	*	2,502	*	*	...	*	*	3,129
TOTAL	*	*	16,305	*	*	13,380	*	*	.	*	*	29,685
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	10,203	20,359	37,195	90,255	117,809	152,503	8,305	17,145	13,037	108,763	155,373	202,735
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	14,824	67,273	54,595	...	...	...	...	..	...	14,824	67,273	54,595
N.-W. P. & Oudh	93,870	72,505	68,010	9,609	2,992	...	...	...	...	103,479	75,497	68,010
Panjab	10,748	15,657	23,682	98,000	20,711	767	243,171	543,901	106,809	361,519	580,269	131,258
Cent. Provs.	...	...	21,851	10,746	3,193	7,573	...	...	...	10,746	3,193	29,424
Bombay	...	...	...	13,422	23,668	45,584	...	...	...	13,422	23,668	45,584
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	52,286	223,490	93,868	52,286	223,490	93,868
Madras	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	..	...	..	185	575	211	...	...	...	185	575	211
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	..	7,790	6,443	9,746	...	...	...	7,790	6,443	9,746
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	128,442	155,435	168,138	140,353	57,522	63,881	295,457	767,391	200,677	564,252	980,348	432,696
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*		*	*	317	*	*	317
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	112,732	*	*	...	*	*	112,732
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	..	*	*	...
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	8,180	*	*	515	*	*	8,695
TOTAL	*	*	...	*	*	120,912	*	*	832	*	*	121,744
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	128,442	155,435	168,138	140,353	57,522	184,793	295,457	767,391	201,509	564,252	980,348	554,440

* Figures

NOTE.—The totals of imports for

OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of August 1896, and from t corresponding periods of the years 1894 and 1895.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO AUGUST, INCLUSIVE.

Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.			Articles and whence exported.
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
												COTTON
												By Rail and River—
44,690	51,421	55,405	...	...	...	..	...	...	44,690	51,431	55,405	Bengal
264,164	215,630	195,495	180,788	144,710	240,925	...	...	1	444,952	360,340	436,421	N.-W. P. & Oudh
42,018	54,007	31,850	51,036	61,462	69,061	125,307	121,743	270,847	218,961	237,212	371,758	Panjab
6,175	5,013	6,794	91,030	87,950	185,481	...	...	...	98,105	92,963	192,275	Cent. Provs.
178	...	38	2,390,818	2,080,885	2,246,943	...	...	...	2,390,996	2,086,885	2,246,981	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	287,727	237,722	193,797	287,727	237,722	193,797	Sind
...	.	.	48,355	36,666	65,070	..	...	...	48,355	36,666	65,070	Madras
3,528	14,702	55,683	743,778	618,462	890,152	...	...	...	747,306	633,164	945,835	Berar
19,318	12,746	13,704	...	.	...	...	...	...	19,318	12,746	13,704	Assam
36,549	28,012	11,711	580,830	695,458	565,140	...	...	...	617,379	693,470	576,851	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	15,055	26,120	26,548	..	...	...	15,055	26,120	26,548	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	63	57	200	...	...	..	63	57	200	Mysore
417,220	381,541	370,680	4,102,653	3,727,770	4,289,520	413,034	359,465	464,645	4,932,007	4,468,776	5,124,845	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	*	9,699	*	*	...	*	*	..	*	*	9,699	Bengal
*	*	89,743	*	*	59,118	*	*	...	*	*	148,861	Bombay
*	*	...	*	*	185,511	*	*	..	*	*	185,511	Sind
*	*	16,365	*	*	6,212	*	*	..	*	*	22,577	Madras
*	*	8,873	*	*	2,559	*	*	...	*	*	11,432	Burma
*	*	...	*	*	1,100,841	*	*	1	*	*	1,100,842	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	3,884	*	*	65,392	*	*	...	*	*	69,276	Foreign countries
*	*	128,564	*	*	1,419,633	*	*	1	*	*	1,548,198	TOTAL
417,220	381,541	490,244	4,102,653	3,727,770	5,709,153	413,034	359,465	464,646	4,932,907	4,468,776	6,673,043	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
												WHEAT
												By Rail and River—
148,264	531,862	304,591	...	...	...	...	...	..	148,264	531,862	304,591	Bengal
945,562	1,269,480	693,722	133,078	567,843	8,585	...	...	...	1,078,640	1,837,323	702,307	N.-W. P. & Oudh
226,943	158,038	93,686	446,070	741,798	15,256	3,275,109	5,162,000	1,134,590	3,948,122	6,061,836	1,243,532	Panjab
20,749	19,514	62,979	845,887	697,084	631,037	...	...	...	866,636	716,598	694,010	Cent. Provs.
...	...	..	543,774	826,854	1,041,990	...	...	...	543,774	826,854	1,041,990	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,153,160	1,631,327	648,635	1,153,160	1,631,327	648,635	Sind
...	...	...	90	103	...	...	...	...	90	103	...	Madras
...	...	5,046	24,357	51,043	33,630	...	...	...	24,357	51,090	38,676	Berar
464	47	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	2,470	78	Assam
...	2,470	..	287,008	338,798	561,901	...	...	...	287,008	338,798	561,901	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	..	1	1,225	1,032	...	...	...	1	1,225	1,032	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	1,567	...	4,598	...	...	...	1,567	...	4,598	Mysore
1,341,982	1,981,411	1,160,102	2,281,832	3,224,748	2,298,029	4,428,269	6,793,327	1,783,225	8,052,083	11,999,486	5,241,356	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	*	804	*	*	4,659	*	*	822	*	*	6,285	Bengal
*	*	...	*	*	415,228	*	*	1,177	*	*	416,405	Bombay
*	*	...	*	*	380,896	*	*	...	*	*	380,896	Sind
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	Madras
*	*	...	*	*	139,717	*	*	22	*	*	139,739	Burma
*	*	2	*	*	38,590	*	*	21,256	*	*	59,848	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	...	*	*	26,550	*	*	5,592	*	*	32,142	Foreign countries
*	*	806	*	*	1,005,640	*	*	28,869	*	*	1,035,315	TOTAL
1,341,982	1,981,411	1,160,908	2,281,832	3,224,748	3,303,669	4,428,269	6,793,327	1,812,094	8,052,083	11,999,486	6,276,671	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

not available.
1894 and 1895 are defective.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

STATIS

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river January to 31st August 1896, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN AUGUST.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	225,031	228,215	325,349	...	...	...	...	...	...	225,031	228,215	325,349
N.-W. P. & Oudh	68,229	39,593	90,850	2,214	1,768	2,995	...	...	...	70,443	41,361	93,845
Panjab	1,511	678	...	760	190	...	634	1,742	251	2,905	2,610	251
Cent. Provs.	2,625	4,533	...	4,967	14,028	5,920	...	...	...	7,592	18,561	5,920
Bombay	...	...	...	14,517	10,988	13,426	...	...	...	14,517	10,988	13,426
Sind	...	...	...		..	...	12	...	...	12	...	...
Madras	...	...		113	...	...	...	...	...	113	...	...
Berar	605	...	..	7,835	3,279	8,171	...	...	...	8,440	3,279	8,171
Assam	1,065	1,704	1,092	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,065	1,704	1,092
Raj. & C. I.	1,636	...	...	34,315	4,244	2,770	...	...	...	35,951	4,244	2,770
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	3,244	4,035	10,920	...	...	...	3,244	4,635	10,926
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...
TOTAL	300,702	274,723	417,291	67,965	39,132	44,208	646	1,742	251	369,313	315,597	461,750
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
TOTAL	*	*	.	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	300,702	274,723	417,291	67,965	39,132	44,208	646	1,742	251	369,313	315,597	461,750
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	*46	73	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	73	26
N.-W. P. & Oudh	8	...	51	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	51
Panjab	...	...	...	10	...	...	111	90	249	121	90	249
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	..	91	78	169	...	...	...	91	78	169
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	.	39	494	771	39	494	771
Madras	...	...	...	106	20	50	...	...	...	106	20	50
Berar	...	...	..	...	...	20	...	...	..	...	...	20
Assam	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	..	...	9	2	...
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	26	...	45	...	..	..	26	...	45
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	54	73	77	245	100	284	150	584	1,020	449	757	1,381
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	..
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	..	*	*	...
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	538	*	*	...	*	*	538
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	8	*	*	...	*	*	8
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	3	*	*	...	*	*	3
TOTAL	*	*	...	*	*	549	*	*	...	*	*	549
TOTAL IMPORTS	54	73	77	245	100	833	150	584	1,020	449	757	1,930

* Figures

NOTE.—The totals of imports for

Calcutta, the 31st October 1896.

OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

TICS.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of August 1896, and from corresponding periods of the years 1894 and 1895 —contd.

Imports from January to August, inclusive.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.			
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
												LINSEED
												By Rail and River:
2,356,415	1,655,519	1,732,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,356,415	1,655,519	1,732,344	Bengal
1,270,059	698,111	479,824	229,514	35,971	15,271	1,670	1,710	1,229	1,507,243	735,792	496,324	N.-W. P. & Oudh
2,979	1,180	460	2,021	3,586	25	18,397	23,520	11,227	23,397	28,286	11,721	Panjab
259,597	59,724	84,420	847,426	327,496	303,557	...	...	...	1,107,023	387,220	387,977	Cent. Provs.
...	...	194	1,236,984	1,132,232	1,383,303	...	...	...	1,236,984	1,132,232	1,383,497	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	512	...	215	512	...	215	Sind
...	...	...	72,445	55,066	96,863	...	...	..	72,445	55,066	96,863	Madras
8,956	2,088	63,755	953,378	450,894	676,224	...	...	...	962,334	452,982	739,979	Berar
21,279	9,416	30,314	..	...	...	...	..	...	21,279	9,416	30,314	Assam
106,244	3,318	...	1,250,082	206,123	186,081	...	...	...	1,356,326	209,441	186,081	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	416,708	371,597	550,030	...	...	...	416,708	371,597	550,030	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	584	416	104	...	...	...	584	416	104	Mysore
4,031,529	2,429,356	2,301,320	5,009,142	2,583,381	3,211,518	20,579	25,230	12,671	9,061,250	5,037,967	5,615,509	Total
												By Sea—
*	*	433	*	*	175	*	*		*	*	608	Bengal
*	*		*	*	1,116	*	*	70	*	*	1,186	Bombay
*	*	...	*	*	2,729	*	*		*	*	2,729	Sind
*	*	208	*	*	..	*	*		*	*	208	Madras
*	*		*	*		*	*		*	*		Burma
*	*		*	*	1,621	*	*	...	*	*	19,609	Non-Br. Ports in India
								...	*	*	1,025	Foreign countries
*	*	645	*	*	24,650	*	*	70	*	*	25,365	Total
4,031,529	2,429,356	2,301,965	5,009,142	2,583,381	3,236,168	20,579	25,230	12,741	9,061,250	5,037,967	5,640,874	Total of Imports
												INDIGO
												By Rail and River:
4,890	10,388	13,288		3		...	...	...	4,890	10,391	13,288	Bengal
2,405	5,287	2,509	153	18	6	..	...	..	2,558	5,305	2,515	N.-W. P. & Oudh
182	1,427	.	11	10	5	1,845	2,882	5,153	2,038	4,328	5,158	Panjab
...	9	..	86	5	...	.	...	...	86	14	...	Cent. Provs.
...	...	.	438	408	1,987	...	...	...	438	408	1,987	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	4,456	3,039	6,085	4,459	3,639	6,085	Sind
...	...	...	940	673	538	...	...	...	940	673	538	Madras
...	...	..	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20	Berar
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Assam
...	17	...	508	294	243	...	...	...	508	311	243	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	2	26	10	127	...	...	...	26	10	129	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	Mysore
7,477	23,128	15,799	2,102	1,430	2,926	6,301	6,521	11,238	15,910	31,079	20,963	Total.
												By Sea—
*	*	11	*	*	22	*	*	...	*	*	33	Bengal
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	42	*	*	42	Bombay
*	*	...	*	*	4,533	*	*	...	*	*	4,533	Sind
*	*	3	*	*	20	*	*	...	*	*	23	Madras
*	*	...	*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	...	Burma
*	*	.	*	*		*	*	3	*	*	3	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	...	*	*	253	*	*	...	*	*	253	Foreign countries
*	*	14	*	*	4,828	*	*	45	*	*	4,887	Total
7,477	23,128	15,813	2,102	1,430	7,754	6,301	6,521	11,283	15,940	31,079	34,850	Total of Imports

not available.
1894 and 1895 are defective

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 44.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1896.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th October, 1896.

No. 23.—The Meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations which was fixed for Thursday, the 29th instant, will, by order of His Excellency the Governor General, not be held.

In exercise of the power conferred on him by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 & 25 Vict., cap. 67), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to direct that the Council be adjourned till further orders.

The 29th October, 1896.

No. 24.—His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Honourable Mr. C. M. Rivaz, C.S.I., of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 30th October, 1896.

No. 1713.—In exercise of the power conferred by the Statute 33, Viet., Cap. 3, section 6, and in continuation of the rules published in the Notifications marginally noted, the Governor General in Council has been pleased to make the following rule which has been sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council with the concurrence of a majority of the members present:—

No. 2150, dated 2nd November 1892.
No. 17, dated 24th January 1895.
No. 1859, dated 8th November 1895.
No. 601, dated 20th March 1896.

The Government of Bombay may appoint any Subordinate Judge, being a member of the Provincial Civil Service and a Native of India of proved merit and ability, to be also an Assistant Sessions Judge.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 24th October, 1896.

No. 802.—The services of Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 29th October, 1896.

No. 806.—Mr. S. Harvey James is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service with effect from the 8th November 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may sail from India or relinquish charge of office in the event of his not taking subsidiary leave.

The 30th October, 1896.

No. 811.—Mr. W. Crooke has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 28th August 1896.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 29th October, 1896.

No. 409.—With reference to Rules 5 and 10 of the Rules published with Home Department Resolution No. 2 Ex.—188—199, dated 5th June 1894, and to Rules 2 and 6 published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal, No. 364 T.-F., dated 10th October 1894, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling up vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices and in the Clerical Establishments of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal, will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University, and at Allahabad and Lahore at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, respectively, in January 1897. The exact dates will be notified hereafter. The hours of examination will be from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M., and from 1-30 P.M. to 4-30 P.M., daily.

The probable number of vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices to be competed for is eighteen. Of these, nine will be reserved for candidates domiciled in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan, provided that a sufficient number of such candidates, duly qualified, appear for the examination to be held at Allahabad and Lahore. The remaining nine vacancies will be offered for competition among the candidates examined at Calcutta, and such candidates, temporarily resident but not domiciled in any of the Provinces enumerated above, as may be permitted to present themselves for examination at Allahabad and Lahore.

The probable number of vacancies in the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal is nine. These will be reserved for candidates examined at Calcutta.

Candidates should pay the prescribed fee (Rs 10) into the nearest Treasury and forward the Treasury receipt to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta. Candidates paying their fees in Calcutta should pay them into the Bank of Bengal.

Application for permission to appear at the examination should be made to the Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, between the date of this Notification and the 15th December next (inclusive).

The attention of intending candidates is called to Rule 9 of the Rules published with the Home Department Resolution of the 5th June 1894, and to Rule 5 of the Rules published with the Resolution of the Government of Bengal of the 10th October 1894, as amended by Notification No. 877-T.-F., dated 17th October 1896, prescribing the particulars and documents* which should accompany the application for permission to appear at the examination.

* *Particulars and documents prescribed in Rule 9 of the Rules published with the Home Department Resolution of 5th June 1894.*

(1) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(2) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good conduct registers are kept, the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school when a year has not elapsed since he left school. In other cases, a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

Particulars and documents prescribed in Rule 5 of the Rules published with the Resolution of the Bengal Government of the 10th October 1894, as amended by Notification No. 877-T.-F., dated 17th October 1896.

(1) The candidate's certificate of the Entrance or any higher University Examination, or of standard VII prescribed by the Code for European Schools.

(2) Evidence that the candidate at the date of making his application is not less than 18 and not more than 24 years of age. The date of the candidate's birth must be stated.

(3) In case the candidate has been educated at a school in which students' good-conduct registers are kept, and in case a year has not elapsed since he left school, a copy of the candidate's register for the last year of his attendance at school certified by the Head Master. In other cases a certificate that the candidate is of good moral character from the head of the institution in which he has last been educated, or from some respectable householder to whom he is well known in private life, and who is himself known to a District or Sub-Divisional Magistrate or to the head of some Government office—this last fact being certified by the countersignature of the officer in question.

MEDICAL.

The 30th October, 1896.

No. 945.—Surgeon-Major H. Headly, I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Dharmsala, to be Joint Medical Officer of Simla, in succession to Surgeon-Major J. Moorhead, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

No. 946.—The services of Surgeon-Major J. Moorhead, M.D., I.M.S., Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

SANITARY.

The 2[illegible]th October, 1896.

No. 369.—The following rules for quarantine against plague which have been made by the Chief Commissioner of Burma in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information.

The rules have effect from the 2[illegible]th October 1896, as a temporary measure in the Port of Rangoon:

I.—The commander of every vessel, including junks or other native craft, arriving from Bombay, shall, on arrival at the pilot brig hoist a yellow flag and indicate by signal the port from which she has come.

II.—Such commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication either with the shore or with any other vessel or boat except with the boat supplying a pilot from the pilot brig, and in that case communication shall be limited to receiving on board the pilot, his servant, if any, and baggage.

III.—The pilot shall not take such vessel higher than Elephant point, but shall anchor it there until the Health Officer of the Port has visited it and ascertained by enquiry from the commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague. If the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, or if the vessel has undergone since leaving Bombay a quarantine which is properly proved for not less than eight days at Colombo or some other British port, the Health Officer shall, by writing under his hand to be delivered to the commander, permit such vessel to haul down the yellow flag and proceed upwards in the port and hold free communication with the shore and with vessels and boats in port. If the ship has not undergone eight days' quarantine at Colombo or some other British port since leaving Bombay, the Health Officer shall direct the commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage and there to remain for a period of eight days from the date of arrival in the harbour. The Health Officer shall also

direct the commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

IV.—If the Health Officer shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the harbour that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the harbour; and shall further direct that during such fifteen days' intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited as provided in Rule III.

V.—If during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in Rules III and IV.

VI.—When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected by the Chief Commissioner as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of eight days, or, if the vessel has been placed in quarantine for fifteen days, for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII.—Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII.—It will be the duty of the Conservator of the Port to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine or such supplies of provisions, stores, and other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX.—All vessels arriving at Rangoon, which may have communicated with any vessel coming from Bombay, shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving at Rangoon from Bombay, unless the communication was held after the vessel from Bombay was released from quarantine.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 30th October, 1896.

No. 307.—The services of the Reverend J. P. Dyer, Chaplain of Dagshai, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his present duties.

No. 308.—The services of the Reverend C. H. Richards, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Rangoon) Ecclesiastical Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may receive charge at Dagshai.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October, 1896.

No. 3314-*I.-B.*—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Captain E. T. Gastrell, Indian Staff Corps, Inspecting Officer, Kashmir Imperial Service Infantry, for eight months.

Pension service—19th year commenced on the 30th January, 1896.

The 28th October, 1896.

No. 1732-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, is granted privilege leave, for three months, with effect from the 10th November, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The 29th October, 1896.

No 1737-*G.*—Lieutenant F. C. Webb Ware, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 7th Bombay Lancers, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as Assistant Political Agent in Zhob, with effect from the 25th August 1896.

No. 1742-*G.*—Surgeon-Captain W. E. A. Armstrong, Indian Medical Service (Madras), officiating Residency Surgeon, Nepal, is appointed to be Medical Officer of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the 5th September, 1896, *vice* Surgeon-Major W. H. Neilson, M.B., appointed Civil Surgeon of Bikanir.

Surgeon-Captain Armstrong will continue to officiate as Residency Surgeon in Nepal.

No. 1746-*G.*—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant S. A. Cooke, Indian Staff Corps, Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse (p. a), for fourteen days.

No. 2937-*F.*—Mr. W. S. Davis, Assistant Political Officer for Dir and Swat, is appointed to officiate as Political Officer for Dir and Swat, with effect from the date of assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Major H. A. Deane, C.S.I., Indian Staff Corps, or until further orders.

The 30th October, 1896.

No. 1755-*G.*—Lieutenant W. J. P. Preston, 2nd Battalion, The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment), is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer (on probation), Mewar Bhil Corps, with effect from the 24th October, 1896.

The 31st October, 1896.

No. 3387-*I.-B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 16, 47, 84, 85 and 135 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), read with section 148, sub-section (1) of the same Act, as applied to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 3352-I., dated the 23rd March, 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to issue the following orders:

I.—The use of locomotive engines or other motive power, and rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby is sanctioned on all railways within the aforesaid districts whether they are for the time being—(*a*) used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods; or (*b*) under construction or sanctioned for construction.

II.—The general rules for working open lines of railway which were published under the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 118, dated the 21st March, 1895, in the *Gazette of India* for 1895, Part I, page 173, shall, subject to such modifications as may from time to time be prescribed in respect of their application to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway, apply to all railways in the aforesaid districts, and for the time being used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

III.—The general rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which were published under the Notification of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 480½, dated the 30th October, 1890, in the *Gazette of India* for 1890, Part I, page 795, shall apply to such portions of the railways in the aforesaid districts as may for the time being be under construction or sanctioned for construction.

IV.—Subject to the modification prescribed in the Circular of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 18, Railway, dated the 2nd November, 1895, published in the *Gazette of India* for 1895, Part I, page 948, and any further modifications which may from time to time be prescribed for British India, the rules which were published with the Circular of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 7, Railway, dated the 19th April, 1895, in the *Gazette of India* for 1895, Part I,

pages 336 to 338, and the directions contained in paragraphs 2 and 3 of the Resolution embodied in that Circular shall apply to the railways in the aforesaid districts.

V.—The provisions of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 270, dated the 12th June, 1890, published in the *Gazette of India* for 1890, Part I, page 438, and No. 136, dated the 5th April, 1893, published in the *Gazette of India* for 1893, Part I, page 190, declaring railway administrations in British India to be liable to pay certain taxes in aid of the funds of local authorities, shall apply and shall be deemed to have applied (save as regards any tax actually paid or accrued due before the date of this Notification) with effect from the dates which they bear, respectively, to the administrations of the railways existing in the aforesaid districts.

VI.—The Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department, No. 240-R. T., dated the 14th June, 1889, is hereby cancelled in so far as it relates to railways in the aforesaid districts.

H. S. BARNES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 30th October, 1896.

No. 4660-*Gl.*—Mr. W. J. Ham, Officiating Post Master General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st November 1896.

No. 4680-*Gl.*—Mr. J. W. H. Sandell, Comptroller, Post Office, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 1st December 1896.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 29th October, 1896.

No. 4611-*S. R.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 23 of the Sea Customs Act, VIII of 1878, the Governor General in Council is pleased to exempt fish-maws, shark-fins, and mother-of-pearl shells from the import duty leviable thereon under the Indian Tariff Act, VIII of 1894, as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

No. 4653-*P.*

The 30th October, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 169, dated 6th June 1893.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 188 (Financial), dated 21st September 1893.

Despatch to Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 324, dated 6th November 1895.

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 228, dated 26th December 1895.

Resolution in the Finance Department, No. 2881-P., dated 1st July 1896.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to announce that all officers on the graded list of the Geological Survey Department are

admitted to subscribe to the Forest Officers' Provident Fund, the institution of which was sanctioned in the Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 2881-P., dated 1st July 1896, under the rules appended to that Resolution.

2. Subscription to the Fund will be voluntary in the case of officers already in the service on the date of this Resolution, but will be obligatory in the case of all officers joining the graded list of the Geological Survey Department after the date of this Resolution.

3. Subscriptions to the Fund by deduction will begin with that payable on salaries becoming due on the 1st December 1896, but any officer may, before January 1st, 1897, pay up arrears, reckoning from the salary due on August 1st, 1896.

4. The Comptroller of India Treasuries will keep the accounts of all officers on the graded list of the Geological Survey Department.

ORDER.—Ordered that this Resolution be forwarded to the Revenue and Agricultural Department; to all Local Governments and Administrations; to the Comptroller and Auditor-General; and to all Accountants-General and Comptrollers for information.

Ordered also that the Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th October, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

3rd Lancers.

No. 1178.—Captain R. Wapshare, officiating 1st squadron commander and second-in-command, is confirmed in those appointments, *vice* Major J. W. B. Meade, provisionally appointed commandant. Dated 10th November 1895.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1179.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:

Lieutenant Augustus Oliver Lash, Manchester Regiment, wing officer, 13th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—31st July 1895.

Second-Lieutenant John Hodgkinson, 5th (Royal Irish) Lancers, officiating squadron officer, 5th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry,—17th January 1895.

Second-Lieutenant Hodgkinson will rank as Lieutenant in the Indian Staff Corps from the 17th January 1895, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1180.—In G. G. O. No. 931 of 1896, in the twenty-sixth entry in the first column, *for* "Sub-Conductor George Edward Chapman" *read* "Conductor George Edward Chapman."

No. 1181.—Sub-Conductor Charles Hamilton, Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 1182.—Sub-Conductor Charles Wigley, Commissariat-Transport Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 28th September 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1183.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandants, Indian Army:

Major John Christopher Swann,—2nd September 1896.

Major William Spiller Birdwood,—5th September 1896.

Major George William Maxwell,—11th October 1896.

No. 1184.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental seconds in-command, Indian Army:

Captain Arthur Phayre,—13th July 1896.

Captain Charles Arnulph Shrewsbury Montgomery,—2nd September 1896.

Captain George deSausmerez DeLisle,—5th September 1896.

Captain Edward Alexander Kettlewell,—31st August 1896.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

No. 1185.—*Madras Command*—

Conductor James Campbell, 1st class Barrack Master, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary, with the honorary rank of Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval, with effect from the 12th October 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1186.—*3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry*—

Ressaidar Gurdatt Singh to be Risaldar, *vice* Bahál Singh, deceased, with effect from the 4th September 1896.

No. 1187.—*29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar, Bajjar Singh to be Subadar-Major and Jemadar Harnám Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Bhagwán Singh, deceased, with effect from the 15th May 1896.

No. 1188.—*30th Regiment (5th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Chatar Singh to be Subadar and Havildar Ísar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Chúr Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st July 1896.

No. 1189.—*1st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers)*—

In G. G. O. No. 1013 of 1896, *for* "Havildar Nawaz Khan" *read* "Havildar Mawaz Khan."

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1190.—Captain Arthur Ffrench, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Commander, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 4th November 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 1191.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officer of the Bengal Unattached List is awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 30th September 1896:

First class Sergeant-Instructor Samuel Rostill, North Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 1192.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List have been awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 31st December 1896:

Sergeant Henry Beckford Haycock, Military Works Department.

Sergeant Silvenous Stock, Ordnance Department.

Sergeant Frederick Henry Lovell Thomas, Military Works Department.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 1193.—It is notified that, on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:—

In place of Major-General H. M. Evans, C.B., succeeded to the colonel's allowance. Dated the 20th June 1896.

COLONEL (BRIGADIER-GENERAL) MONTAGU GILBERT GERARD, C.B., C.S.I.

Dates of Commissions.

Lieutenant . . .	19th April 1864.
Captain . . .	19th April 1876.
Brevet-Major . .	22nd November 1879.
Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel . . .	2nd March 1881.
Major . . .	19th April 1884.
Lieutenant-Colonel .	19th April 1890.
Colonel in the Army .	2nd March 1885.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, Royal Artillery, 1864-70.

Regimental duty, 2nd Central India Horse, as squadron subaltern, squadron officer, and squadron commander, 1870-79.

Brigade-Major of various brigades of the Kabul Field Force, Northern Afghanistan Field Force, and Kabul-Kandahar Field Force, 1879-80.

Regimental duty, 1st Central India Horse, as squadron commander, 1880-82.

Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, Cavalry Division, in Egypt, August to October 1882.

Regimental duty, 2nd Central India Horse, as officiating second-in-command (and political assistant at Goona), 1882-85.

Regimental duty, 1st Central India Horse, as squadron commander (officiating once as second-in-command), 1885-86.

Regimental duty, 1st Central India Horse, as second-in-command (and political assistant at Goona), 1866-88.

Assistant Quartermaster-General, Sirhind Division, 1888.

District Staff Officer, Allahabad Division, 1888-89.

Regimental duty, 2nd Central India Horse, as second-in-command (officiating once as commandant), 1889 91.

Regimental duty, 1st Central India Horse, as second-in-command, 1891-92.

Military Attaché at St. Petersburgh, 1892-93.

Regimental duty, Central India Horse, as commandant, 1893-95.

British Commissioner, Pamirs Delimitation Commission, 1895.

Commanding the Hyderabad Contingent, with the rank of Brigadier-General, 1896.

War Services.

Abyssinia, 1867-68.—(Mentioned in despatches: medal.)

Afghanistan, 1878-80.—Action of Deh Sarak; second expedition into the Bazar Valley; defence of the Jagdalak Pass; advance on

Kabul in December 1879; action of Saidabad; march from Kabul to Kandahar in August 1880; and battle of Mazra, near Kandahar, 1st September 1880. (Three times mentioned in despatches; medal and two clasps, and bronze star; brevets of Major and Lieutenant-Colonel.)

Egypt, 1892.—Bombardment of Alexandria, and landing at and affairs near that place; action of Kassassin, battle of Tel-el-Kebir, and occupation of Cairo. (Mentioned in despatches; medal and clasp, and bronze star; 3rd class of the Medjidie; and C.B.)

No. 1194.—It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified:

Bombay.

In place of Colonel M. M. Carpendale, succeeded to the colonel's allowance. Dated the 12th June 1896.

COLONEL (BRIGADIER GENERAL) GEORGE CRAWFORD HOGG, C.B., BOMBAY CAVALRY.

Dates of Commissions.

Cornet . .	27th October 1858.
Lieutenant . .	16th October 1860
Brevet-Captain .	27th October 1870.
Captain . .	6th June 1873
Brevet-Major .	27th October 1878.
Major . .	1st January 1883.
Lieutenant-Colonel	27th October 1884.
Colonel in the Army	27th October 1888.

Appointments.

Regimental duty with the 6th Dragoons, the 2nd and 3rd Light Cavalry and the Sind Horse, December 1858 to April 1861.

Regimental duty, 2nd Sind Horse, as Adjutant, April 1861 to September 1862.

Regimental duty, 2nd and 3rd Light Cavalry, September 1862 to February 1863.

Regimental duty, Poona Horse, as Adjutant, February 1863 to May 1876; squadron commander, May 1876 to October 1882; second-in-command, October 1882 to April 1883; commandant, April 1883 to October 1889.

Officiating Deputy Quartermaster-General, October 1889 to May 1890.

Deputy Quartermaster-General, May 1890 to March 1891.

Quartermaster-General, March 1891 to March 1895.

Commanding the Deesa District, with the rank of Brigadier-General, March 1895 to date.

War Services.

Afghanistan, 1879-80.—Action of Girishk, cavalry affair at Khush-ki-Nakud, battle of Maiwand, affair at Kairabad, defence of and sortie from Kandahar (horse shot).—(Mentioned in despatches; medal.)

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1195.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lander Primrose Patton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1196.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Harry George Waters, Gentleman, to be Surgeon-Lieutenant, *vice* Stephenson, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1197.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major William Henry Spalding to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 1st April 1896, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1198.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant J. T. Robertson resigns his commission.

No. 1199.—*Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain H. J. M. Croley resigns his commission.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 67.—Surgeon-Lieutenant J. W. Grant, M.B., Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Surgeon Naturalist, Marine Survey of India, *vice* Surgeon-Captain A. R. S. Anderson, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department for appointment as officiating Superintendent of the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 68.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part II; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:

Sub-Lieutenant A. G. Bingham, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 69.—Sub-Lieutenant the Hon'ble E. S. H. Boyle is permitted to resign his appointment in the Royal Indian Marine.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th October, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 17th and the 30th October 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, Somersetshire Light Infantry.	Captain J. E. Ubsdell	13th October 1896.	Chitral.		
1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment.	Captain H. D. Ozzard	19th October 1896.	Mooltan.		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 26th October, 1896.

No. 447.—With reference to Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraph 79, Mr. William Anstruther Thomson Carnduff is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch in the rank of Deputy Examiner, Class II, on probation, and is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 448.—Mr. R. H. Tait, Temporary Assistant Storekeeper, is confirmed in that appointment in Class III, Grade 2 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st July 1896.

The 27th October, 1896.

No. 449.—Mr. C. A. Bull, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, under Article 720, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 2nd November 1896.

No. 450.—Babu Poresh Charan Chatterjee, Apprentice Engineer, Provincial Engineer Establishment, Bengal, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 8th October 1896.

No. 451.—The undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, appointed by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India from the Royal Indian Engineering College, who have gone through a course of practical training in England, are posted as follows:

To Madras.

Mr. John Blois Lutman.

Mr. Montague Brown.

Mr. Clement Tudway Mullings.

To Bombay.

Mr. John Boswell Chapman.

Mr. Roger Chidcock Joseph Radcliffe.

To Bengal.

Mr. George Tremenheere Huntingford.

To North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Mr. Harry Rigg.

To Punjab.

Mr. Richard Brooks.

Mr. Alexander Roderick Murray.

To Burma.

Mr. Thomas Newbold Piddocke.

To State Railways.

Mr. James Harry Lovell.

Mr. Frederick Austen Hadow.

No. 452.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 451, dated 27th October 1896, the undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 3rd Grade, are posted to the establishment under the Director General of Railways :

Mr. J. H. Lovell.

Mr. F. A. Hadow.

No. 454.—The services of Mr. P. P. Dease, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 5th August 1896.

The 28th October, 1896.

No. 455.—It is hereby notified for general information that Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has, in despatch No. 86 Railway, dated 24th September 1896, accorded sanction to the extension, when funds are available, of the Wazirabad-Lyallpur railway from Lyallpur to Khanewal, a distance of 105 miles, at an estimated cost of Rs. 27,37,845.

The 29th October, 1896.

No. 457.—The Governor General in Council is pleased, under section 16 (1) of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, to sanction the use of locomotive engines, and of rolling stock to be drawn or propelled thereby on such portions of the Surat-Amalner Section of the Tapti Valley Railway as are situate in British territory.

The 30th October, 1896.

No. 458.—Mr. Bishan Swarup, Apprentice Engineer, Provincial Engineer Service, Central Provinces, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 21st July 1896.

No. 459.—With reference to Notification No. 363, dated the 4th September 1896, Mr. H. M. C. Trotter, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

No. 460.—Mr. W. P. Godfrey, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Burma, is appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch, with the temporary rank of Deputy Examiner, Class I (new classification), with effect from the date of Mr. Trotter's relief and until the return to duty of Mr. Swetenham.

No. 461.—With reference to Notification No. 196, dated the 22nd April 1896, Mr. A. R. Kälberer is reverted to his appointment in the subordinate accounts branch, with effect from the date on which Mr. Trotter joins the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

TELEGRAPH.

The 26th October, 1896.

No. 446.—The undermentioned qualified apprentices are appointed to the Indian Telegraph Department as Assistant Superintendents, Class VII, 2nd Grade, Provincial Service, with effect from the 1st October 1896:

Mr. John George Morgan.

Mr. Satis Chandra Maulik.

The 27th October, 1896.

No. 453.—The following is published for general information:

No. 835 R. T., dated Simla, the 23rd October, 1895.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Addition to Rule 7, Chapter II, Part II.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890.

Government of India Circular No. 6 Ry., dated 12th March 1895, promulgating general rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Public Works Department notification No. 118, dated 21st March 1895, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895 the circular and the General Rules read above.

Government of India Circular No. 3 Ry., dated 22nd May 1896, promulgating certain modifications of the general rules referred to above.

Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated 20th May 1896, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896 the circular and modifications read above.

Read also—

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 528 T., dated the 17th October 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has recommended that "Bubonic fever" be added to the list of infectious or contagious disorders mentioned in rule 7, Chapter II, Part II of the general rules promulgated under Government of India Circular No. 6 Ry, dated 12th March 1895.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is accordingly pleased, under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, IX of 1890, to sanction the following addition to the open line general rules of 1895 being applied to the open lines of all State railways administered directly by the Government :

Rule 7, Chapter II, Part II.

Before the word " Cholera " add " Bubonic fever."

ORDER.—Ordered, that the general rules which have already been published in the *Gazettes of India* of the 23rd March 1895 and 30th May 1896 be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof, as herein modified, being kept open to inspection free of any charge at the stations on the several railways concerned.

Ordered, also, that a copy of this Resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioners of Burma and Assam and the Director General of Railways for information and guidance; and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The 29th October, 1896.

No. 456.—The following is published for general information :

No. 840 R. T., dated Simla, the 28th October, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for Railways under construction.

Read—

Sections 3 (4), 16 (2), 47 and 148 (1) of the Indian Railways Act (IX) of 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890, publishing in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, the Government of India resolution No 736 R. T., dated the 17th October 1890, and the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, No. 2467, dated the 7th October 1896, forwarding letter No. 11346 T., dated the 29th September 1896, from the Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, has applied for leave to adopt, on the Tapti Valley Railway, the General Rules for working railways under construction and not used for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, which rules were published in the

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Gazette of India of 8th November 1890, under Public Works Department notification No. 480½, dated the 30th October 1890.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which are referred to in the foregoing observations, to such portions of the Surat-Amalner section of the Tapti Valley Railway as are situate in British territory, and which have been sanctioned for construction.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the General Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India* of the 8th November 1890, be further notified to the railway servants and to the public by a copy thereof being kept open to inspection, free of any charge, in the office of the engineer in charge of the construction of the railway.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay, Public Works Department, Railway Branch, for information and guidance, and that it be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India.*

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

REVIEW OF MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION.

No. 1-Municipalities / 140—64.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Municipalities),—under date Simla, the 24th October, 1896.

Read—

The Municipal Reports of Local Governments and Administrations for the year 1894-95.

RESOLUTION.

As a sufficient period has now elapsed to enable some judgment to be formed on the results of the legislation which in 1883-85, following on the Resolution in the Home Department Nos. 17—747-759, dated 18th May 1882, systematised throughout India the methods of Local Self-Government in force in the different Provinces, it appears to the Governor General in Council desirable that a general review of the several systems, and of the outcome of their work, should be circulated for the information of Local Governments and Administrations. In order to render this review of greater utility, and with a view to partially explaining the differences which characterise the methods in force, a short summary is given of the laws in the different Provinces and of the changes which have been effected in them since 1887. The present Resolution is confined to a review of municipal administration; and the subject of Local Boards administration will be examined in orders to be issued hereafter.

2. The municipal enactments in force in 1882 outside the Presidency towns were, in *Madras*, Madras Act III of 1871 (the Towns Improvement Act), in *Bombay*, Bombay Act VI of 1873, in *Bengal*, Act V of 1876 (B.C.), in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh*, Act XV of 1873, in the *Punjab*, Act IV of 1873, in the *Central Provinces*, Act XI of 1873 and in *Burma*, Act VII of 1874. In *Assam* the Bengal Codifying Act, V of 1876 (B.C.), was applied and remains in force there to the present day in eleven out of the fourteen Municipalities of the Province. In only three has it been found desirable to apply Act III (B.C.) of 1884. Act XV of 1873 (the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Municipal Act) was applied to *Ajmere* in 1874 and to *Coorg* in 1882. Finally the Municipalities in the *Berars* were organised under the Punjab Act, IV of 1873.

3. The issue of the orders contained in the Resolution of the 18th May 1882 led to a general remodelling of the law so as to make its provisions conform to the principles enunciated by the Government of India. The Acts noted in the margin* of the several legislatures were the immediate result, and remain to the present time the basis of municipal government in the different Provinces concerned. In Coorg the Municipalities continue to be administered under Act XV of 1873, while in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the "Berar Municipal Law" was introduced by a Notification in the Foreign Department No. 3938-I., dated 5th November 1886.

* Madras: Madras Act IV of 1884.
Bombay: Bombay Act II of 1884.
Bengal: Act III of 1884 (B.C.).
† N.-W. P. and Oudh: Act XV of 1883.
† Punjab: Act XIII of 1884.
Burma: Act XVII of 1884.

† These Acts did not repeal Acts XV of 1873 and IV of 1873, but constituted *with them* the law under which, Municipal administration was conducted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Punjab. In the latter Province Act IV of 1873 fell into desuetude on the passing of the Act of 1884 and was repealed by Act No. XII of 1891, prior to the passing of Act XX of the same year.

4. Under the laws in force prior to 1882 the principle of election had in a few cases only been adopted in mofussil Municipalities. One of the most important changes introduced into the legislation subsequent to that date was the general recognition and adoption of this principle in the administration of municipal towns. The principle had not been brought into practical operation in Madras before 1879, and then only experimentally in a few places; in Bombay no effect had been given to it until 1881, and in Bengal it had been tried under

Act II of 1873 (B.C.), only in the three towns of Serampore, Burdwan and Kishnaghar. In the North-Western Provinces the principle had been in operation since 1873, but was not systematically enforced, and the Central Provinces were practically the only portion of India in which popular representation was reported, up to that time, to have been successfully introduced. It was by the laws enacted during 1883 and 1884 that the policy of appointing an unofficial Chairman and Vice-Chairman, elected by the Commissioners themselves, was definitely established.

5. The following is an outline of the changes in the law which have been introduced in the different Provinces since 1884:

In Madras the District Municipal Act, IV of 1884, is now being amended by the Madras Legislative Council; but there has as yet been no change in the municipal law of that Presidency.

In Bombay Acts IV of 1885 and I of 1888, respectively, introduced some minor modifications into (*a*) the disqualifications for the office of Municipal Commissioners, and (*b*) their term of office, whether appointed or elected.

In Bengal, Act III (B.C.) of 1886 introduced into Act III of 1884 certain provisions in regard to the sale of adulterated food, and conferred on the Commissioners powers of entry for the inspection and seizure of unwholesome articles; but the only really important legislation which has been undertaken since 1884 in Bengal in modification of the law relating to mofussil Municipalities is Act IV (B.C.) of 1894. Under that Act the franchise is extended and the Bengal Sanitary Board is formally recognised as an agency by means of which facilities are afforded to Municipal Committees in arranging for the furtherance of schemes of drainage and water-supply. Provision is made for the co-operation of two or more Municipal Committees in such matters and for the allotment of costs between the Joint Committees; additional powers are given to Municipal Commissioners to intervene to prevent danger to the public health or safety, and the authority of the Commissioners in regard to building regulations is more clearly set forth. During the current year a further amending Bill has been under the consideration of the Bengal Council.

Act XIX of 1888.
" XXI of 1891.
" XIV of 1894.

Act I of 1895 passed by the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Legislative Council did not materially affect Acts XV of 1873 and XV of 1883 and none of the Acts noted in the margin, amending the Burma Municipal Act, 1884, introduced any change in principle. For Upper Burma, however, a Regulation (V of 1887) was passed enabling Committees to be formed, but leaving the appointment of members, and the imposition of taxes, entirely in the hands of Government. In the Punjab and the Central Provinces only have the municipal laws which were in force ten years ago been entirely superseded by fresh enactments. In the former Province Act XIII of 1884 has given place to Act XX of 1891, while in the latter Act XI of 1873 has been repealed by Act XVIII of 1889, which is now the law governing the administration of Municipalities in the Central Provinces. The changes effected in the Punjab municipal law by the legislation of 1891 did not affect the principles upon which the Act of 1884 had been framed, but aimed at rendering the provisions of the latter less complex, and more easily adaptable to the very widely differing circumstances obtaining in the Municipalities established at hill stations and in large commercial centres such as Delhi and Amritsar, and in the numerous country towns with a small and backward population. Although Act XVIII of 1889 differs widely from the law which it superseded in the Central Provinces, it is in all essential principles, the same as the Punjab Act XX of 1891.

6. In order to enable Local Governments and Administrations to compare their own system and its results with those of other Provinces three statements have been prepared and are annexed to this Resolution showing the constitution, income and expenditure of Municipal Boards in 1886-87, the earliest year for which full information is available, and in 1894-95. From these statements the Municipalities of Upper Burma have been omitted. It is also necessary to explain that all reference to the Municipalities of the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras and also of Rangoon is excluded from this Resolution and from the statements annexed to it which are intended to afford a comparative view of the progress made in mofussil Municipalities only. The figures for

Bengal also exclude the Suburban Municipality which was amalgamated with the Calcutta Corporation in 1888.

7. The most noticeable feature in the first of these statements is the fact that the aggregate number of Municipalities in India has not increased. On the contrary there has been a small decrease in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces. In the Punjab the decrease is from 190 to 149, but the number of the remaining Municipalities, notwithstanding this considerable reduction, is larger than in any other Province except Bombay. The population of the 41 places in which the municipal system of administration was discontinued was only 25,000. They were in fact, as in the few similar cases in the North-Western Provinces and Central Provinces, mere villages to which a simpler plan of management was better suited. This is not, therefore, a result which indicates any failure in the experiment of Local Self-Government. In some places, as was to be expected at the initiation of a new policy, the mistake was made of extending the municipal law without sufficient regard to the fitness of the townspeople to carry out a somewhat elaborate organization. In other provinces, where the authorities were more cautious in admitting towns to the municipal system, there has since been a steady development of it. Madras has added two Municipalities since 1886; Bombay 13; Bengal 9; and Burma 10; and there will doubtless be in the future a circumspect but regular advance throughout India to meet the needs of the growing town populations. Although there has been a decrease in the total number of Municipalities in India from 747 to 733, the total population within municipal limits has increased from 12,154,465 to 13,298,613.

8. The number of Municipalities, relatively to the population of the Province, is very much larger in the Bombay Presidency than elsewhere. The proportion of the population living within municipal limits to the whole population of Presidency is 12·6. Assam, Bengal and Madras are, in the order named, the Provinces in which, compared with the general population, municipal population is least. This is accounted for by the small number of towns in those Provinces. On the other hand, the elective principle is less developed in Bombay. The Municipalities of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces contain the largest proportion of elected members. The percentage of Native members on the Boards, which, however, varies very little, is largest in the Punjab, Bombay, the Central Provinces and Bengal. It is small in Madras where the percentage of European members is 16·6.

9. The second statement attached to this Resolution compares the various sources of income enjoyed by the Municipalities of the different Provinces.

It will be seen that the income from mofussil municipal taxation throughout India has in seven years increased from a little over a crore, to about a crore and-a-half, of rupees, and that the total income from all sources together has increased from Rs. 1,59,53,858 to Rs. 2,48,92,308. The increase in the one case is 35·1 per cent. and in the other 56 per cent. Nothing could show more clearly the great expansion of municipal administration which has taken place during this short period. By way of comparison it may be stated that in 1876-77 the income from taxation alone was Rs 97,12,153 and from all sources Rs. 1,23,72,210. The ratio of increase has therefore been very much more rapid since the development of municipal institutions under Lord Ripon's legislation.

The incidence of taxation per head of municipal population has increased from Re. 0-14-1 to Rs. 1-1-5. The rate is highest in the Punjab where it amounts to Rs. 1-6-6, in Bombay Rs. 1-5-6, and in Assam Rs. 1-2-11. Excluding the Assigned Districts and Coorg the rate is lowest in Bengal where it amounts to only Re. 0-13-7 and in Madras where it is Re. 0-13-10. The proportionate rate of increase during the past seven years is lowest in Bombay and Madras and is highest in Assam.

10. Of the items of taxation contributing to the general increase, the conservancy-cess, which forms a larger proportion of the total in Bengal than elsewhere, has increased by 120·9 per cent. Of the classified taxes it is satisfactory to notice that the smallest increase has been due to tolls, while the taxes on houses and lands, and on animals and vehicles, realised, together, Rs. 31,50,598

in 1894-95 against Rs. 21,96,563 in 1886-87. The increase in the house and land-tax was largest in Bombay, where, however, it still forms an inconsiderable proportion of the total income. Of the "Miscellaneous receipts" the most noteworthy are those from "markets and slaughter-houses," the large increase from Rs. 7,58,109 to Rs. 11,32,100 being chiefly due to Burma.

11. The increase of loan receipts from Rs. 4,00,991 to Rs. 28,52,153 is the result of the impulse lately given to the construction of waterworks in the larger Municipalities, and it will be observed that there is a corresponding increase under the head of water-rates from Rs. 56,605 to Rs. 5,52,391. The fees from educational and medical institutions, which now furnish a considerable income to the Municipalities of the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, had no existence in 1886-87.

12. A comparison of the sources of taxation and general income in the different Provinces, is conveniently shown in the following summary of the second statement appended to this Resolution :

	Percentage of total income from Municipal Rates and Taxes derived from								Percentage of total income excluding loans and advances derived from				
		Tax on Houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tax on professions and trades.	Tolls.	Water rate.	Conservancy Tax.	Other Taxes.	Taxation.	Under special Acts.*	Municipal property.†	Grants from Government and other sources.	Miscellaneous.
Madras ...		46·9	11·2	16·8	23·9	1·2	...	...	59·8	0·3	18·3	18·5	3·1
Bombay ...	52·4	17·7	3·3	0·3	6·8	6·9	7·8	4·8	69·6	1·0	17·5	8·6	3·3
Bengal ...		35·3	8·2	1·6	6·0	1·9	19·5	27·5	79·9	3·5	10·3	4·2	2 1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	81·6	3·2	1·3	4·3	1·4	5·4	0·6	2·2	80·7	2·0	14·2	1·9	1·2
Punjab ...	93·0	5·0	1·1	...	...	0·1	0·2	0·6	71·7	0·9	13·9	6·4	7·1
Central Provinces...	71·7	4·0	0·1	1·8	0·9	6·4	10·3	4·8	68·8	3·6	11·0	5·0	11·6
Lower Burma ...		58 8	7·2	...	11·3	3·6	11·3	7·8	38·7	1·7	56·5	2·4	0·7
Assam ...		47·4	5·9	...	20·0	11·6	15·1	...	49·9	10·8	17·0	19·3	3·0
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...		2·2	0·8	49·8	6·8	20·5	19·9	...	39·1	2·9	32·8	19·6	5·6
Coorg ...		56·1	3·2	40·7	...	...	...	...	41·4	25·2	31·3	2·1	

* Pounds, Hackney Carriages, Licenses for sale of spirits &c.
† Rents of lands, conservancy-receipts, fees from markets, Municipal fines, interest on investments &c.

The most striking features of this table are—

(*a*) the very large proportion of the municipal income derived from octroi in the Bombay Presidency, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and the Central Provinces, while elsewhere octroi does not form an item of municipal revenue;

(*b*) the large proportion of the income derived in Madras, Bengal, Burma, Assam and Coorg from the tax on houses and lands;

(*c*) the fact that only in Madras, Coorg and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts does the tax on professions and trades form an appreciable part of the revenue;

(*d*) the large proportion of the income derived from tolls on roads and ferries in Madras and Assam;

(*e*) the lightness of municipal taxation in Burma and the Assigned Districts, where a large portion of the income is derived from the rent of lands, markets and the like; and

(*f*) the large contributions by Government to the municipal income in Madras and Assam, and by Local Funds in the Assigned Districts.

13. These remarkable differences in the methods of municipal taxation are for the most part an inheritance of past customs, which on the whole are probably most suitable to the locality and have at least the sanction and support of usage. But it is interesting and useful that these marked differences of system should be

plainly on record, and Local Governments have now a convenient opportunity of noting the methods of municipal administration which have been pursued more or less successfully in other parts of India. It was observed in paragraph 26 of the circular letter from the Home Department No. 2—96 to 103, dated the 28th September 1877, that—

In 1870 the reports showed that there was a want of fertility in devising new forms of municipal taxation, and some inclination was evinced to copy the Imperial income-tax and introduce it for municipal purposes. Such a tax is, however, not suitable for municipalities. Within the past five years the Government of India have been assured by Local Governments and Administrations of the rapid advance of the members of municipal committees in self-government and of the great and growing interest they exhibit in municipal taxation and other matters. It would, therefore, seem that members of the municipal corporations should best be able to interpret the views of their fellow citizens, and that they should not find it difficult to devise suitable forms of local self-taxation.

14. Octroi has the merit of being one of the least unpalatable forms of taxation to the people at large. It is an indirect tax, paid to the tax collectors at the barriers by traders, who are accustomed to it and quite able to resist illegal exaction, but it is exposed to the danger of becoming, unless carefully watched and controlled, a tax on through traffic. The principles which should govern the administration of this tax were laid down in Circular No. 4440—4447, dated 6th November 1868, and were reiterated at length in the orders of 1877 already quoted. In addressing the Secretary of State, in a Despatch reviewing the whole subject of octroi taxation, on 8th September 1888, it was observed that—

The standards of consumption of the various taxable commodities which Local Governments prescribe cannot claim to be accurate, but they afford a rough and approximate test of the extent to which any particular article may legitimately be subjected to octroi in each municipality. Wherever the rates of consumption of any taxable commodity in towns situated on the main trade routes show an excess above the prescribed standard of consumption, the excess is assumed to be in a rough way the measure of the extent to which the octroi on that article is becoming a transit duty; and we urge in those cases either the establishment of bonded warehouses for the protection of the through trade, or the abolition of the octroi on the through traffic in the commodity in question. In towns off the main trade routes, where the trade is more distributory than through, the standards are not so rigidly insisted on, because the people who use the market, roads, etc., may reasonably be expected, even though they do not live in the town, to contribute to a certain extent to municipal expenditure devoted to the maintenance of those objects of which they reap full advantage. At the same time we insist on low rates of octroi in such towns, and provide that any one claiming a refund, unless it be of an insignificant amount, shall receive it. The maximum non-refundable duty is fixed so low that no appreciable hardship is inflicted on the contributor.

15. These maxims govern the administration of octroi, wherever that system is in use. Bonded warehouses have everywhere been established, and wherever refunds on any article bear a proportion so high to the receipts as to prove the existence of a large through traffic, the habitual course is to exclude that article of trade from the octroi schedule. It has already been stated that the working of octroi needs careful control, but the Governor General in Council is satisfied from the reports which come annually before him that the necessary supervision and vigilance are exercised in the interests of trade.

16. The tax on "houses and lands" forms a large percentage of the municipal income in Provinces where octroi is not levied. This tax is, in Madras, levied under section 63 of Madras Act IV of 1884, at the rate of 7½ per cent. on the annual value of the property, and in Bengal, under section 85 (*b*) of Act III of 1884 (B.C.), at the same rate. In the Madras Presidency it realised Rs. 6,79,473, or 46·9 per cent. of the total income, while in Bengal where it amounted to Rs. 8,16,912, it represented only 35·3 per cent. In Bengal, however, there is an alternative tax levied under section 85 (*a*) of the Act, "upon persons occupying holdings within the Municipality according to their circumstances and property," which yielded no less than Rs. 5,89,379 and is included in column 10 of the second statement under the head of "Other taxes." This tax is of very old standing in the Province and is found to be applicable to the circumstances of small Municipalities. It partakes partly of the nature of the tax under section 85 (*b*), "a rate on the annual value of all holdings," and partly of the nature

of a "tax on profession and trades." Taking the two taxes levied under section 85 together the proceeds amount, in Bengal, to no less than 60·7 of the total income from municipal rates and taxes.

In Burma, Assam and Coorg the tax on houses and lands is also one of the most important sources of the municipal income.

Of the 41 Municipalities in Burma (excluding Rangoon), 26 were constituted under Act XVII of 1884, and 15 under the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation V of 1887. The latter leaves the nature of taxation which may be imposed under it entirely to the discretion, subject to the orders of the Governor General in Council, of the Local Government, and the taxes imposed have naturally followed, as far as circumstances have admitted, those imposed under the Burma Municipal Law in the older part of the Province. Owing to the divergence of the conditions of Lower Burma, Chapter IV of the Burma Municipalities Act XVII of 1884, which deals with taxation, differs considerably from the corresponding portions of the laws in force in India. Section 41 (1) (*A*) provides only for different forms of direct taxation, and sections 42, 43 and 44 for a "water-tax," a "lighting-tax" and a "scavenging-tax" respectively; and though section 41 (1) (*B*) admits of the imposition, with the previous sanction of the Local Government and of the Governor General in Council, of "any other tax," a reference to the statement attached will show that this provision has practically not been resorted to. In Lower Burma 58·8 per cent. of the income from taxation comes under the heading of a tax on houses and lands.

17. It is only in Madras, Coorg and the Hyderabad Assigned Districts that the tax on "professions and trades" forms a considerable proportion of the income from taxation. This rate finds a place in the system in every Province except Burma and Assam, but the Madras Presidency is the only one of the larger Provinces in which it forms a material item of the total revenue. The receipts under this head amount to 16·8 per cent. of the taxation imposed. The essential difference between the tax as levied in the Madras Presidency and elsewhere is that in the former the profession-tax, described in section 47 (i) of Act IV of 1884, as "a yearly tax on arts, professions, trades and callings, and on offices and appointments" at the rates specified in schedule A to the Act, is in effect a graduated income-tax, whereas in the other large Provinces it is in the nature of a fixed license-tax. There are, as has been observed above, material objections to any municipal rate which covers precisely the same ground as an imperial tax.

In Coorg the tax is a license-fee. Section 41 of the Berar Municipal Law, 1886, follows, in form, section 41 of the Burma Municipalities Act, but includes provision for a tax "on persons practising any profession or art or carrying on any trade or calling in the Municipalities."

18. The next remarkable feature noticed in paragraph 12 of this Resolution was the comparatively large proportion of the municipal income which is derived in Madras and Assam from "tolls (on roads and ferries)." No explanation of this is suggested by a perusal of the papers connected with the several reports, and attention is drawn to the circumstance in order that, should the question of modifying the system of taxation arise, Local Governments may be in possession of information as to any striking differences in the items composing municipal revenue in different Provinces.

19. The amount of income derived from a water-rate is nowhere at present, except in the Assigned Districts, a large proportion of the total revenue. But with the progress of water-works in the larger Municipalities this item, which already represents a considerable sum in the Bombay Presidency and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, may be expected to steadily increase.

20. A scavenging-tax, entered in column 3 as a "conservancy-cess," is levied everywhere except in Madras and Coorg. In Bengal the realisations amount to over Rs. 4½ lakhs, or 19·5 per cent. of the total revenue from taxation, while in the Bombay Presidency they are nearly Rs. 2⅜ lakhs and by general consent this is a most suitable and proper form of municipal taxation.

The amount of contributions from Local Governments and Local Funds to Municipalities fluctuates very much in the different Provinces and depends principally on the assistance rendered in particular years towards costly projects of water-supply and drainage. The amount has shown a continued tendency to increase in Madras and Assam and the Assigned Districts.

21. Passing on now to the statement of municipal expenditure the Governor General in Council observes that the total expenditure increased during the seven years under review from Rs. 1,57,54,721 to Rs. 2,37,91,286 or by 51 per cent. It is satisfactory to notice that the increase, during the same period, in the cost of office establishments 31·2 per cent. and of collection of taxes 18·3 per cent., has been in much lower proportion than that of the general expenditure. The increase in the annual expenditure on the maintenance of medical institutions, etc., now amounting to Rs. 15¾ lakhs, has been no less than 65·4 per cent., while that on water-works (establishment and repairs) exceeds 100 per cent., and on conservancy 39·9 per cent. The total outlay on the last two objects of municipal expenditure amounted in 1894-95, exclusive of new works, to Rs. 50,83,402 as compared with Rs. 34,47,911 in 1886-87. In regard to "Refunds" the Governor General in Council has in frequent orders recorded his views on the necessity for affording every facility to claimants of refunds of octroi. It is therefore satisfactory to observe that large sums are so expended in the four Provinces levying octroi. An exact comparison between the sums refunded in 1886-87 and in 1894-95 cannot be made, as the statements for the former year were not in this respect uniformly compiled. The refunds for 1894-95 were as follows: Bombay Rs. 7,40,653, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Rs. 7,31,390, Punjab Rs. 2,03,947 and Central Provinces Rs. 1,57,166.

22. As in the case of municipal income a comparative statement is given below of municipal expenditure in the several provinces—

Provinces.	PERCENTAGE OF MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURE ON							
	General administration.	Public safety.	Water-supply and drainage.	Conservancy.	Public Works.	Other measures for Public health and convenience.	Public Instruction.	Miscellaneous.
Madras	7·8	4·4	17·0	20·3	17·0	14·6	13·2	5·7
Bombay	10·1	5·6	20·8	18·4	13·5	10·6	14·7	6·3
Bengal	9·0	5·4	28·0	23·4	16·0	10·1	3·6	4·5
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	10·6	13·1	25·5	19·7	12·0	6·3	3·0	9·8
Punjab	11·8	16·3	8·1	13·6	10·0	14·3	15·3	10·6
Central Provinces	13·3	0·9	20·4	21·8	13·0	11·5	12·7	6·4
Lower Burma	11·9	5·3	1·4	20·6	22·6	28·8	7·4	2·0
Assam	10·0	2·9	21·7	28·8	20·8	9·7	3·2	2·9
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	7·4	5·3	12·3	28·0	15·0	20·3	7·9	3·8
Coorg	5·8	2·4	32·8	17·9	7·0	25·9	6·5	1·7

The expenditure on general administration appears to be singularly uniform, averaging about 9 or 10 per cent., on the income throughout India. Improvidence in the expenditure on establishments is not unknown in the administration of Committees in other countries and the Governor General in Council observes with satisfaction that in India generally it has been kept within very moderate limits. The expenditure on watch and ward is very high in the Punjab and North-West Provinces. In the Central Provinces the whole of the police charges for the Municipalities has been assumed by the Local Government. Except in the Punjab, Burma and the Assigned Districts a large portion of the annual

expenditure everywhere is now concerned with projects of water-supply and drainage. The Municipalities of the North-Western Provinces, Assam and Bengal are very backward in their contributions to the municipal schools; it will be seen that in this matter the Punjab Municipalities head the list, and in no other province is so much done for the local hospitals. Expenditure on markets and slaughter-houses has been large in recent years in Burma, while the rents derived therefrom have correspondingly increased.

23. It will be observed that under the heading "Public safety" the Municipalities in the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh contribute to Police Rs. 5,38,986 and Rs. 4,66,765, respectively, representing a percentage on their total expenditure of 13·3 and 10·2, while in other Provinces the contributions are insignificant. The explanation of this distinction is as follows. In accordance with the principle adopted by the Government of India in 1864 that the expense of police for town populations should be defrayed by local funds, Municipalities were required to defray the cost of all police employed on duties the performance of which is necessitated solely by the existence of the town. These are commonly designated "Watch and Ward" in contradistinction to those of "Law and Order." This policy continued till the year 1881, when the orders issued to Local Governments on the 10th and 13th October were published by the Finance Department for general information by Notification* No. 3622, dated 13th October 1881. The purport of those orders was, as expressed in the letter to the Bengal Government, "to see municipal bodies relieved altogether of the charge for police, an equal amount of expenditure on education, medical charity and, if possible, public works of local interest, being transferred to them with as full control as may be practically expedient over the details of such expenditure." The relief from the burden of police charges was thus made contingent on its being arranged that Municipalities should undertake an equal charge under other heads of expenditure.

Resolution No. 2245, dated 31st August 1864.

* Pages 492 to 499 of the *Gazette of India*, 1881.

The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh did not, however, act on those orders, and considered that Municipalities should at any rate pay for watch and ward, and on this principle the municipal police charges continue to be borne by Municipalities in those Provinces.

In the Punjab it was first of all intended to act on the views enunciated by the Government of India, but to provide for the contingency of Municipalities not accepting equivalent charges, section 74 of the Punjab Municipal Act, XIII of 1884, made Municipal Committees liable for the requisite police establishment, while section 75 only permitted the Local Government to relieve the committees of such charges in the event of their contracting, on such terms as might be agreed on, to undertake equivalent charges under other heads. These provisions have been reproduced in sections 79 and 80 of the Punjab Municipal Act, XX of 1891.

The municipal expenditure in Upper Burma is not shown in the statements; but it may be stated that section 9 (*a*) of the Upper Burma Municipal Regulation V of 1887 makes the police establishment a first charge on the Municipal Fund on the principle that the responsibility for protection should be enforced in the case of Municipalities in their earliest stage of development and until adequate arrangements can be made for transferring other equivalent charges for other services, together with the responsibility for their administration. In Upper Burma therefore the Municipalities contribute Rs. 1,11,021 for the maintenance of the police.

With the exception of Municipalities in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab and Upper Burma, municipal bodies have been largely relieved of police charges in accordance with the views expressed in 1881.

24. The expenditure on account of road construction appears to have been everywhere satisfactory and to show an increase over previous year's disbursements. It has been noticed that the municipal income from tolls was, in the Madras Presidency, relatively greater than elsewhere. It was laid down by the Government of India in paragraph 21 of the Resolution in the Home Department Nos. 4440 to 4447, dated 6th November 1868, and in paragraph 4 of

Home Department Circular Nos. 2-96 to 103, dated 28th September 1877, that tolls should not be levied except for the use of some means of communication provided at the expense of the Municipality; and it was more definitely stated, in letter No. 28, dated 8th March 1886, to the Bombay Government that the revenue derived from the levy of tolls should be exclusively laid out in road improvements. In view of these orders the sums expended by Municipalities in the Madras Presidency on roads do not appear to have been on a sufficiently liberal scale. A reference to column 7 of statement 2 and to column 19 of statement 3 will show that in the Madras Presidency only did the disbursements on roadmaking fall short of the receipts from tolls. Elsewhere the expenditure was—in some cases largely—in excess of the receipts.

25. The Governor General in Council believes that these details of comparative income and expenditure will be of interest and value, not only to Local Governments, but to Municipal Committees and to all who are interested in municipal affairs, and will give material for considering possible improvements in local methods of taxation and in methods of expenditure. He has observed with much satisfaction the marked advance in self-government during the last ten years, which this examination has disclosed, and the activity, intelligence and general economy with which the municipal bodies have improved the conservancy-services, the water-supply, the drainage, the street-paving, the lighting, and the many conveniences of the towns in their charge. These objects are all excellent and some of them absolutely necessary to the health and comfort of the residents, and he is assured that in the furtherance of all such projects the committees will continue to show the energy and assiduity which they have shewn in the past to the great advantage and benefit of their fellow citizens. He is, however, also assured that where municipal taxation has been lately and considerably increased, projects which involve an addition to it will be considered with circumspection and a careful regard to the circumstances of the tax-payers.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of the above Resolution, with a copy of the statements referred to in paragraph 6, be forwarded for information to Local Governments and Administrations; and that copy be also forwarded to the Departments of the Government of India and to the heads of offices under the Home Department marginally noted.

Director-General of the Indian Medical Service.
Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Ordered also that a copy be published in the *Gazette of India* for information.

[True Extract.]

H. J. S. COTTON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

Statement showing the population and constitution of Mofussil Municipalities in India during the years 1886-87 and 1894-95.

1		2	3	4								
				Number of Members of Committee.								
				a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	
Name of Province.		Number of Municipalities.	Population within Municipal limits.	Ex officio	Nominated.	Elected	Total.	Official.	Non-officials	Europeans, Eurasians.	Natives.	Name of Province.
Madras ...	1886-87	54	1,445,202	54	488	308	850	206	644	170	680	1886-87 Madras.
	1894-95	56	1,675,949	56	433	382	871	194	677	145	726	1894-95
Bombay ...	1886-87	157	1,891,405	71	1,279	892	2,242	630	1,387	187	2,055	1886-87 Bombay
	1894-95	170	2,267,353	..	1,484	907	2,391	668	1,723	190	2,194	1894-95
Bengal ...	1886-87	137	2,447,414	...	934	1,069	2,003	320	1,683	178	1,825	1886-87 Bengal.
	1894-95	146	2,725,434	3	966	1,171	2,140	348	1,792	193	1,945	1894-95
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886-87	109	3,184,480	22	293	1,260	1,575	254	1,321	152	1,423	1886-87 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1894-95	103	3,265,042	36	304	1,257	1,597	309	1,288	184	1,413	1894-95
Punjab ...	1886-87	190	2,107,077	228	685	884	1,797	344	1,463	141	1,656	1886-87 Punjab.
	1894-95	149	2,082,593	258	608	803	1,669	323	1,346	124	1,545	1894-95
Central Provinces ..	1886-87	59	646,593	8	165	467	640	136	504	43	597	1886-87 Central Provinces.
	1894-95	53	690,805	6	170	439	615	138	477	53	562	1894-95
Burma (Lower) .	1886-87	16	227,549	35	69	94	195	51	144	41	154	1886-87 Burma (Lower).
	1894-95	26	334,723	69	151	101	321	87	234	74	247	1894-95
Assam ...	1886-87	13	70,018	20	44	74	138	57	81	28	110	1886-87 Assam.
	1894-95	14	84,727	21	74	54	149	55	94	32	117	1894-95
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886-87	7	118,074	23	78	8	109	43	66	31	78	1886-87 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1894-95	11	156,476	...	80	90	170	58	112	29	135	1894-95
Coorg ...	1886-87	5	16,653	19	38	...	57	19	38	6	51	1886-87 Coorg.
	1894-95	5	15,511	18	30	10	58	18	40	6	52	1894-95
TOTAL ...	1886-87	747	12,154,465	480	4,070	5,056	9,606	2,050	7,331	977	8,629	1886-87 TOTAL.
	1894-95	733	13,298,613	467	4,300	5,214	9,981	2,192	7,783	1,032	8,936	1894-95
Increase per cent. ...		...	9·4	..	5·7	3·1	3·9	6·9	6·2	5·6	3·6	Increase per cent.
Decrease " ...		1·9	...	2·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease "

No. 2.

Statement showing the Income of Mofussil Municipalities in India during 1886-87 and 1894-95.

Name of Province.		By balance in hand at the close of previous year.	Income during the year from Octroi after deducting refunds.	Conservancy Cess.	License on trades.	Tax on houses and lands.	Tax on animals and vehicles.	Tolls and Ferries.	Name of Province.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	1886-87	3,82,175	...	...	1,55,925	4,58,195	81,996	3,16,717	1886-87 Madras.
	1894-95	6,59,877	...	...	2,41,742	6,79,473	1,62,084	3,45,740	1894-95
Bombay	1886-87	13,72,590	15,38,434	1,86,779	7,709	2,73,871	81,527	1,54,042	1886-87 Bombay.
	1894-95	17,86,795	15,94,235	2,37,169	9,268	5,38,286	1,00,796	2,06,908	1894-95
Bengal	1886-87	3,45,906	...	1,82,701	7,469	7,72,709	1,33,014	1,31,058	1886-87 Bengal.
	1894-95	5,09,035	...	4,50,747	36,317	8,16,912	1,88,265	1,38,887	1894-95
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	1886-87	4,38,350	18,67,037	15,400	1,39,369	72,328	14,520	20,965	1886-87 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1894-95	14,68,950	27,73,166	19,318	1,46,445	1,09,623	45,756	46,933	1894-95
Punjab	1886-87	14,37,031	22,72,027	6,464	...	99,928	9,145	3,083	1886-87 Punjab.
	1894-95	9,93,564	27,18,709	5,595	978	1,44,724	33,437	...	1894-95
Central Provinces	1886-87	3,79,052	4,99,451	64	13,751	18,795	944	1,870	1886-87 Central Provinces.
	1894-95	6,43,923	5,55,876	79,685	14,079	30,811	1,109	7,296	1894-95
Lower Burma	1886-87	1,16,881	...	998	...	1,41,935	42,676	20,861	1886-87 Lower Burma.
	1894-95	2,76,065	...	41,002	3	2,12,594	26,147	40,776	1894-95
Assam	1886-87	22,858	...	...	...	29,318	2,058	17,897	1886-87 Assam.
	1894-95	31,472	...	14,137	...	44,519	5,544	18,743	1894-95
Hyderabad Assigned Districts	1886-87	55,083	...	...	35,508	935	...	10,415	1886-87 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1894-95	1,41,553	...	19,114	47,833	2,136	809	6,552	1894-95
Coorg	1886-87	2,928	...	...	5,349	7,176	493	...	1886-87 Coorg.
	1894-95	19,126	...	...	5,497	7,170	403	...	1894-95
TOTAL ...	1886-87	45,52,854	61,76,949	3,92,406	3,65,080	18,30,190	3,66,373	6,76,908	1886-87 TOTAL.
	1894-95	65,30,360	76,41,986	8,66,767	5,01,862	25,86,248	5,64,350	8,11,835	1894-95
Increase per cent. ...		43·4	23·7	120·9	37·5	41·3	54·0	19·9	Increase per cent.
Decrease " ...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease "

No. 2—*contd.*

Statement showing the Income of Mofussil Municipalities in India during 1886-87 and 1894-95.

Name of Province.		Other taxes.	Water-rate.	Lighting rate.	Total income from taxation.	Miscellaneous receipts. Realization under special Acts.	Miscellaneous receipts. Proceeds of lands, &c.	Miscellaneous receipts. Income from markets and slaughter houses (rents, fees, &c.).	Miscellaneous receipts. Municipal fines.	Miscellaneous receipts. Payments for Municipal services rendered to individuals.	Name of Province.
		8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	1886-87	68,369	...	...	10,81,202	10,725	4,288	79,868	16,279	26,032	1886-87 Madras.
	1894-95	...	16,944	...	14,45,983	7,093	19,095	1,53,501	40,924	65,303	1894-95
Bombay	1886-87	1,79,509	...	...	24,21,871	31,676	80,452	1,13,890	13,820	4,809	1886-87 Bombay.
	1894-95	1,45,555	2,11,928	108	30,44,253	42,121	1,87,468	1,87,536	20,535	30,635	1894-95
Bengal	1886-87	4,22,758	29,405	...	16,79,114	63,436	5,825	71,514	23,062	25,615	1886-87 Bengal.
	1894-95	6,02,439	44,920	34,998	23,13,485	1,01,470	18,663	60,902	39,092	13,002	1894-95
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886-87	1,25,410	...	...	22,10,029	71,523	3,032	50,887	23,303	4,201	1886-87 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1894-95	74,459	1,82,026	...	33,97,726	83,516	55,136	1,11,994	36,502	17,373	1894-95
Punjab	1886-87	14,532	1,001	...	24,06,180	3,074	7,597	68,351	9,941	6,458	1886-87 Punjab.
	1894-95	17,007	3,197	...	29,23,647	38,289	31,666	48,575	15,250	46,799	1894-95
Central Provinces ...	1886-87	23,431	19,972	...	5,78,278	34,701	849	42,994	3,439	77,115	1886-87 Central Provinces.
	1894-95	37,205	49,634	...	7,75,695	40,745	15,515	42,966	5,371	517	1894-95
Lower Burma ...	1886-87	1	2,097	5,156	2,13,724	2,737	303	2,54,621	9,327	...	1886-87 Lower Burma.
	1894-95	...	13,154	28,130	3,61,806	15,627	7,065	4,60,303	13,816	126	1894-95
Assam	1886-87	...	1,936	...	51,209	16,966	6,687	12,378	1,307	1,001	1886-87 Assam.
	1894-95	...	10,942	...	93,885	20,228	711	20,230	2,015	1,692	1894-95
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886-87	...	2,194	...	49,052	3,441	15,094	51,519	731	12,831	1886-87 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1894-95	...	19,646	...	96,090	7,034	8,601	42,752	885	1,657	1894-95
Coorg	1886-87	14	...	...	13,032	...	...	12,087	41	...	1886-87 Coorg.
	1894-95	...	...	...	12,770	7,774	76	3,341	61	...	1894-95
TOTAL ...	1886-87	8,34,024	56,605	5,156	1,07,03,691	2,38,279	1,24,127	7,58,109	1,01,250	1,58,062	1886-87 TOTAL.
	1894-95	8,76,665	5,52,391	63,236	1,44,65,340	3,63,897	3,43,996	11,32,100	1,74,445	1,77,104	1894-95
Increase per cent. ...	...	5·1	875·9	1,126·5	35·1	52·7	177·1	49·3	72·3	12·0	Increase per cent.
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease "

No. 2—*concld.*

Statement showing the Income of Mofussil Municipalities in India during 1886-87 and 1894-95.

Name of Province.		Miscellaneous receipts. Grant-in-aid from Provincial or Local Funds.	Miscellaneous receipts. Conservancy and road cleaning (fees, sale proceeds of night-soil street refuse, &c.)	Debt. Loans.	Debt. Deposits (Contractors' salaries unpaid, &c.)	Debt. Advances.	Fees and Revenue from Educational Institutions.	Fees and Revenue from Medical Institutions.	Other Items.	Total Income of year excluding balance.	Total including balance.	Incidence of taxation per head of population.	Incidence of income per head of population.		Name of Province.
		17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		
Madras ...	1886-87	1,53,281	18,225	42,432	1,32,171	4,239	...	...	1,93,213	17,61,955	21,44,130	0 12 0	1 3 6	1886-87	Madras.
	1894-95	4,45,670	24,755	1,96,620	2,14,452	81,610	92,442	10,271	1,15,509	29,13,228	35,73,105	0 13 10	2 5 10	1894-95	
Bombay ...	1886-87	3,10,938	84,544	14,020	1,29,806	32,044	...	...	2,41,688	34,79,558	48,52,148	1 4 5	1 13 5	1886-87	Bombay.
	1894-95	3,76,612	76,684	1,65,500	2,42,851	2,98,628	1,11,531	22,979	5,62,519	53,59,852	71,46,647	1 5 6	2 5 10	1894-95	
Bengal ...	1886-87	33,707	8,240	74,800	14,659	91,062	...	...	2,20,932	23,11,363	26,57,269	0 11 0	0 15 1	1886-87	Bengal.
	1894-95	1,22,928	21,899	8,55,000	1,18,034	1,57,567	31,870	14,050	1,77,383	40,45,345	45,54,380	0 13 7	1 7 8	1894-95	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886-87	94,862	60,402	41,739	278	[illegible]	...	...	3,25,444	28,85,850	33,24,200	0 11 1	0 14 6	1886-87	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1894-95	80,692	1,14,356	12,63,846	5,335	279	15,407	615	3,23,225	55,06,002	69,74,952	1 0 7	1 10 11	1894-95	
Punjab ...	1886-87	2,02,511	88,907	2,28,000	1,393	2,280	...	...	4,43,580	34,63,272	49,05,303	1 2 3	1 10 4	1886-87	Punjab.
	1894-95	2,60,050	1,22,442	94,722	2,143	786	2,00,220	16,711	3,76,822	41,78,122	51,71,686	1 6 6	2 0 1	1894-95	
Central Provinces	1886-87	19,633	2,593	...	869	59,707	...	...	70,118	8,90,297	12,69,348	0 14 4	1 6 0	1886-87	Central Provinces.
	1894-95	56,579	7,104	2,40,000	25,078	42,067	22,639	1,057	1,59,488	14,34,821	20,78,744	1 2 0	2 1 3	1894-95	
Lower Burma ...	1886-87	3,24,356	3,014	...	4,148	...	...	...	56,032	8,63,618	9,85,499	0 15 0	3 13 1	1886-87	Lower Burma.
	1894-95	22,380	7,494	22,500	11,826	651	...	62	46,791	9,70,441	12,46,506	1 1 4	2 14 5	1894-95	
Assam ...	1886-87	17,990	1,189	...	1,490	1,922	...	...	1,473	1,13,612	1,36,470	0 11 8	1 9 11	1886-87	Assam.
	1894-95	36,176	1,810	4,000	...	513	495	...	10,599	1,92,354	2,23,826	1 2 11	2 4 3	1894-95	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886-87	7,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,960	1,48,128	2,03,211	0 6 10	1 4 1	1886-87	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1894-95	48,276	3,241	4,965	61	...	2,748	679	33,828	2,56,314	3,97,867	0 9 10	1 10 2	1894-95	
Coorg ...	1886-87	1,045	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26,205	29,133	0 12 6	1 9 2	1886-87	Coorg.
	1894-95	640	...	5,000	...	...	310	971	4,886	35,829	54,955	0 13 2	2 4 11	1894-95	
TOTAL ...	1886-87	11,65,823	2,67,114	4,00,991	2,84,211	1,91,404	...	...	15,60,440	1,59,53,858	2,05,06,711	0 14 1	1 5 0	1886-87	TOTAL.
	1894-95	14,50,003	3,79,785	28,52,153	6,19,780	5,82,101	4,77,662	67,395	18,01,050	2,48,92,308	3,14,22,668	1 1 5	1 13 11	1894-95	
Increase per cent. ...		24·4	42·2	611·3	118·1	204·1	...	...	15·4	56·0	53·2	23·7	42·5	Increase per cent.	
Decrease " ..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease "	

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Statement showing the Expenditure of Mofussil Municipalities in India during 1886-87 and 1894-95.

Name of Province.		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Name of Province.	
		Balance from previous year.	Income during the year.	Office Establishment, inspections Honorary Magistrate's Establishment, &c.	Collection of Municipal taxes, including Octroi (Establishment, purchase of account books, papers, money boxes, repairs of outposts, &c.)	Fire (Establishment, purchase of fire engine, buckets, repairs, &c.)	Lighting (Establishment, purchase of lamps, oil, repairs, &c.)	Police (Establishment, purchase of clothing, lanterns, &c., repairs to outposts).	Registration of births and deaths	Maintenance of Medical Institutions, Dispensary Establishment, purchase of medicine.	Vaccination (Establishment).		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Madras ...	1886-87	3,82,175	17,01,955	93,948	36,287	488	72,742	...	10,703	1,81,694	13,458	1886-87	Madras.
	1894-95	6,59,877	29,13,228	1,07,247	67,919	857	1,01,016	...	14,480	2,56,518	22,961	1894-95	
Bombay ...	1886-87	13,72,590	34,79,558	1,88,447	1,74,173	3,5[illegible]	1,61,9[illegible]	31,121	2,673	1,14,657	13,040	1886-87	Bombay.
	1894-95	17,86,795	53,59,854	2,28,531	2,09,008	49,505	1,90,621	23,144	4,719	3,07,974	26,960	1894-95	
Bengal ...	1886-87	3,45,906	23,11,363	1,51,004	1,13,883	7,9[illegible]	1,36,740	11,[illegible]85	6,937	1,[illegible]8,284	12,354	1886-87	Bengal.
	1894-95	5,09,035	40,45,345	1,86,265	1,46,142	29,552	1,60,596	12,520	...	3,31,052	18,644	1894-95	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886-87	4,38,350	28,85,850	89,363	2,54,515	95	81,662	3,97,338	3,617	64,333	14,035	1886-87	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1894-95	14,68,950	55,06,002	1,38,174	3,27,952	122	1,27,319	4,66,765	7,296	1,01,015	24,715	1894-95	
Punjab ...	1886-87	14,37,031	34,03,[illegible]72	1,57,952	2,51,372	3,641	45,163	4,77,015	6,372	2,32,381	22,825	1886-87	Punjab.
	1894-95	9,93,564	41,78,122	2,14,418	2,36,208	4,221	84,383	5,38,986	7,400	3,52,214	25,607	1894-95	
Central Provinces...	1886-87	3,79,052	8,90,2[illegible]7	34,358	50,361	871	8,667	505	...	73,056	1,089	1886-87	Central Provinces.
	1894-95	6,43,923	14,34,821	55,195	95,888	1,086	9,106	...	2	83,689	2,123	1894-95	
Lower Burma ...	1886-87	1,16,851	8,08,618	57,461	11,612	727	26,088	...	5,239	68,761	8,101	1886-87	Lower Burma.
	1894-95	2,76,065	9,70,441	85,249	10,918	3,964	46,783	10	7,016	1,14,582	9,916	1894-95	
Assam ...	1886-87	22,855	1,13,612	6,332	9,949	51	1,642	10,378	..	4,909	700	1886-87	Assam.
	1894-95	31,472	1,92,354	9,299	6,330	67	3,767	1,412	114	7,240	821	1894-95	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886-87	55,083	1,48,1[illegible]8	6,434	2,745	205	3,073	...	144	4,756	102	1886-87	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1894-95	1,41,553	2,56,314	9,7[illegible]0	3,893	1,177	10,470	...	424	8,016	527	1894-95	
Coorg ...	1886-87	2,928	26,20[illegible]	1,034	451	...	778	...	...	6,987	...	1886-87	Coorg.
	1894-95	19,126	35,8[illegible]9	1,493	628	...	914	...	12	8,700	544	1894-95	
TOTAL ...	1886-87	45,52,854	1,59,53,858	7,89,333	9,40,330	44,554	5,09,394	9,27,473	35,705	9,49,818	85,713	1886-87	Total.
	1894-95	65,30,360	2,48,92,308	10,35,661	11,12,391	90,351	7,34,975	10,42,847	41,563	15,71,006	1,32,818	1894-95	
Increase per cent.	...	43·4	56·0	31·2	18·3	102·8	44·3	12·4	16·4	65·4	55·0	Increase per cent.	
Decrease "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease "	

No. 3—*contd.*

Statement showing the Expenditure of Mofussil Municipalities in India during 1886-87 and 1894-95.

Name of Province.		11 Water works (establishment, repairs).	12 Conservancy (including road cleaning and road watering).	13 Refunds (excluding octroi).	14 Drainage works (establishment, repairs).	15 Markets and Slaughter-houses (establishment, contingencies).	16 Public garden (establishment, purchase of seeds, repair of wells, purchase of bullocks).	17 Public Instruction.	18 Other charges (printing, rewards, survey of lands, &c.).	Name of Province.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Madras	1886-87	18,203	3,83,321	...	15,271	7,723	4,289	2,22,580	41,626	1886-87 Madras.
	1894-95	43,158	4,78,883	4,554	26,351	11,560	6,341	3,11,129	3,100	1894-95
Bombay	1886-87	1,69,269	6,49,371	13,847	25,834	11,026	42,070	5,06,771	91,319	1886-87 Bombay.
	1894-95	2,23,618	8,74,742	7,572	63,024	88,267	54,152	6,97,540	17,280	1894-95
Bengal	1886-87	1,06,944	5,65,5[illegible]3	626	73,518	5,610	20,375	94,382	38,972	1886-87 Bengal.
	1894-95	61,072	8,84,861	2,145	71,328	22,908	9,727	1,36,524	6,379	1894-95
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	1886-87	12,033	6,02,428	911	24,885	2,734	43,670	94,310	12,688	1886-87 North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1894-95	3,11,619	8,97,945	2,572	43,908	56,432	43,311	1,35,604	4,582	1894-95
Punjab	1886-87	40,546	4,47,085	724	99,078	5,065	1,09,717	4,46,953	15,671	1886-87 Punjab.
	1894-95	96,650	5,25,126	2,843	30,464	18,198	1,32,948	5,90,529	4,928	1894-95
Central Provinces	1886-87	50,782	2,01,780	349	11,266	1,486	6,267	81,308	6,069	1886-87 Central Provinces.
	1894-95	63,057	2,53,699	...	7,197	18,966	11,079	1,47,538	3,524	1894-95
Lower Burma	1886-87	13,609	1,08,250	...	3,868	35,063	5,645	1,54,744	5,518	1886-87 Lower Burma.
	1894-95	13,588	1,96,531	5,085	232	1,31,929	4,858	70,052	2,959	1894-95
Assam	1886-87	6,489	23,255	233	5,599	84	455	5,291	4,287	1886-87 Assam.
	1894-95	24,235	52,699	242	4,012	5,391	117	5,765	153	1894-95
Hyderabad Assigned Districts ...	1886-87	4,156	38,839	66	7,058	6,847	2,489	11,124	1,536	1886-87 Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1894-95	13,541	61,299	857	3,499	18,750	11,046	17,218	1,412	1894-95
Coorg	1886-87	...	5,508	...	23	...	130	2,779	...	1886-87 Coorg.
	1894-95	186	6,893	128	791	631	11	2,512	..	1894-95
TOTAL ..	1886-87	4,22,011	39,25,900	16,761	2,66,436	75,639	2,35,111	16,23,242	2,18,279	1886-87 TOTAL.
	1894-95	8,50,724	42,32,678	25,998	2,50,806	3,73,032	2,73,590	21,14,411	44,297	1894-95
Increase per cent.	..	101·6	39·9	55·1	...	393·2	16·4	30·3	...	Increase per cent.
Decrease "	..	...	...	...	6·2	...	...	...	79·7	Decrease "

NO. 3—concld.

Statement showing the Expenditure of Mofussil Municipalities in India during 1886-87 and 1894-95.

Name of Province.		19 Public Works. Establishment.	19 Public Works. Construction and maintenance of roads.	19 Public Works. Buildings (including expenditure on "water-supply," "Drainage," "repairs," &c.	20 Contributions to Local or Provincial Funds.	21 Loans, instalment paid during the year.	22 Interest.	23 Deposits (salaries attached, contractors, &c.).	24 Advances (on account of Departmental works, &c.).	25 Miscellaneous.	26 Total expenditure	27 Closing balance.		Name of Province.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
Madras	1886-87	24,707	2,25,312	1,02,227	43,819	7,527	4,941	1,14,545	4,068	54,540	16,87,519	4,56,611	1886-87	Madras.
	1894-95	29,279	2,58,166	4,55,656	40,440	20,082	35,875	2,20,103	31,264	86,344	26,34,263	9,38,842	1894-95	
Bombay	1886-87	22,204	3,01,071	3,06,363	47,738	1,03,101	51,783	1,31,468	47,778	1,39,957	33,77,681	14,74,467	1886-87	Bombay
	1894-95	27,898	4,54,139	8,60,877	23,866	97,529	1,55,461	2,32,460	2,51,367	3,51,322	55,21,376	16,25,271	1894-95	
Bengal	1886-87	43,815	3,67,865	1,42,021	5,377	11,373	10,037	9,228	1,17,599	79,974	23,04,514	3,52,754	1886-87	Bengal.
	1894-95	65,736	4,52,097	9,99,102	7,190	39,404	39,762	84,154	1,46,726	1,53,347	40,67,711	4,86,669	1894-95	
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	1886-87	29,278	4,18,196	3,52,698	1,82,418	29,644	9,431	...	2,143	78,569	28,00,991	5,23,209	1886-87	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
	1894-95	41,527	4,37,685	8,86,924	1,79,063	88,803	2,04,609	610	621	1,23,846	46,53,119	23,21,833	1894-95	
Punjab	1886-87	28,398	2,04,210	6,21,133	17,[illegible]59	32,538	1,22,262	1,044	2,580	2,36,892	36,32,916	12,72,387	1886-87	Punjab.
	1894-95	36,114	2,88,421	2,39,062	1,26,565	1,40,046	1,58,822	2,143*	997	1,96,116	40,53,409	11,18,277	1894-95	
Central Provinces ...	1886-87	6,917	1,11,477	61,238	17,733	13,000	25,101	973	56,497	15,671	8,69,851	3,69,497	1886-87	Central Provinces.
	1894-95	9,099	1,07,079	2,01,400	11,895	55,446	41,918	27,618	43,975	1,36,746	13,88,325	6,90,419	1894-95	
Lower Burma ...	1886-87	25,208	1,38,544	57,155	11,905	6,700	20,408	4,750	2,461	29,137	8,01,035	1,84,764	1886-87	Lower Burma.
	1894-95	32,792	1,59,972	22,833	4,226	14,026	8,753	10,792	7,703	13,751	9,84,506	2,62,000	1894-95	
Assam	1886-87	3,655	25,474	8,769	600	520	733	474	823	3,056	1,23,755	12,716	1886-87	Assam.
	1894-95	5,874	29,687	13,000	209	6,873	724	...	720	11,108	1,90,359	33,467	1894-95	
Hyderabad Assigned Districts.	1886-87	3,132	11,289	21,119	200	7,000	...	...	26	3,389	1,36,609	66,602	1886-87	Hyderabad Assigned Districts.
	1894-95	2,770	19,768	20,278	629	12,800	...	5,554	350	35,611	2,59,684	1,38,183	1894-95	
Coorg	1886-87	...	660	659	...	...	...	...	...	841	19,850	9,283	1886-87	Coorg.
	1894-95	...	2,635	11,690	...	...	...	...	...	766	38,534	16,421	1894-95	
TOTAL ...	1886-87	1,87,314	18,04,107	16,73,382	3,29,849	2,11,403	2,44,876	2,62,482	2,33,975	6,42,036	1,57,54,721	47,51,990	1886-87	TOTAL.
	1894-95	2,51,089	22,09,640	37,11,822	3,94,083	4,75,009	6,45,904	5,83,434	4,83,723	11,08,957	2,37,91,286	76,31,382	1894-95	
Increase per cent. ...	...	34·0	22·5	121·8	19·5	124·7	163·8	122·3	106·7	72·7	51·0	60·6		Increase per cent.
Decrease " ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		Decrease "

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 24th, 1896.

Very quiet weather has continued to prevail throughout the Indian region. The barometer has read above the normal average almost everywhere and on all days of the week, while on nearly all days barometric pressure has been exceedingly uniform everywhere. There have been practically no storms during the week, but on Tuesday, the 20th, a slight barometric depression appeared over the Indus Valley. This depression drifted slowly northward, but filled up as it advanced. On the 22nd the centre lay to the east of Mooltan, on the morning of the 23rd it was close to Lahore and later in the day it passed into the hills between Sialkot and Ludhiana. On reaching the hills it occasioned a fall of hail on the outer and of snow on the higher ranges, but during its previous course its effect on the weather was very slight. In Burma general rain was falling on the first day of the week, but as the week advanced the rainfall fell off, and on the last day the only rain reported was a light shower at Thyetmyo and a few drops at Kindat. In the south of the Peninsula light thunderstorms gave a few scattered showers, but the favourable conditions for rain which were present towards the close of last week in Madras were at no time present during the week under review. With the above exceptions the weather was fine and hot throughout the country, and the mean temperature of the whole country was steadily excessive, the amount of the abnormal excess increasing as the week progressed.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 18th.*—The barometer had risen over Southern and Central and fallen over Northern India, but, except in the Punjab, where the fall had been brisk to rapid, the changes were unimportant. The barometer read above the normal average everywhere and readings were very uniform. The winds varied a good deal in direction and the force was moderate or light. The mean temperature was generally excessive, except in the Indus Valley and Burma. Showers had occurred over Burma and in the Assam Valley and light showers at a few places in the south-west and south-east of the Peninsula.

Monday, October 19th.—The barometer had risen almost everywhere. Pressure remained very uniform and exceeded the normal average everywhere. Easterly winds prevailed over the centre and west of the Peninsula and south-easterly winds in the Punjab, but elsewhere the directions remained variable. The force was unchanged. The mean temperature was lower than usual over North-Eastern India and the North Gangetic Plain and was excessive elsewhere—most so over the central parts of the Peninsula. Rain had continued in Lower and Central Burma, but had ceased in Upper Burma. Showers had fallen over the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon, and the amounts were larger than on the preceding day.

Tuesday, October 20th.—The barometric changes were small but generally downward. A slight depression had appeared in Lower Sind, but elsewhere readings were exceedingly uniform. They exceeded the normal average everywhere. Calms and variable breezes were reported from the greater part of the country, but in the north-west of India and over the centre and west of the Peninsula the winds were unchanged. Moderate rain had been received in Lower Burma and showers continued in the south-west and south-east of the Peninsula.

Wednesday, October 21st.—The barometric changes were very small. The slight depression in the north-west had drifted slightly northward, but this was the only important alteration, and pressure generally was excessively uniform. The winds were feebly cyclonic over North-Western India, but were very variable generally. The mean temperature remained excessive, except in Burma and

Bengal. Light drizzling rain had been received at Chirat, Murree and Srinagar, and showers continued to fall over Lower Burma and the south of the Peninsula.

Thursday, October 22nd.—There had been no change in the barometric conditions, except that the slight depression in the north-west had continued to drift northwards and was close to Montgomery. The winds remained feebly cyclonic in the north-west and very variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was low in Lower Burma, in Bengal and in South Madras and excessive in all other places. Light showers had fallen over the North-West Himalayas and over parts of Burma and of Assam. More general rain had been received over the southern half of the Peninsula.

Friday, October 23rd.—The barometer had fallen almost everywhere, and the depression in the north-west had reached the neighbourhood of Lahore. The winds were cyclonic near the depression, but remained very variable elsewhere. The temperature changes had been irregular, and the mean temperature remained excessive, except over Burma, Bengal and South Madras. Showers had occurred on the Himalayas as well as at a few stations in Assam, Burma, the Peninsula and Rajputana.

Saturday, October 24th.—The barometer had been steady over the west and south of the Peninsula, Burma and North-Eastern India, but had risen elsewhere, the change having been brisk to rapid over the Punjab. The small depression had disappeared and a high pressure area had been established over the Punjab. Readings were relatively low over the Arabian Sea and the Bay. Calms and light variable airs were reported very generally. The mean temperature remained low over Assam, Arakan and at a few stations in the east of the Peninsula. In all other places it was still excessive. Showers of hail and of rain had occurred over the North-West Himalayas and Kashmir, and local showers had fallen at a few places in North-Eastern India, Burma and the south of the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the normal has agreed closely with the distribution of rainfall. In Burma showers were fairly general and frequent, in Assam and North Bengal they occurred occasionally and over the southern half of the Peninsula they also occurred fairly frequently. In these regions consequently the mean temperature has been relatively low, while in all other places it has been steadily excessive.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India :

Province.	October 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd	23rd	24th	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	−1·5	−2·3	−1·7	−1·2	−0·7	+0·1	+0·1	−1·0
Bengal and Assam	+0·1	−0·2	−0·2	−0·3	+0·2	+0·1	+0·3	0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+0·9	+0·3	+0·8	+0·4	+2·3	+2·6	+4·1	+1·6
Punjab	+0·2	+0·4	+0·7	+4·3	+3·4	+3·1	+2·3	+2·1
Bombay	+3·2	+3·2	+3·1	+3·3	+3·0	+3·1	+2·5	+3·1
Central Provinces and Berar	+2·3	+2·5	+3·3	+3·8	+3·5	+3·6	+4·2	+3·3
Central India and Gujarat	+2·9	+2·4	+1·9	+1·5	+2·3	+2·4	+3·3	+2·4
Sind and Rajputana	+0·2	+0·4	+1·3	+3·9	+4·5	+4·3	+3·4	+2·6
Madras	+2·4	+2·7	+2·2	+1·9	−0·3	+0·6	+1·1	+1·5
Mean for whole of India	+1·2	+1·0	+1·3	+2·0	+2·0	+2·2	+2·4	+1·7

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was excessive, the variations ranging from +1°·0 on the 19th to +2°·4 on the 24th.

Over the greater part of the country the heat was steadily excessive, but in Burma the mean temperature was below the normal from the 18th to the 22nd, in Bengal and Assam from the 19th to the 21st and in Madras on the 22nd. The provincial variations show that the heat was normal in Bengal and Assam, below the normal in Burma and excessive in all the remaining provinces. The greatest abnormal excess was reported from the Central Provinces and Bombay, where it was more than 3°.

The following were the highest temperatures recorded throughout India on each day of the week and their variations from the normal maximum of the day:

October	18th	Deesa	101°·9	+ 5°·5
„	19th	„	101°·4	+ 5°·3
„	20th	Ahmedabad	100°·8	...
„	21st	Jacobabad	100°·5	+ 4°·9
„	22nd	Hyderabad Sind	100°·2	+ 4°·2
„	23rd	Agra	100°·0	+ 8°·0
„	24th	Jhansi	98°·6	+ 7°·1

Rain.—The rainfall of the past week has been generally similar to that reported last week, except in Upper India, where, under the influence of a slight depression which advanced north-north-eastward through Sind, Rajputana and the Punjab, some light showers were received towards the close of the week. With this exception, which was not very important, the returns show that rain was received in moderate amounts over the southern portions of the Indian region, *viz.,* Lower Burma and the south of the Peninsula, and in light amounts over the regions immediately to the northward, *viz.,* Upper Burma and the central districts of the Peninsula. In addition slightly unsettled conditions were reported from the Eastern Himalayas, and these unsettled conditions were accompanied with showers in Assam and North Bengal. In Burma the weather was reported as showery to fine, and the greater part of the rainfall within this area was due to the advance of moist southerly winds which set in during last week. Consequently most of the rainfall occurred during the earlier part of the week, while this current was still blowing, and as these conditions disappeared so did the amount of rain decrease. On the contrary, in the south of the Peninsula, the rainfall appears to have been due to local storms, as on almost all days thunder was reported from this area, and the large variations in the amount of the rainfall at neighbouring stations point to the occurrence of small local storms affecting limited portions of the country. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. The first column shows that effective rainfall was received during the week in eighteen of the rainfall divisions. These eighteen divisions include all the Burma divisions, the Assam Valley, North Bengal and the Bengal Hills, the Punjab Hills, Malabar, Madras (South-Central and South), Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and the East Coast (Central and South). Within these divisions the actual average rainfall varied from 2·23 inches in Tenasserim and Malabar and 2·21 inches in Lower Burma to 0·13 inch in the Punjab Hills. In addition to the above there were eight rainfall divisions which had showers during the week, but in each case the total of the week did not give an average actual rainfall of one-tenth of an inch. Hence in all parts of India, except within the eighteen divisions noted above, the rainfall of the country for the week under review was actually or practically *nil.* The third column of the table shows the excess or defect in the week's rain. In the case of Tenasserim, of Lower Burma and of Central Burma the actual rainfall was about one inch in excess of the normal, in Malabar it was half an inch in excess and in all the remaining divisions it was at the best about normal and at the worst in considerable defect. In Upper India from North Oudh westward across the North-Western Provinces, the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India as far as the Indus the anticipated fall during the present week is

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small and the abnormal deficiency is also small, but in Bengal (including Bihar and Orissa) the anticipated rainfall varies between half an inch and one inch and a quarter, and the deficiency practically amounts to about the same amount. In the Peninsula and the central parts of the country similar conditions prevail. The anticipated rainfall varies over this area, roughly from ¼ of an inch in the east and centre of the Central Provinces to 1¾ inches on the Ganjam Coast, and in the majority of cases there has been no rain, so that the deficiency amounts to 1·77 inches in the East Coast (North), 1·41 inches in the East Coast (Central) and 1·09 inches in the East Coast (South).

The three concluding columns of the table give the same information as the first three.

The only cases of considerable totals during the week are reported from Burma and the south of the Peninsula, but in addition there have been fair falls of rain over the Bombay Deccan districts. The following are the more important falls:—Bilin (Thatôn) 3·22 inches, Pyuntaza (Pegu) 4·01 inches, Toungoo 3·18 inches, Kyangin (Henzada) 5·50 inches, Sagaing 4·00 inches, Permlelma (Malabar) 5·90 inches, Karkala (Mangalore) 6·37 inches, Tiruchengod (Salem) 4·04 inches, Perambalur (Trichinopoly) 6·46 inches and Dindigul (Madura) 4·37 inches.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 24th, 1896.			Rainfall data from October 18th to October 24th, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 18th to October 24th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
BURMA	1. Tenasserim	2·23	1·08	+ 1·15	2·23	1·08	+ 106
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	2·21	1·20	+ 1·01	2·21	1·20	+ 84
	3. Central Burma	1·77	0·93	+ 0·84	1·77	0·93	+ 90
	4. Upper Burma	0·68	?	?	0·68	?	?
	5. Arakan	1·60	1·65	— 0·05	1·60	1·65	— 3
BENGAL AND ASSAM	6. Eastern Bengal	0	1·15	— 1·15	0	1·15	— 100
	7. Assam (Surma)	0	1·07	— 1·07	0	1·07	— 100
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	0·06	1·25	— 1·19	0·06	1·25	— 95
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·29	0·73	— 0·44	0·29	0·72	— 61
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·86	— 0·86	0	0·86	— 100
	11. Central Bengal	0	0·58	— 0·58	0	0·58	— 100
	12. North Bengal	0·24	0·80	— 0·56	0·24	0·80	— 70
	13. Bengal (Hills)	0·47	1·19	— 0·72	0·47	1·19	— 60
	14. Orissa	0	1·31	— 1·31	0	1·31	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·60	— 0·60	0	0·60	— 100
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·61	— 0·61	0	0·61	— 100
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·42	— 0·42	0	0·42	— 100
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH.	18. N.-W. P. (East)	0	0·49	— 0·49	0	0·49	— 100
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·25	— 0·25	0	0·25	— 100
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	21. N.-W. P. (Central)	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·20	— 100
	22. N.-W. P. (West)	0·01	0	+ 0·01	0·01	0	+ 100
	23. N.-W. P. (Submontane East)	0	0·36	— 0·36	0	0·36	— 100
	24. N.-W. P. (Submontane West)	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	0·01	0·02	— 50
	25. N.-W. P. (Hills)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
PUNJAB	26. Punjab (South-East)	0·01	0	+ 0·01	0·01	0	+ 100
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	28. Do. (Central)	0·02	0·03	— 0·01	0·02	0·03	— 33
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·13	0·11	+ 0·02	0·13	0·11	+ 18
	31. Do. (North)	0·02	0·05	— 0·03	0·02	0·05	— 60
	32. Do. (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST DISTRICTS (MADRAS).	33. Malabar (Coast)	2·23	1·73	+ 0·50	2·23	1·73	+ 29
	34. Madras (South-Central)	1·30	1·33	— 0·03	1·30	1·33	— 2
	35. Coorg	0·96	1·87	— 0·91	0·96	1·87	— 49
	36. Mysore	0·32	1·13	— 0·81	0·32	1·13	— 72
	37. Konkan	0·42	1·07	— 0·65	0·42	1·07	— 61
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·16	1·05	— 0·89	0·16	1·05	— 85
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·51	— 0·51	0	0·51	— 100
CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BERAR.	41. Berar	0	0·48	— 0·48	0	0·48	— 100
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·52	— 0·52	0	0·52	— 100
	43. Ditto (Central)	0	0·28	— 0·28	0	0·28	— 100
	44. Ditto (East)	0	0·23	— 0·23	0	0·23	— 100
BOMBAY (NORTH)	45. Gujarat	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0	0	0	0	0
RAJPUTANA AND CENTRAL INDIA.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·22	— 100
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0·09	0·13	— 0·04	0·09	0·13	— 31
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
MADRAS	52. East Coast (North)	0	1·77	— 1·77	0	1·77	— 100
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·86	— 0·86	0	0·86	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·22	— 100
	54. Madras (Central)	0·07	0·96	— 0·89	0·07	0·96	— 93
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·27	1·68	— 1·41	0·27	1·68	— 84
	56. Ditto (South)	0·78	1·87	— 1·09	0·78	1·87	— 58
	57. Madras (South)	1·49	1·46	+ 0·03	1·49	1·46	+ 2

W. L. DALLAS,

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SIMLA, *29th October, 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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	11. Central Bengal	0	0·58	— 0·58	0	0·58	— 100
	12. North Bengal	0·24	0·80	— 0·56	0·24	0·80	— 70
	13. Bengal (Hills)	0·47	1·19	— 0·72	0·47	1·19	— 60
	14. Orissa	0	1·31	— 1·31	0	1·31	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·60	— 0·60	0	0·60	— 100
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·61	— 0·61	0	0·61	— 100
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·42	— 0·42	0	0·42	— 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. (East)	0	0·49	— 0·49	0	0·49	— 100
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·25	— 0·25	0	0·25	— 100
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·09	— 0·09	0	0·09	— 100
	21. N.-W. P. (Central)	0	0·20	— 0·20	0	0·20	— 100
	22. N.-W. P. (West)	0·01	0	+ 0·01	0·01	0	+ 100
	23. N.-W. P. (Submontane East)	0	0·36	— 0·36	0	0·36	— 100
	24. N.-W. P. (Submontane West)	0·01	0·02	— 0·01	0·01	0·02	— 50
	25. N.-W. P. (Hills)	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0·01	0	+ 0·01	0·01	0	+ 100
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	28. Do. (Central)	0·02	0·03	— 0·01	0·02	0·03	— 33
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·13	0·11	+ 0·02	0·13	0·11	+ 18
	31. Do. (North)	0·02	0·05	— 0·03	0·02	0·05	— 60
	32. Do. (West)	0	0·01	— 0·01	0	0·01	— 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar (Coast)	2·23	1·73	+ 0·50	2·23	1·73	+ 29
	34. Madras (South-Central)	1·30	1·33	— 0·03	1·30	1·33	— 2
	35. Coorg	0·96	1·87	— 0·91	0·96	1·87	— 49
	36. Mysore	0·32	1·13	— 0·81	0·32	1·13	— 72
	37. Konkan	0·42	1·07	— 0·65	0·42	1·07	— 61
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·16	1·05	— 0·89	0·16	1·05	— 85
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·51	— 0·51	0	0·51	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·48	— 0·48	0	0·48	— 100
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·52	— 0·52	0	0·52	— 100
	43. Ditto (Central)	0	0·28	— 0·28	0	0·28	— 100
	44. Ditto (East)	0	0·23	— 0·23	0	0·23	— 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·12	— 0·12	0	0·12	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·02	— 0·02	0	0·02	— 100
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·22	— 100
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0·09	0·13	— 0·04	0·09	0·13	— 31
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·03	— 0·03	0	0·03	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0	1·77	— 1·77	0	1·77	— 100
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·86	— 0·86	0	0·86	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·22	— 0·22	0	0·22	— 100
	54. Madras (Central)	0·07	0·96	— 0·89	0·07	0·96	— 93
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·27	1·68	— 1·41	0·27	1·68	— 84
	56. Ditto (South)	0·78	1·87	— 1·09	0·78	1·87	— 58
	57. Madras (South)	1·49	1·46	+ 0·03	1·49	1·46	+ 2

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Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *29th October, 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

F

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 24th October.*—No rain in the Circars, only a few light scattered showers in the Deccan, and light falls in the southern part of Nellore and remainder of the Carnatic, North Arcot and Salem. Good rain in Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and the Southern districts and on the West Coast. The water-supply for irrigation in the Circars, Deccan and Carnatic is very deficient and the large rivers are very low; the supply is also deficient in parts of the Central districts, but is sufficient elsewhere. Sowings are going on briskly in the Southern and parts of the Central districts, but are almost at a standstill elsewhere. The standing crops are good generally in the Southern, West Coast and parts of the Central districts. In the Carnatic they are withering, and still more damage has been done by drought in the Deccan and Circars. Harvesting of the early crops is proceeding with poor to middling outturn, but much of the crop is very bad in the Deccan and Circars. Cattle are in fair condition, though suffering in parts of the Deccan. Pasturage is scarce or wanting in many places and fodder is rapidly decreasing in parts where the rains have failed. Prices are again considerably dearer in the Circars, Deccan and Nellore and slightly so in the rest of the Carnatic and Central districts, easier in the Southern districts, but dearer in the West Coast districts. The rise in the price of staple dry food-grains in the last three weeks is from 40 to 60 per cent. in the Deccan and 20 to 50 per cent. in the Circars. The opening of test relief works in one part of Kurnool has been ordered where employment is reported to be required. Since Sunday there has been moderate rain near the coast in the Carnatic.

Bombay.—*For week ending 28th October.*—Slight rain in parts of Khandesh, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Dharwar and Kanara; no rain elsewhere. More rain is urgently wanted generally for the late sowings. The standing crops have withered or are withering in thirteen districts, and they have been damaged by locusts or other causes in Sindh and by insects in Broach and Ahmednagar. Preparations for the late crops or sowings are progressing in twelve, and reaping of the early crops in ten, districts. Cotton picking continues in Khandesh. Water is deficient in Belgaum. Fodder is insufficient in ten districts. Agricultural stock are healthy, except in five districts. Prices are rising generally.

Bengal.—*For week ending 26th October.*—No rain fell during the week, with the exception of a few showers in the extreme north of the province. Rain is urgently needed in all districts for the winter rice. This crop is said to be doing well in irrigated lands in the Patna division and in low-lands in Northern Bengal, but in other parts of the province the rice on high lands is withering. The spring sowings are being generally delayed on account of the drought, but a commencement has been made in some districts. In parts of Cuttack and Balasore insects are still injuring the rice crop. The price of common rice is abnormally high and is steadily rising in several districts owing to exports.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 28th October.*—With the exception of showers in two districts the weather has been fine. The want of rain is most severely felt, and sowings for the spring crops are greatly retarded. Such sowings are, however, being actively carried on in tracts where irrigation is available and are in these latter tracts reported to have so far germinated well. The prospects of the later autumn crops are very bad. Advantage is being largely taken of the liberal advances for *kachcha* wells and seed. Locusts have caused slight damage in a few districts. The numbers on relief works are increasing; they stood as follows on Saturday, October 24th :—Banda 4,009, Hamirpur 4,610, Jhansi, no details, Jalaun 1,499, Allahabad, no details, Hardoi 7,705, Rae Bareili 8,551—total 26,374; of these 1,285 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 11,823 were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. Supplies and fodder are becoming deficient in places. Prices are still high and are rising.

Punjab.—*For week ending 28th October.*—Slight rain has fallen in parts of Hissar, Rawalpindi and Gurgaon. Harvesting of the autumn crops and picking of cotton are in progress. Ploughings for and sowings of the spring crops continue in irrigated lands. Unirrigated lands are mostly lying unsown, owing to insufficiency of rain and want of floods. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province. The prospects of the crops are said to be unfavourable in Delhi. The condition of the standing irrigated crops is average in Jullundur, Amritsar, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar and Gujranwala and fair in Dera Ismail Khan, and that of unirrigated crops is poor in Amritsar, Lahore and Dera Ismail Khan. The outturn of cotton is reported to be below average in Dera Ismail Khan and Gujranwala and of rice, maize and *jowar* (Great millet) middling in Gujranwala. Certain autumn crops have been damaged by insects in parts of Ferozepore and Dera Ismail Khan, by caterpillars in parts of Lahore and by locusts in parts of Gurgaon. Locusts also appeared in parts of Lahore but did no damage. The stock of food-grains is insufficient in Hissar, Jullundur, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and parts of Ferozepore and Shahpur; it is average in Peshawar. Seed grain is also said to be insufficient in Dera Ismail Khan. The high prices are being felt by the people, but no general distress is yet apparent. Cattle are reported to be in poor condition in Hissar, Ferozepore, Lahore, Rawalpindi and Gujranwala. Fodder is scarce in most districts; it is sufficient but dear in Rohtak, and a sufficient quantity of fodder is only reported from Peshawar. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gujrat on Saturday, 24th October, was 4,697, inclusive of non-working children. Famine works are about to commence in Hissar. Prices are ruling high throughout the province and are still rising in Peshawar and Gujranwala. Wheat is selling from 8 to 11 seers, *bajra* (Bulrush millet) 8 seers 12 chataks to 12 seers, gram 10 to 10½ seers, maize 11¾ to 13 seers, rice 7¾ to 9 seers, and *jowar* (Great millet) 11½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 28th October.*—Weather generally clear with slight clouds. The days are still very hot. The autumn crops continue to wither. Rice is suffering in Bhandara, and *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and cotton even in the rich soils of Wardha and the Sansar tahsil of Chhindwara. Smut has attacked *jowar* in Saugor. Sowings of the spring crops continue within limited areas, but the seedlings are sorely tried by drought and insect pests. Fodder is growing scarce in Wardha, Chhindwara and Seoni. Prices are easier

in the Damoh tahsil and Hoshangabad, but are still rising in Jubbulpore, Seoni and Bhandara. The general outlook continues serious.

Burma.—*For week ending 24th October.*—In Lower Burma the early paddy is being reaped in Tavoy and Tharrawaddy. Prospects of the main paddy crop are good, but more rain is wanted in parts of Prome. In Upper Burma reaping of early paddy and ploughing for and sowing of the dry weather crops continue. Transplanting of wet-weather paddy is nearly completed. Rain fell in Mandalay, Sagaing and Myingyan, but there was no rain in Bhamo, Magwe, Katha and Yamethin and but little elsewhere. The late planted crops are fair, but more rain is wanted both in the dry zone and in the Northern districts. The numbers employed on relief works were: Meiktila 478, Myingyan 889, Yamethin 1,005; in addition the following numbers were gratuitously relieved:—Meiktila 81, Myingyan 50, Yamethin 208. The price ofpaddy has risen largely in Henzada and slightly in Bassein and the Upper Chindwin, but it has fallen in Rangoon and Tavoy and largely in Mandalay.

Assam.—*For week ending 27th October.*—The weather in the Surma Valley is hot and dry. Prospects of the crops are unsatisfactory in Cachar and on high lands in Sylhet. In the Brahmaputra Valley prospects have been improved by the recent rainfall, but are not good in Kamrup and Nowgong. Ploughing for the mustard crop continues. Fodder is sufficient, except in parts of Cachar. Water is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 28th October.*—MYSORE.—Slight rain nearly all over the State. The standing crops, though generally good, are withering in parts. Prospects of the season are uncertain in the Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur and Chitaldrug districts and fair in other parts. Prices have risen, except in the Hassan district.

COORG.—Rainfall moderate. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) is almost completed. Picking of cardamoms still continues. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 28th October.*—BERAR.—The weather is warm. Prospects of the autumn crop are decidedly unfavourable from want of rain. Breaking up of the land for the winter crop continues. Sowing operations are in progress in the Basim district only. Fodder and water are insufficient in most parts of the province. Prices of food-grains are rising steadily and relief works appear likely to be necessary in all districts, except Ellichpur.

HYDERABAD.—Rainfall moderate. Agricultural prospects are gloomy owing to continued absence of rain. The autumn and irrigated crops are withering in all districts. Sowing of the spring crops has been attempted in some taluks, but no progress has been made for want of rain. The water-supply is decreasing. Fodder and pasture are scarce. Prices are rising.

Central India.—*For week ending 28th October.*—No rain during the week. Rain is urgently wanted in all Agencies. The spring sowings have commenced in Malwa and Bundelkhand and continue in Bhopal. The autumn crops have been damaged for want of rain in all Agencies. Cattle are in fairly good condition in all Agencies, except Bhopawar. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal,

good in Malwa, sufficient for the present in Bhopawar and indifferent in other Agencies. Prices are above normal and are rising in all Agencies, except in Bhopawar. The numbers employed on relief works were :—Gwalior 2,005, Bundelkhand 855, Baghelkhand 575 and on the railway 10,564. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Gwalior 38, Bundelkhand 2,138 and Baghelkhand 1,353.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 28th October.*—Rainfall moderate in Jeypore and Ulwar. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Jaisalmere. Reaping of the autumn crops is going on in Serohi and Ajmere. Sowing of the spring crops has begun in Meywar, one tehsil of Kotah and in Marwar. The unirrigated crops are fair, except in Deoli, Tonk, Ajmere, Jeypore, Kerowli, Bickanir and Jaisalmere where they have withered or are damaged for want of rain. Sesamum, *moong* (*Phaseolus mungo*) and *kolath* has been damaged in Serohi; rice and other petty corns in Kherwara and *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Jhallawar. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in Bhurtpore where they are suffering from want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient, except in parts of Meywar, Jeypore, Dholpur, Bhurtpore and Ulwar. Prices are steady in Serohi, Jeypore, Dholpur and Bhurtpore, but are fluctuating in Pertabgurh and rising elsewhere. Test relief works have been ordered to be opened in Bhurtpore and small relief works have been sanctioned in three Nizamuts, in Kotah. The aggregate number of persons on relief works in Seronj, Tonk State, during the previous week, was 382. The number of persons on relief during the present week was :—Dholpur 1,206, Bikanir 905 and Jaisalmere 118. The number on gratuitous relief in Bikanir was 272.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 27th October.*—Slight rain has fallen, and it has done good to the spring sowings. The weather is now fine. The rice and maize crops have been stacked. Prices are below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 28th October.*—No rain. The autumn crops are suffering. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is scanty. Prices are rising.

Nepal.—*For week ending 24th October.*—One slight shower has fallen during the week. Low-land rice is still being reaped.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 19TH OCTOBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 17TH OCTOBER 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1895.	Week ending 19th October 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 19th October 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 19th October 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 17th October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 17th October 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 17th October 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 19th October 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 17th October 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	566	1,734	10,46,627	604	1,733	11,56,000	667	1,40,18,846	1,40,65,000	46,154	...
Bengal-Nágpur	107	862	74,565	87	862	93,000	108	12,21,385	13,35,000	13,615	...
Indian Midland (*a*)	116	752	94,444	126	752	1,27,000	162	11,90,154	14,12,000	2,21,846	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	190	21	3,676	175	21	1,100	52	51,021	31,300	...	19,721
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	...	...	...	...	9	1,200	133	...	25,400	25,400	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	214	1,789	3,58,767	201	1,815	3,67,000	202	53,12,107	47,10,000	...	6,02,107
Pálanpur-Deesa	34	17	647	38	17	700	41	8,158	9,300	1,142	...
South Indian	106	1,042	1,40,591	135	1,042	1,60,000	154	26,95,368	25,59,000	...	1,36,368
Máyavaram-Mutupet	89	54	4,372	81	54	5,900	109	73,351	74,900	1,549	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	107	1,165	1,43,106	123	1,165	1,46,000	125	17,34,711	18,08,000	73,289	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	122	756	84,102	111	756	99,000	131	12,72,036	13,67,000	94,964	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	200	10,634	53	200	15,100	75	1,67,234	1,66,000	...	1,234
Assam-Bengal	64	128	6,601	52	159	13,100	82	1,04,343	1,57,000	52,657	...
TOTAL	230	8,520	19,68,132	231	8,585	21,80,100	254	2,78,48,714	2,76,19,900	...	2,28,814
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	238	2,548	6,35,253	249	2,618	5,09,000	194	94,52,645	75,02,000	...	19,50,645
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	1,34,703	169	797	1,70,000	213	23,89,547	20,56,000	...	3,33,547
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	388	813	3,59,787	443	814	3,72,000	457	45,15,571	50,13,000	4,97,429	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	159	125	23,551	188	125	24,100	193	3,04,782	3,20,000	15,218	...
East Coast (state)	83	427	23,202	54	500	33,700	67	4,88,567	6,81,000	1,92,433	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	128	746	1,05,170	141	886	1,10,000	124	16,65,811	16,32,000	...	33,811
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	65	25	1,706	68	25	2,500	100	31,265	37,300	6,035	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	488	61	8	500	62	6,472	7,400	928	...
TOTAL	224	5,489	12,83,860	234	5,773	12,21,800	212	1,88,54,66[illegible]	1,72,48,700	...	16,05,960
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	365	1,490	3,94,316	265	1,490	4,60,000	309	59,86,882	69,19,000	9,32,118	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	562	461	2,37,012	516	461	2,48,000	538	34,19,750	32,75,000	...	1,44,750
Madras	252	840	2,18,903	261	840	2,09,000	249	33,78,189	31,41,000	...	2,37,189
TOTAL	364	2,791	8,51,191	305	2,791	9,17,000	329	1,27,81,821	1,33,35,00[illegible]	5,50,179	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	16,800	41,03,183	244	17,149	43,18,900	252	[illegible],94,88,195	[illegible],82,03,600	...	12,84,595
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	161	29,408	183	161	20,400	182	3,94,416	3,48,000	...	46,416
Tarkessur	229	22	4,575	208	22	5,000	227	77,294	79,100	1,806	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	66	9,647	146	66	8,900	135	1,07,511	1,21,000	13,489	...
Bengal-Dooars	166	36	9,375	260	36	5,100	142	90,033	91,200	1,167	...
Dibru Sadiya	149	78	11,870	152	78	10,600	136	1,78,548	1,80,000	1,452	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	14,290	280	51	15,000	294	2,12,452	2,15,000	2,548	...
TOTAL	169	414	79,165	191	414	74,000	179	10,60,254	10,34,300	...	25,954
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bína-Goona	23	73	3,019	41	74	1,400	19	23,616	25,500	1,884	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	...	...	...	114	9,700	85	...	1,51,000	1,51,000	...
Nágda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,100	32	...	(*h*) 20,100	20,100	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	169	333	42,316	127	333	48,000	147	7,48,638	8,59,000	1,10,362	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	92	13	842	65	13	800	62	18,300	16,700	...	1,600
Rájpura-Bhátinda	183	108	14,727	136	108	12,400	115	3,01,252	2,58,000	...	43,252
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	3,040	304	10	3,600	360	54,373	52,800	...	1,573
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	100	362	35,892	99	362	48,000	133	5,46,658	5,15,000	...	31,658
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	56	93	4,132	44	93	5,600	60	71,355	77,800	6,445	...
Kolhápur	74	29	2,871	99	29	2,200	76	32,168	31,000	...	1,168
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,752	38	72	3,400	47	46,600	43,900	...	2,700
Cooch Behar	43	22	1,106	53	22	1,400	64	10,919	16,500	5,581	...
TOTAL	114	1,115	1,10,757	99	1,264	1,38,500	110	18,53,879	20,67,300	2,13,421	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	84	334	22,270	67	334	25,200	75	3,34,626	3,63,000	28,374	...
Jetalsar-Rajkot	71	46	2,747	60	46	3,500	76	45,397	46,800	1,403	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	49	364	16,320	45	364	22,700	62	2,49,165	2,74,000	24,835	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	42	60	1,920	32	60	2,200	37	(*k*) 26,004	41,200	15,196	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	66	94	6,106	65	94	7,000	74	90,202	95,300	5,098	...
TOTAL	65	898	40,363	55	898	60,600	67	7,45,394	8,20,300	74,906	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	19,227	41,42,468	226	19,725	45,92,000	233	6,31,47,722	6,21,25,500	...	10,22,222

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 15th July to 17th October 1896.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*k*) Total earnings from 1st August to 19th October 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 29th October, 1896.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVII OF 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 19th October 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 19th October 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 19th October 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 17th October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 17th October 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 17th October 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 19th October 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 17th October 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,734	10,46,627	604	1,733	11,56,000	667	2,82,41,821	2,69,37,000	...	13,04,821
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	74,565	87	862	93,000	108	32,11,357	28,02,000	...	4,09,357
Indian Midland (*a*)	126	752	94,444	126	752	1,22,000	162	24,37,338	27,47,000	3,09,662	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	3,676	175	21	1,100	52	99,875	68,300	...	31,575
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	158	...	...	...	9	1,200	133	...	42,200	42,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,789	3,58,767	201	1,815	3,67,000	202	1,27,20,880	1,04,23,000	...	22,97,880
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	647	38	17	700	41	20,046	21,000	954	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,40,591	135	1,042	1,60,000	154	50,79,226	49,92,000	...	87,226
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,372	81	54	5,900	109	1,43,231	1,44,000	769	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,43,106	123	1,165	1,46,000	125	37,29,104	38,43,000	1,13,896	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	84,102	111	756	99,000	131	29,20,089	29,80,000	59,911	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	200	10,634	53	200	15,100	75	3,95,805	3,99,000	3,195	...
Assam-Bengal	76	128	6,601	52	159	13,100	82	(*e*) 1,04,343	3,02,000	1,97,657	...
TOTAL	256	8,520	19,68,132	231	8,585	21,80,100	254	5,91,03,115	5,57,00,500	...	34,02,615
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	255	2,548	6,35,253	249	2,618	5,09,000	194	2,00,62,258	1,51,16,000	...	49,46,258
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,34,703	169	797	1,70,000	213	52,85,191	43,99,000	...	8,86,191
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	337	813	3,59,787	443	814	3,72,000	457	73,15,650	79,19,000	6,03,350	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	144	125	23,551	188	125	24,100	193	5,12,957	5,28,000	15,043	...
East Coast (state)	94	427	23,202	54	500	33,700	67	10,49,355	13,34,000	2,84,645	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	746	1,05,170	141	886	1,10,000	124	33,91,389	35,04,000	1,12,611	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	58	25	1,706	68	25	2,500	100	52,603	57,500	4,897	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	488	61	8	500	62	10,961	14,000	3,039	...
TOTAL	236	5,489	12,83,860	234	5,773	12,21,800	212	3,76,80,364	3,28,71,500	...	48,08,864
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	3,94,316	265	1,490	4,60,000	309	1,53,88,485	1,67,20,000	13,31,515	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	401	2,37,912	516	401	2,48,000	538	96,91,631	82,22,000	...	14,69,631
Madras	253	840	2,18,963	261	840	2,09,000	249	62,80,187	59,67,000	...	3,13,187
TOTAL	437	2,791	8,51,191	305	2,791	9,17,000	329	3,13,60,303	3,09,09,000	...	4,51,303
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,800	41,03,183	244	17,149	43,18,900	252	12,81,43,782	11,94,81,000	...	86,62,782
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	29,408	183	161	29,400	182	7,99,738	6,78,000	...	1,21,738
Tarkessur	265	22	4,575	208	22	5,000	227	1,66,594	1,68,000	1,406	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	117	66	9,647	146	66	8,900	135	2,39,799	2,66,000	26,201	...
Bengal-Dooars	139	36	9,375	260	36	5,100	142	1,46,272	1,48,000	1,728	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	11,870	152	78	10,600	136	3,21,268	3,40,000	18,732	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	14,290	280	51	15,000	294	4,31,044	4,58,000	26,956	...
TOTAL	173	414	79,165	191	414	74,000	179	21,04,715	20,58,000	...	46,715
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bína-Goona	19	73	3,019	41	74	1,400	19	(*i*) 28,825	49,700	20,875	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	...	...	...	114	9,700	85	...	2,64,000	2,64,000	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,100	32	...	(*j*) 20,100	20,100	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	42,316	127	333	48,900	147	15,77,804	16,86,000	1,08,196	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	842	65	13	800	62	42,797	73,200	30,403	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	195	108	14,727	136	108	12,400	115	5,99,557	5,94,000	...	5,557
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,040	304	10	3,600	360	91,811	87,300	...	4,511
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*k*)	98	362	35,892	99	362	48,000	133	9,96,558	8,72,000	...	1,24,558
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	68	93	4,132	44	93	5,600	60	1,76,188	2,50,000	73,812	...
Kolhápur	82	29	2,871	99	29	2,200	76	67,936	64,000	...	3,936
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	2,752	38	72	3,400	47	1,38,219	1,26,000	...	12,219
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,106	53	22	1,400	64	21,954	35,000	13,046	...
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,10,757	99	1,264	1,38,500	110	37,41,649	41,21,300	3,79,651	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	22,270	67	334	25,200	75	10,51,851	9,68,000	...	83,851
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	2,747	60	46	3,500	76	98,716	96,500	...	2,216
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	16,320	45	364	22,700	62	5,44,834	6,07,000	62,166	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*l*)	42	60	1,920	32	60	2,200	37	(*m*) 26,004	73,400	47,396	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	6,106	65	94	7,000	74	2,12,892	2,14,000	1,108	...
TOTAL	85	898	49,363	55	898	60,600	67	19,34,297	19,58,900	24,603	...
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,227	43,42,468	226	19,725	45,92,000	233	13,59,24,443	12,76,19,200	...	83,05,243

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total earnings from 1st July to 19th October 1895.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khamgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 19th October 1895.
(*j*) Total earnings from 15th July to 17th October 1896.
(*k*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*m*) Total earnings from 1st August to 19th October 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 29th October, 1896.*

Printed and Published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*





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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th November, 1896.

No. 25.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the eighth day of November, 1887, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared applicable to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, inclusive of the tracts known as Pishin, Shorarud, Kach, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi, and Thal-Chotiali, from the first day of November, 1887;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the thirtieth day of October, 1896;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and local Gazette for British Baluchistan.

REGULATION NO. VIII OF 1896.

THE BRITISH BALUCHISTAN CRIMINAL JUSTICE REGULATION, 1896.

CONTENTS.

THE SCHEDULE.

MODIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH THE CODE IS TO EXTEND TO BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

SECTIONS.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of Criminal Justice in British Baluchistan.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of Criminal Justice in British Baluchistan;

And whereas Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India in Council has sanctioned the exercise by the Chief Court of the Punjab of criminal jurisdiction over European British subjects in British Baluchistan;

It is hereby enacted as follows:

Title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1896; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

III of 1890.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) The British Baluchistan Criminal Justice Regulation, 1890, and Regulation II of 1893 are repealed.

Saving.

(*2*) But all proceedings commenced, officers appointed or authorized, all jurisdictions and powers conferred, rules made and orders issued under any of the provisions of the said Regulations shall be continued and, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed or authorized, conferred, made and issued under this Regulation, and any enactment or document referring to any of the said provisions shall, as far as may be, be construed to refer to this Regulation or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Application of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

X of 1882.

3. Subject to the modifications set forth in the schedule, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, (hereinafter referred to as "the Code",) shall extend to the whole of British Baluchistan, so far as it can be made applicable in the circumstances for the time being.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 3)

MODIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH THE CODE IS TO EXTEND TO BRITISH BALUCHISTAN.

"High Court." (Section 4, cl. (j).)

1. "High Court" shall mean,—

(*i*) in reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with such subjects, the Chief Court of the Punjab; and,

(*ii*) in reference to proceedings against other persons, the Judicial Commissioner:

Provided that every sentence of death passed or confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner shall be submitted to the Chief Commissioner and shall not be executed unless and until it has been confirmed by the Chief Commissioner, who in every case so submitted to him shall exercise all the powers of a High Court described in Chapter XXVII of the Code.

"Pleader." (Section 4, cl. (r).)

2. "Pleader," used with reference to any proceeding in any Court, means a legal practitioner having authority from the Chief Commissioner to act in such proceeding or practise in such Court.

Court of Session. (Sections 7, 9 and 193, and Chapter XXIII.)

3. (*1*) Each district shall be a Sessions Division, the Court of the District Magistrate shall be the Court of Session for that Division, and the District Magistrate shall be the Judge of that Court.

(*2*) As Judge of a Court of Session a District Magistrate may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of original jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and, when so taking cognizance of an offence shall, subject to the provisions of this Regulation, follow the procedure prescribed for the trial of warrant cases by Magistrates.

(*3*) A trial before a Court of Session may be without jury or aid of assessors.

Conferment of magisterial powers on police-officers. (Section 14.)

4. Notwithstanding anything in Act V of 1861, or in any other enactment for the time being in force, the Chief Commissioner may confer on any police-officer all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under the Code on any Magistrate, in regard to particular cases, or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or to cases generally.

Powers of Magistrates. (Sections 36, 37 and 260.)

5. (*1*) Magistrates described in the first column of the following table shall have the powers severally specified against

them in the second column thereof, without being further empowered in that behalf :

Magistrates.	Powers.
Magistrates of the first class.	To require security for good behaviour, section 110.
	To make orders as to local nuisances, section 133.
Magistrates of the first or second class.	To make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisances, section 143.
	To make orders under section 144.
Magistrates of the first, second or third class.	To entertain complaints, section 191.
	To receive police-reports, section 191.
	To entertain cases without complaint, section 191.
Sub-divisional Magistrates.	To call for records, section 435.

(2) The Chief Commissioner may empower a Magistrate of any class to try in a summary way under Chapter XXII any offence mentioned in section 260 which under section 29 he is competent to try.

Power to any police-officer to act under section 55. (Section 55.)

6. Any police-officer may exercise the powers conferred by section 55 on an officer in charge of a police-station.

Detention by police. (Sections 57 and 61.)

7. (1) Notwithstanding anything in section 57 or section 61, an officer in charge of a police-station may detain a person arrested without warrant so long as in all the circumstances of the case is reasonable :

(2) But when the officer of his own authority detains any such person in custody for a longer period than twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the nearest Magistrate's Court, he shall state in the report prescribed in section 62 his reasons for prolonging the detention of the person, and, where the detention extends beyond three days, shall submit further reports of the reasons therefor at such intervals as the Magistrate to whom the report under section 62 was submitted may by general or special order direct.

Complement to British Baluchistan Laws Regulation, 1890, s. 4, cl. (2). (Section 162.)

8. Nothing in the first paragraph of section 162 shall be construed to apply to a statement made to a police-officer who is a Magistrate.

State offences and false evidence by person to whom pardon has been tendered. (Sections 196 and 339.)

9. A prosecution for an offence against the State, or for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of a statement made by a person who has accepted a tender of pardon, may be entertained upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the District Magistrate.

Tender of pardon. (Section 337.)

10. A Magistrate tendering a pardon to an accomplice under section 337 need not record his reasons for so doing, and, notwithstanding anything in that section, may try the case himself.

Recording of evidence. (Chapter XXV.)

11. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) by or before a Magistrate or Court of Session, it shall be sufficient if the Magistrate or Court makes a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds.

Execution of sentence of imprisonment for six months or less. (Section 383.)

12. In the case of a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, the Court passing the sentence may forward the accused with a warrant to the District Magistrate, who may in his discretion either cause the prisoner to be employed in any part of the district as a labourer on roads or other works of public utility, or forward him to the nearest jail.

Appeal to High Court and limitation therefor. (Section 408.)

13. (1) A person convicted on a trial held by a District Magistrate may appeal to the High Court.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the period of limitation for an appeal to the High Court shall, except in the cases provided for by No. 150 and No. 157 of the second schedule to that Act, be thirty days from the date of the conviction. XV of 1877.

Restrictions on appeal. (Sections 413 and 414.)

14. (1) Notwithstanding anything in this schedule or in the Code, an appeal shall not lie—

(a) in a case in which a Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months only, or of fine not exceeding five hundred rupees only, or of whipping only ; or

(b) in a case in which a District Magistrate or Court of Session passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or of fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or of whipping, or of all or any of those punishments combined.

(2) The Governor General in Council may at any time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that this section shall cease to be in force in any district with effect from a date to be specified in the notification.

Enhancement of punishment on appeal. (Section 423.)

15. In any case in which an appeal lies, the Appellate Court may enhance any punishment which has been awarded :

Provided that, if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class, the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

Contempt and offences against public justice or relating to documents. (Section 487.)

16. Where an offence referred to in section 195 is committed before a Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate, or in contempt of his authority, or is brought to his notice in the

course of a judicial proceeding, he may himself try for the offence the person accused thereof.

17. Notwithstanding anything in section 495, a Court may allow any police-officer to conduct a prosecution.

Conduct of prosecutions. (Section 495.)

18. Notwithstanding anything in section 526, the High Court may, of its own motion or on any representation, whether supported by affidavit or not, by special or general order, direct that any criminal case or appeal, or class of criminal cases or appeals, be transferred to, and tried before, itself, or that an accused person, or accused persons, be committed for trial to itself.

Transfer of cases. (Section 526.)

19. Notwithstanding anything in the Code, a finding, sentence or order shall not be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any irregularity of procedure, unless the irregularity has occasioned a failure of justice.

Orders not reversible on technical grounds alone. (Section 537.)

20. (1) With the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, rules may be made under section 553, clause (c), for the regulation of the following among other matters, namely:

Process and copying fees, and admission of pleaders and petition-writers. (Section 553.)

(a) the fees to be paid for processes;

(b) the fees to be paid for copies and inspection of records;

(c) the qualifications to be possessed by, and the conditions to be imposed on, legal practitioners applying to the Chief Commissioner for authority to practise in Criminal Courts, and the fees, if any, to be paid for the concession of such authority; and

(d) the licensing of petition-writers and regulation of their conduct.

(2) Whoever breaks any rule under clause (d) of sub-section (1) may, subject to the provisions of any rule under that clause, be suspended or removed from practice or be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

21. Nothing in this schedule with respect to procedure in inquiries or trials, or with respect to sentences or appeals therefrom or the enhancement or execution thereof, shall be construed to affect the Code in its application to European British subjects or persons jointly charged with such subjects.

Saving of provisions relating to European British subjects.

No. 26.—Whereas by Resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the eighth day of November, 1887, the provisions of the 33rd of Vict., Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared applicable to the territories for the time being under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan, inclusive of the tracts known as Pishin, Shorarud, Kach, Kawas, Harnai, Sibi, and Thal-Chotiali, from the first day of November, 1887;

And whereas the Chief Commissioner of British Baluchistan has proposed to the Governor General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft, and the same has received the Governor General's assent on the thirtieth day of October, 1896;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India* and local Gazette for British Baluchistan.

REGULATION NO. IX OF 1896.

THE BRITISH BALUCHISTAN CIVIL JUSTICE REGULATION, 1896.

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(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 1-2. Chapter II.—The Courts.—Sections 3-6.)

SECTIONS.

A Regulation to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of Civil Justice in British Baluchistan.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of civil justice in British Baluchistan; It is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) The Regulations specified in the schedule are repealed to the extent mentioned in the fourth column thereof.

Saving.

(*2*) But, subject to the provisions of section 88, all officers appointed or authorized, jurisdictions and powers conferred, rules made and orders issued under any of the provisions so repealed shall be continued and, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively appointed or authorized, conferred, made and issued under this Regulation, and any enactment or document referring to any of the said provisions shall, as far as may be, be construed to refer to this Regulation or to the corresponding portion thereof.

CHAPTER II.

THE COURTS.

Grades of Civil Courts.

3. Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, the Civil Courts in British Baluchistan shall be of five grades, namely:

(*1*) the Court of the Judicial Commissioner;

(*2*) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner;

(*3*) the Courts of the Assistant Commissioner and Extra Assistant Commissioner;

(*4*) the Courts of the Tahsildár and Munsif; and

(*5*) the Court of the Naib-tahsildár.

Appointment of presiding officers.

4. (*1*) The presiding officers of the Courts of the first, second and third grades shall be appointed and may be removed by the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) The presiding officers of the Courts of the fourth and fifth grades shall be appointed and may be removed by the Chief Commissioner subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

(*3*) Any appointment under this section may be made either by name or by virtue of office.

Number of Courts of second, third, fourth and fifth grades and power to fix local limits of their jurisdiction.

5. (*1*) The Chief Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix and vary the number of Courts of the second, third, fourth and fifth grades.

(*2*) The Chief Commissioner, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix and vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts aforesaid.

Original jurisdiction of Courts.

6. Except as otherwise provided by any other enactment for the time being in force,—

(*a*) the Court of the Naib-tahsildár shall have jurisdiction to try suits of value not exceeding fifty rupees and of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887; IX of 1887.

(*b*) the Courts of the Tahsildár and Munsif shall have jurisdiction to try original suits of such value, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as the Chief Commissioner may in the case of each Tahsildár or Munsif direct, or if no such direction has been made, then original suits of value not exceeding three hundred rupees;

(*c*) the Courts of the Assistant Commissioner and Extra Assistant Commissioner shall have jurisdiction to try original suits of value not exceeding ten thousand rupees; and

(*d*) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner, and the Court of any Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner whom the Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*,

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896.

(Chapter II.—The Courts.—Sections 7-8. Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 9-21.)

specify in this behalf, shall have jurisdiction to try original suits without limit as regards the value.

High Court and District Court.

7. (1) Subject to the provisions of this section and of any other enactment for the time being in force, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall, for the purpose of all enactments relating to civil jurisdiction for the time being in force, be deemed to be the High Court for British Baluchistan.

(2) The Court of the Deputy Commissioner shall, for the same purposes, be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction and the District Court for the local area within its jurisdiction.

(3) For the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act the Chief Court of the Punjab and the Deputy Commissioner shall be deemed to be the High Court and the District Judge, respectively.

IV of 1869.

Control over Civil Courts.

8. (1) The general superintendence and control over all other Civil Courts shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

(2) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner shall control all other Civil Courts in the local area within his jurisdiction.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

General Rule.

Procedure to be observed in Civil Courts.

9. Except as otherwise provided by any other enactment for the time being in force, the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to all suits and other proceedings in the Civil Courts of British Baluchistan.

Prior Adjudications and Pending Suits.

Effect of prior adjudication.

10. A Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue has been heard and finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in a former suit between the same parties in the same rights, or between parties under whom they, or any of them, claim.

Effect of pending suits.

11. A Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue is also in issue in another suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they, or any of them, claim, pending in the same or any other Court, whether superior or inferior, in British India.

Appearances, Applications and Acts by Parties.

Appearance in person or by representative.

12. (1) The Court may in its discretion, for any sufficient reason, permit any appearance, application or act, required to be made or done by a party under this Regulation, to be made or done by the party through an authorized agent, or through a legal practitioner having authority from the Chief Commissioner to plead and act for parties with the permission of the Court under this sub-section.

(2) Permission under this section shall in all cases be granted to persons exempt from personal appearance in Court.

(3) Except with the permission of the Court granted under the foregoing provisions of this section, every appearance, application or act under this Regulation shall be made or done by a party in person.

(4) When the permission mentioned in this section is granted to a party, the agent or legal practitioner must, unless, in the case of a legal practitioner, he is an advocate of a High Court established by Royal Charter or of the Chief Court of the Punjab, be appointed by the party by instrument in writing, and that instrument must be filed in Court.

Withdrawal of permission to appoint representative.

13. In any case in which the Court has permitted a party not being a person exempt from personal appearance in Court to appear by an agent or a legal practitioner, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, withdraw the permission at any stage of the proceedings, and require the party to attend in person.

Consequences of not appearing in person when required.

14. A party required to attend in person under the last foregoing section, and failing so to attend, shall be subject to the provisions of this Regulation applicable to parties who do not appear.

Institution of Suits.

Mode of beginning suit.

15. The plaintiff must begin his suit by presenting to the Court a written plaint.

Examination of plaintiff.

16. On a plaint being so presented, the Court shall register the suit and examine the plaintiff, or his agent or legal practitioner, as to the merits of the case.

Summary dismissal of suit.

17. If upon the examination it appears that there is no substantial cause of action, or that the claim is one which from its nature is not a proper subject of litigation in a Civil Court, the Court may dismiss the suit.

Issue of summons.

18. If upon the examination it is found that the plaintiff sets forth a good cause of action, the Court shall issue a summons to the defendant to appear and answer at a certain time and place.

Service of Summons on Defendants.

Mode of of summons.

19. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, and sealed with the seal of the Court, and, when there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant.

Service on defendant in person.

20. Whenever it is practicable, the service shall be on the defendant in person.

Service when defendant cannot be found.

21. When the defendant cannot be found the service may be on any adult male member of his family residing with him or, where the defendant is a member of a tribe, on the head of the tribe.

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896.

(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 22-32.)

Endorsement of summons by person served.

22. (*1*) Where the summons is served on the defendant personally, or on any person on his behalf the person on whom the service is made shall be required to sign an acknowledgment of service to be endorsed on the original summons or on a copy thereof under the seal of the Court.

(*2*) If the person refuses to sign the acknowledgment, the service of the summons shall nevertheless be held sufficient if it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

Service by posting copy of summons on door of ordinary residence.

23. When the defendant cannot be found, and there is no person on whom the service can be made the service may be effected by posting the copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the defendant ordinarily resides if he ordinarily resides at any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Endorsement of summons by person serving.

24. The person serving a summons shall in all cases in which the summons has been served, endorse on the original summons, or on a copy thereof, under the seal of the Court the time when, and the manner in which, it was served.

Substituted service when summons is returned unserved.

25. (*1*) When a summons is returned to the Court without having been served, if the plaintiff satisfies the Court that there is reasonable ground for believing that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons, or that for any other reason the summons cannot be served in the ordinary way, the Court shall order the summons to be served—

(*a*) by posting a copy thereof on some conspicuous place in the court-house and also on the door of the house in which the defendant last resided, if it is known where he last resided, or

(*b*) in such other manner as the Court thinks proper.

(*2*) A service in the manner ordered by the Court under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) shall be as effectual as if it had been made in the manner specified in clause (*a*) of that sub-section.

Fixing of time for appearance in case of substituted service.

26. When service is substituted by order of the Court under the last foregoing section, the Court shall fix such time and place for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

Service on defendant residing out of jurisdiction and having no agent.

27. If the defendant ordinarily resides beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is instituted, and has not within those limits an agent empowered to accept the service, the Court shall transmit the summons for service to a Court having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides.

Service on defendant residing out of British India and having no agent.

28. (*1*) If the defendant resides out of British India and has not in British India an agent empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he resides, and be forwarded to him by post or otherwise.

(*2*) If at the time fixed for the hearing of the suit, or at any time subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned, a defendant to whom a summons has been forwarded under sub-section (*1*) does not appear the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, direct that the plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner, and subject to such conditions, as the Court thinks fit.

Service on agent in charge of immoveable property.

29. When the suit is for land or other immoveable property, and the summons for any reason cannot be served on the defendant in person, the summons may be served on any agent of the defendant in charge of the land or other property.

Consequences of non-appearance of Parties.

Dismissal of suit on non-appearance of either party.

30 (*1*) If, at the time fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or at any time subsequent thereto to which the hearing of the suit may be adjourned, neither party appears when called upon by the Court, the suit shall be dismissed.

(*2*) When a suit is dismissed under sub-section (*1*), the plaintiff may bring a fresh suit, or, if within a period of thirty days from the date of the dismissal of the suit he satisfies the Court that there was sufficient cause for his failure to appear the Court may issue a fresh summons upon the plaint already filed.

Procedure on non-appearance of defendant when summons was duly served.

31. (*1*) If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear and it is approved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served, the Court shall proceed to hear the suit *ex parte*.

(*2*) If the defendant appears at any subsequent time to which the hearing of the suit may be adjourned, and assigns good cause for his previous failure to appear, he may, upon such terms as the Court may direct as to payment of costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit in like manner as if he had appeared at the time fixed for his appearance.

Procedure on non-appearance of defendant when summons was not duly served or not served in due time.

32. (*1*) If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, and it is not proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served in any of the modes of service provided by this Regulation, the Court may direct a second summons to the defendant to be issued in any of those modes.

(*2*) If the plaintiff appears, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served on the defendant, but was served on him too late to admit of his appearing of and answering at the time fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future time to be fixed by the Court, and may direct notice of that time to be given to the defendant.

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896.

(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 33-45.)

33. (*1*) If the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall pass judgment against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admits the claim, in which case the Court shall pass judgment against the defendant upon the admission.

Judgment by default against plaintiff not appearing or against defendant on admission.

(*2*) When judgment is passed against a plaintiff by default, he shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action.

34. If there are two or more plaintiffs, and appearance is made by one or more of them and not by the other or others, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs appearing, proceed with the suit in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, and pass such order as is just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

Consequence of non-appearance of one or more of several plaintiffs.

35. If there are two or more defendants and appearance is made by one or more of them and not by the other or others, the Court shall proceed with the suit to judgment, and shall, at the time of passing judgment, make such order with respect to the defendant or defendants by whom appearance has not been made as is just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

Consequence of non-appearance of one or more of several defendants.

36. (*1*) Where judgment is passed *ex parte* against a defendant, he may apply at any time, not later than thirty days from the date on which any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, to the Court by which the judgment was passed, for an order setting it aside.

Setting aside judgment *ex parte* against defendant.

(*2*) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was not duly served or that the defendant was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the judgment and appoint a time for proceeding with the suit.

37. (*1*) Where the judgment is passed against a plaintiff by default he may apply, within thirty days from the date of the judgment, for an order setting it aside.

Setting aside judgment against plaintiff by default.

(*2*) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the judgment by default and appoint a time for proceeding with the suit.

38. A judgment shall not be set aside on an application under either of the two last foregoing sections unless notice of the application has been served on the opposite party.

Judgment not to be set aside without notice.

Fixing Issues and Preparations for the Hearing.

39. If both parties are present at the time fixed for the defendant to appear and answer or at any time subsequent thereto to which the proceedings are adjourned for the purposes of this section, the Judge shall examine them with a view to ascertaining upon what questions of law and fact the parties are at issue, and, having with his own hand made a note of the examination, shall frame and record the issues of law and fact on which the right decision of the case depends.

Framing of issues.

40. (*1*) If the parties are at issue on a question of fact, the Court shall then further examine them as to the evidence they intend to adduce upon the question, and shall either proceed at once to hear the suit or appoint a time and place for the hearing thereof.

Procedure when parties are at issue on a question of fact.

(*2*) Upon such sums being deposited for the expenses of witnesses as, subject to any rules under this Regulation, the Court thinks reasonable, the Court shall issue such summonses for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as the parties may desire.

41. A summons to a witness shall be signed, sealed and served as nearly as may be in the manner provided by this Regulation for the signing, sealing and service of a summons on a defendant.

Service of summons on witnesses.

42. If a witness on whom a summons has been so served neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed and does not offer reasonable excuse for the neglect or refusal, the Court may issue a warrant to bring the witness before it to give his evidence.

Arrest of witness neglecting to attend.

The Hearing.

43. (*1*) At the time for the hearing of the suit, or at some time subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses, and of any parties to the suit appearing as witnesses, shall be taken by the Judge orally in open Court and in presence of the parties.

Mode of taking evidence.

(*2*) Any evidence given in a language not understood by a party to the suit shall be interpreted to that party as the examination proceeds.

(*3*) Each party may examine the opposite party and all witnesses.

44. A memorandum of all evidence taken shall be recorded by the Judge with his own hand as the examination proceeds, either in English or in the language prescribed by the Chief Commissioner as the language of the Court, as the Judge thinks fit.

Recording of evidence.

45. At any stage of the suit the Court may examine as a witness any person present in Court or call upon him to produce any document or other thing, or may summon any person to give evidence or produce any document or other thing, if it considers that the evidence of the person or the production of the thing is likely to aid it in the decision of the matters in dispute.

Power for Court to examine witness or require production of document.

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896.

(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 46-60.)

Judgments.

Delivery of judgment.

46. When the documentary evidence, if any, has been perused, and the witnesses have been examined and the parties heard, the Court shall, either immediately or at some subsequent time, of which due notice shall be given to the parties, deliver its judgment.

Judgment to be in writing.

47. The judgment shall be written by the Judge with his own hand either in English or in the language prescribed by the Chief Commissioner as the language of the Court, as the Judge thinks fit, and it shall be dated and signed by the Judge at the time it is delivered.

Contents of judgment.

48. The judgment shall contain the decision of the Court upon each issue, together with the grounds of the decision, and shall conclude with a decree clearly stating the relief granted or other determination of the suit:

Provided that, when the decision upon one or more issues is sufficient for the disposal of the suit, the Court may, in its discretion, abstain from pronouncing any decision upon the remaining issues.

Costs.

49. (1) The decree shall specify the costs payable and the parties by whom they are to be paid.

(2) In determining the amount of costs the Court shall not allow the remuneration of agents or legal practitioners permitted under section 12 to plead or act.

Allowance of interest.

50. When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may in the decree order simple interest at such rate as it thinks fit to be paid on the principal sum adjudged from the date of suit to the date of decree in addition to any interest adjudged on the principal sum for any period prior to the date of suit, with further simple interest, at a rate not exceeding six per centum yearly, on the aggregate sum so adjudged and on the costs of the suit from the date of the decree to the date of payment.

Payment of amount of decree by instalments.

51. In a decree for the payment of money the Court may, for any sufficient reason, order that the amount due under the decree shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

Contents of decree for moveable property.

52. Where in a suit for moveable property the decree is for the delivery of the property, the Court shall fix an amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be made.

Copies of judgment to be furnished to parties.

53. Certified copies of the judgment, and, in cases where the judgment is required to be translated, of the translation thereof, shall be furnished to the parties on their application and on payment by them of the cost of the copies.

Procedure in special cases.

Injunction against waste, damage or alienation of property in dispute.

54. If at any stage of a suit before judgment a Court is satisfied, upon such inquiry as it considers necessary, that any property which is in dispute in the suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by a party to the suit, it may, on such terms as may appear to it to be just, issue an injunction to that party commanding him to refrain from the act of waste, damage or alienation, or make such order for the purpose of staying and preventing him from wasting damaging or alienating the property, or for the care and custody thereof, as it thinks fit.

Injunction against breach of contract or committal of injury.

55. In any suit for restraining the defendant from the committal of any breach of contract or other injury, the Court may at any time after the commencement of the suit, and either before or after judgment, and on such terms as may appear to it to be just, issue an injunction restraining the defendant from the repetition or continuance of the breach of contract or the injury or the committal of any similar breach of contract or injury.

Enforcement of injunctions by attachment of property.

56. In case of disobedience to an injunction issued under either of the two last foregoing sections, the injunction may be enforced by attaching the property of the party to whom the injunction was addressed and retaining it under attachment until he obeys the injunction.

Power to vary or set aside orders under sections 54 and 55, and to adjudge compensation to party injured.

57. The Court may at any time vary or set aside an order made by it under section 54 or section 55; and, if it is satisfied that any such order has been applied for and procured by any party on grounds known to the party to be insufficient, it may award against the party in its decree such amount as it deems a reasonable compensation to the party aggrieved by the order.

Power to add parties.

58. (1) If at any hearing of a suit it appears to the Court desirable that any person not already a party to the suit should be made a party thereto, it may direct that the person be made a plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be.

(2) Where a person is so made a plaintiff or defendant, the Court shall cause a summons to be served on him in the manner provided by this Regulation for the service of a summons on a defendant.

Certain suits triable with the aid of assessors.

59. Where a suit involves any question regarding succession, inheritance, pre-emption, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution, it may be heard with the aid of assessors selected by the Court from the class to which the parties belong.

Miscellaneous.

Exemption of women from appearance in person.

60. Women who, according to the customs and manners of the class to which they belong, ought not to be compelled to

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896.

(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 61-69.)

appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court, whether as parties or as witnesses.

Power to Chief Commissioner to exempt from appearance in person.

61. The Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt from personal appearance in Court, whether as a party or as a witness, any person whose rank appears to entitle him to the privilege of exemption, and may, by like notification, withdraw the privilege.

Filing of documents admitted in evidence.

62. (*1*) All documents admitted as evidence in a suit, other than entries in shop-books or other books, shall be filed with the record and shall not be returned to the parties without the written permission of the Court.

(*2*) A certified copy of any document to be so returned within three months from the date of the disposal of the suit shall be made at the expense of the person applying for the return of the document and be filed with the record.

1870. (*3*) No fee shall be payable under the Court-fees Act, 1870, in respect of an application for the return of a document, or in respect of a certified copy to be filed with the record, under this section.

Mode of admission in evidence of entry in book.

63. (*1*) When a party desires to put in evidence an entry in a shop-book or other book, he shall produce the book to the Court, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

(*2*) The Court shall forthwith mark the entry for the purpose of identification, and, having examined and compared the copy with it, shall file the copy with the record and return the book to the party producing it, unless there seems to the Court to be cause for impounding it.

Execution of Decrees.

Mode of execution of decrees.

64. (*1*) The Court shall, on application made by the decree-holder in writing, execute its decrees in the following manner, that is to say:

(*a*) a decree for property in the possession of the judgment-debtor, by giving possession of the property to the decree-holder, or

when the property is moveable, and possession of it cannot from any cause be given, by levying in the manner provided by this sub-section for the execution of a decree for money the amount fixed as an alternative under section 52;

(*b*) a decree for partition, by dividing the property and giving the decree-holder possession of his portion;

VI of 1858. (*c*) a decree for money, by arresting and imprisoning the judgment-debtor subject to the provisions of the Debtors Act, 1858, or by attaching his property and selling it, or by both means;

(*d*) a decree for the performance of any act by the judgment-debtor, by arresting and imprisoning him or by attaching his property and retaining it under attachment, or by both means.

(*2*) No person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for a longer period than six months in any case, or for a longer period than six weeks if the decree is for a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees.

(*3*) No property in land shall be sold in execution of any decree without the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner.

(*4*) In the last foregoing sub-section the word "land" means land which is not occupied as the site of any building in a town or village and is occupied or has been let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, or for pasture, and includes the sites of buildings and other structures on such land.

Decree against surety.

65. Whenever a person has become liable as surety for the performance of a decree or of any part of a decree, the decree may be executed against him to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a judgment-debtor.

Execution of *ex parte* decrees.

66. When an application is made for the execution of an *ex parte* decree, the Court may in its discretion, before ordering execution, require the applicant to give such security as it deems sufficient for compensation for any injury that may be done in the course of the execution, or may issue a notice to the judgment-debtor to show cause why the decree should not be executed.

Appeal.

Appeals from Courts of Tahsildárs, Munsifs, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners.

67. (*1*) A decree or order made in an original suit of value not exceeding fifty rupees by a Tahsildár or Munsif, or in an original suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees by an Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner, shall, subject to the provisions of this Regulation with respect to revision, be final.

(*2*) From every other decree or order of a Tahsildár, Munsif, Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner in an original suit, and from every decree or order of a Naib-tahsildár in such a suit, an appeal shall lie to the Court of the Deputy Commissioner.

Appeal from Court of Deputy Commissioner.

68. (*1*) A decree or order made in an original suit of value not exceeding five hundred rupees by a Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to the provisions of this Regulation with respect to revision, be final.

(*2*) From every other decree or order of a Deputy Commissioner in an original suit an appeal shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Appeals from appellate decrees and orders.

69. (*1*) Save as provided by this section, and subject to the provisions of this Regulation with respect to revision, an appellate decree or order of a Deputy Commissioner shall be final.

(*2*) An appeal from an appellate decree or order of a Deputy Commissioner in a suit of value exceeding one thousand rupees shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896.

(Chapter III.—Civil Procedure.—Sections 70-73. Chapter IV.—Reference to Arbitration.—Sections 74-83.)

Revision.

Revision.

70. The Judicial Commissioner or, subject to any general or special directions of the Judicial Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may, of his own motion or otherwise, call for the record of any case decided by a Court under his control in which an appeal does not lie or in which, for cause shown to his satisfaction, on appeal has not been preferred within the time limited therefor, and may pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

Distribution of Business and transfer of Proceedings.

Power for Deputy Commissioner to distribute business.

71. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure or the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, a Deputy Commissioner may, by order, direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

XIV of 1882

IX of 1878.

Provided that, except so far as it may affect the exclusive jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes or Court invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, a direction given under this section shall not empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

Power for Judicial Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner to transfer proceedings.

72. The Judicial Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any suit or other proceeding pending in any Court under his control and try it himself or refer it for disposal to any other Court under his control and competent to try it.

Review.

Review.

73. (*1*) The Judicial Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, review any decree or order which has been passed by himself and from which an appeal has not been preferred to Her Majesty in Council.

(*2*) A Court subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall not review any decree or order made by it, except for the purpose of correcting a clerical error or other error manifestly the result of an oversight, without previously obtaining,—

(*a*) in the case of any Court subordinate to the Deputy Commissioner, the permission of the Deputy Commissioner;

(*b*) in the case of the Court of a Deputy Commissioner, the permission of the Judicial Commissioner.

CHAPTER IV.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

Making and Contents of References.

Making of reference.

74. Any Court may, with the consent of the parties, by order, refer any dispute before it to aribitration.

Contents of order of reference.

75. In referring any such dispute to arbitration, the Court making the reference shall specify, in the order of reference, the precise matter submitted to the arbitrators or arbitrator and such period as it may think reasonable for the delivery of the award, and the Court may from time to time extend such period.

References to several Arbitrators.

Appointment of arbitrators where reference is to more than one arbitrator.

76. The parties to the case may each nominate either one or two arbitrators: Provided that each party shall nominate the same number

and a third or fifth arbitrator (as the case may be) shall be appointed by the Court making the reference.

Power to excuse arbitrator from serving and to call for nomination of substitute.

77. Every Court making a reference under this Chapter may, on good cause shown, excuse any person from serving as an arbitrator, and may call on the party who nominated such person to nominate another in the place of the person so excused.

Nomination of new arbitrator in place of one dying or failing to act.

78. If an arbitrator dies, desires to be discharged or refuses or becomes incapable to act, the party who nominated him shall nominate another person in his place.

Nomination by Court on default of parties.

79. If in any of the cases provided for by section 77 or section 78 any party fails for a week to nominate in manner aforesaid, the Court making the reference shall appoint some person to act as arbitrator.

Award.

80. The arbitrators shall determine and award concerning the matter referred to them for arbitration.

Summoning parties to give evidence.

81. If the arbitrators require the presence of the parties, or any other persons whose evidence may be necessary, they may apply to the Court making the reference, and the Court shall summon such parties or persons;

and all such parties or persons shall be bound to attend, either in person or by agent, as the arbitrators may require, and to state the truth and to produce such documents and other things as may be required before the arbitrators.

Preparation and submission of award.

82. The award shall be made in writing under the hands of the arbitrators and shall be submitted by them to the Court making the reference, and the Court shall cause notice to be served on the parties to attend and hear the award.

Remission of award to arbitrators.

83. The Court making the reference may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the reconsideration of the same arbitrators—

(*a*) if the award has left undetermined any matter referred to arbitration, or if it has determined a matter not referred to arbitration;

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896.

(Chapter IV.—Reference to Arbitration.—Sections 84-87. Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 88-93.)

(*b*) if the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution ; or

(*c*) if an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of the award.

Grounds for setting aside award.

84. (*1*) No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of all or any of the arbitrators.

(*2*) Any application to set aside an award shall be made within ten days after the day appointed for hearing the award.

Decision according to award.

85. If the Court making the reference sees no cause for remitting or further remitting the award or any matter referred to arbitration for reconsideration in the manner aforesaid,

and if no application has been made to set aside the award,

or if the Court has refused such application,

the Court shall decide in accordance with the award of the majority of the arbitrators,

and shall fix the amount to be allowed for the expenses of the arbitration, and direct by and to whom, and in what manner, the same shall be paid.

Bar to appeal and suit.

86. Such decision shall not be open to appeal, and shall be at once carried out ;

and no Court shall entertain any suit for the purpose of setting it aside or against the arbitrators on account of their award.

References to a single Arbitrator.

Reference to single arbitrator.

87. If the parties desire that the matter in dispute be referred to one arbitrator instead of to three or five arbitrators under section 76, the matter may be so referred, and the provisions of sections 77 to 86, both inclusive, shall then apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to the single arbitrator and to the proceedings before him and his award.

CHAPTER V.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Disposal of pending cases.

88. (*1*) Cases pending at the commencement of this Regulation shall be disposed of by such of the Courts under this Regulation as the Judicial Commissioner may direct, and shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

(*2*) But if in any such case it appears to the Court that the application of any provision in this Regulation would deprive any party of any right which, but for this Regulation, would have belonged to him, the Court may proceed as if this Regulation were not in force.

Law to be administered.

89. (*1*) When in any suit it is necessary for a Court under this Regulation to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, pre-emption, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution,—

the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and

the Hindu law in cases where the parties are Hindus,

shall form the rule of decision, except in so far as that law has been altered or abolished by legislative enactment, or is opposed to any custom having the force of law in British Baluchistan.

(*2*) In cases not provided for by sub-section (*1*) or by any other law for the time being in force, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Power for Judicial Commissioner to make rules.

90. (*1*) The Judicial Commissioner may make rules consistent with this Regulation for regulating the practice and proceedings of his own Court and the Courts subordinate thereto.

(*2*) With the previous sanction of the Chief Commissioner, rules may be made under sub-section (*1*) for the regulation of the following among other matters, namely :—

(*a*) the fees to be paid for processes ;

(*b*) the fees to be paid for copies and inspection of records ;

(*c*) the travelling and other expenses of witnesses ;

(*d*) the qualifications to be possessed by, and the conditions to be imposed on, legal practitioners applying to the Chief Commissioner for authority to plead and act for parties under this Regulation, and the fees, if any, to be paid for the concession of such authority ; and

(*e*) the licensing of petition-writers and regulation of their conduct.

(*f*) generally for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Regulation in matters not expressly provided for by this section.

(*3*) Whoever breaks any rule under clause (*e*) of sub-section (*2*) may, subject to the provisions of any rule under that clause, be suspended or removed from practice or be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

91. The procedure to be observed by any Court under this Regulation in suits shall be followed, so far as it can be made applicable, in all proceedings in that Court other than suits.

Decrees and orders not reversible on technical grounds alone.

92. Notwithstanding anything in this Regulation, a decree or order shall not be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any irregularity of procedure unless the irregularity has occasioned, or is likely to occasion, a failure of justice.

Conferment of powers of Deputy Commissioner.

93. (*1*) Subject to the other provisions of this Regulation, the Chief Commissioner may, by order in writing, invest any Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner with all or any of the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under this Regulation and declare that the powers with which he is so invested are to be exercised

The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1896.

(Chapter V.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 94-95. The Schedule.)

within any specified local area and with respect to any particular class or particular classes of cases or with respect to cases generally.

(2) The Court of an Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner so invested shall, for all purposes connected with the exercise of the said powers, be deemed to be the Court of a Deputy Commissioner.

(3) The Judicial Commissioner may, by order in writing, direct how business is to be distributed between the Deputy Commissioner and any Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner invested as aforesaid.

Power to confer Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

94. (1) The Chief Commissioner may confer, within such local limits as it may prescribe in this behalf, upon any Tahsildár, Munsif, Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to such value not exceeding one hundred rupees in the case of a Tahsildár or Munsif, or five hundred rupees in the case of an Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner, as it thinks fit, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred. IX of 1887.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may make rules for regulating the distribution of business between any Tahsildár or Munsif and any Assistant Commissioner or Extra Assistant Commissioner upon whom jurisdiction may be conferred within the same local limits under sub-section (1).

Limitation for appeals and applications under this Regulation.

XIV of 1882. 95. Where the Code of Civil Procedure or any part thereof is referred to in the second or third division of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the reference shall be construed as applying to this Regulation or the corresponding part thereof, if any. XV of 1877.

THE SCHEDULE.

Year.	No.	Subject or title.	Extent of repeal.
1890	III	The British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.	The whole.
1890		The British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890.	Section 47.
1893	III	Amending the British Baluchistan Civil Justice Regulation, 1890.	The whole.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Secretary to the Government of India.

The 7th November, 1896.

No. 27.—Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department (on furlough), is appointed to be Secretary in that Department, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the duties of the appointment.

No. 28.—Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* Secretary to the Government of India in that Department, with effect from the afternoon of this date until the subsequent date on which he is relieved by Mr. J. M. Macpherson.

A. B. WILSON,

Registrar,

for *Secretary to the Government of India.*

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 5th November, 1896.

No. 1727.—Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

MEDICAL.

The 4th November, 1896.

No. 997.—The services of Surgeon-Captain E. C. Hare, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the 9th March 1896.

The 5th November, 1896.

No. 1000.—The services of Surgeon-Captain D. T. Lane, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 31st August 1896.

No. 1002.—The services of Surgeon-Captain E. Wilkinson, I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

SANITARY.

The 3rd November, 1896.

No. 386.—The following rule for quarantine against plague which has been made by the Chief Commissioner of Burma in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, is published for general information in substitution of Rule III of the rules for quarantine against plague published in Notification No. 369, dated 29th October 1896:

III.—The pilot shall not take such vessel higher than Elephant Point, but shall anchor it there until the Health Officer of the Port has visited it and ascertained by enquiry from the commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague. If the Health Officer is satisfied by such enquiry that no person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, the Health Officer *may*, by writing under his hand to be delivered to the commander, permit such vessel to haul down the yellow flag and proceed upwards in the port and hold free communication with the shore and with vessels and boats in port. Provided that, if the vessel has undergone since leaving Bombay a quarantine, which is properly proved, for not less than eight days at Colombo, or som other British port, the Health Officer *shall* grant such permission as aforesaid.

If the vessel has not undergone eight days' quarantine at Colombo or some other British port since leaving Bombay, the Health Officer *may* direct the commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage and there to remain for a period of eight days from the date of arrival in the harbour. In such case the Health Officer shall also direct the commander to prohibit, during the period for which the vessel remains at the quarantine anchorage as aforesaid, all communication, except such as is hereinafter provided for between such vessel and the shore, or other vessels and boats in the harbour.

The 4th November, 1896.

No. 387.—The following rules for quarantine against plague, which have been made by the Madras Government in exercise of the power conferred by section 1, Act I of 1870, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, are published for general information :

The rules have effect from the 28th October 1896 as a temporary measure at the port of Madras.

I. The Commander of every vessel arriving from Bombay shall, before entering the port, indicate his arrival by signal.

II. Such Commander shall not, except as hereinafter provided, allow any communication, either with the pilot boat, except orally, or with the shore, or with any other vessel or boat in the port.

III. Immediately on any such arrival being signalled, the Health (or other Medical) Officer of the port shall go alongside the vessel and ascertain by inquiry from the Commander whether any person on board is suffering, or has during the voyage suffered, from plague. If there is no case of plague on board, pratique may be granted at the discretion of the Health Officer whether the vessel carries a qualified Medical Officer or not. Pratique granted at Colombo will be recognised.

IV. If the Health Officer shall have reason to believe at the time when the vessel arrives in the port that any person on board is suffering, or during the voyage has suffered, from plague, he shall direct the Commander to take the vessel to the quarantine anchorage, and there to remain for a period of fifteen days from the day of arrival in the port ; and shall further direct that, during such fifteen days, intercourse between the said vessel and the shore or other vessels and boats in the harbour shall be prohibited.

V. If, during the period a vessel is at the quarantine anchorage aforesaid, any case or cases of plague should occur on board, the said vessel shall remain in quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the last case occurring, and be subject to all the prohibitions provided for in rule IV.

VI. When any vessel has been placed in quarantine as aforesaid, the Health Officer may direct the removal of so many of the passengers and crew as may not be suffering from illness, and whose services may not be required on board the vessel, to such particular spots as may from time to time be selected as places of quarantine, there to remain for a period of fifteen days. If a case of plague occurs among such passengers and crew during any such period, they shall remain in a place of quarantine for a period of fifteen days from the date of the occurrence of the last case of such illness.

VII. Any mails or cargo which may be brought by any vessel so arriving shall be landed under such precautions as the Health Officer may deem necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

VIII. It will be the duty of the Port Officer to facilitate the conveyance to all vessels in quarantine of such supplies of provisions, stores or other articles as may be required by those on board. Such supplies will be placed on the boats of the vessels in quarantine, to be subsequently removed by members of their crews.

IX. All vessels arriving at the port which may have communicated with infected vessels coming from Bombay shall be subjected to the same quarantine as vessels arriving from Bombay with plague on board.

The 6th November, 1896.

No. 403.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. M. Cadell, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 8th July 1896.

POLICE.

The 5th November, 1896.

No. 606.—The services of Captain G. H. Turner, 26th Bombay Infantry, an Assistant Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 24th November 1896.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 5th November, 1896.

No. 319.—The services of the Reverend A. Ferrier, Senior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th November 1896.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Simla, the 3rd November, 1896.

No. 994—129-18-*F.*—With reference to the notifications of this Department No. 468-F., dated the 5th June 1896, and No. 873-F., dated the 18th September last, Mr. G. F. Prevost, officiating Conservator of Forests, Tenasserim Circle, Burma, is granted extraordinary leave without pay, under article 366(*i*) of the Civil Service Regulations, from the 31st August to the 8th September 1896 (both dates inclusive).

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

The 5th November, 1896.

No. 2020—78-13.—Veterinary-Lieutenant F. S. H. Baldrey, Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, is granted furlough on medical certificate, under Article 343, Civil Service Regulations, together with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the date on which he made over charge of his appointment.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th November, 1896.

No. 3447-*I. B.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 4 and 5 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879) and of all other powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased to apply the provisions of the Petroleum Act (XII of 1886) to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :

Provided that, for the purpose of facilitating the application of the provisions of the enactment hereby applied, any Court in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts may construe them with such alterations, not affecting the substance, as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court :

Provided also that references to Local Government shall be read as referring to the Resident at Hyderabad and references to British India or territories subject to a Local Government as referring to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :

Provided further that, with reference to the provisions of section 26 of the Enactment hereby applied, the Resident at Hyderabad shall, before making rules under the

Act so applied, publish a draft of the proposed rules in the Hyderabad Residency Orders in English and such other language or languages as he may consider necessary.

II. The notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 1482-I., dated the 3rd May, 1894 is hereby cancelled, in so far as it relates to railway lands in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

No. 1956-*E. A*.—In exercise of the powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 255-E. and 390-E., dated the 31st January, 1890, and the 10th February, 1893, respectively, to make the following Law to provide for the administration of Criminal Justice in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan:

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY CRIMINAL JUSTICE LAW, 1896.

CONTENTS.

A Law to consolidate and amend the law for the administration of Criminal Justice in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law for the administration of criminal justice in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Law may be called the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1896; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Saving.

2. All proceedings commenced, officers appointed or authorized, powers conferred, rules made and orders issued in pursuance of any of the provisions (hereby superseded) of the Baluchistan Agency Criminal Justice Law, 1890, as amended by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 390-E., dated the 10th February, 1893, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively commenced, appointed or authorized, conferred, made and issued under this Law, and any law or document referring to any of the said provisions shall, as far as may be, be construed to refer to this Law or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Definitions.

3. In this Law—

(*1*) the expression "Agent to the Governor General" means the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan;

(*2*) the expression "Judicial Commissioner" means the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan; and

(*3*) the expression "the said territories" means the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

Application of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882.

4. Subject to the modifications set forth in the schedule, the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, (hereinafter referred to as "the Code"), shall apply to the whole of the said territories, so far as it can be made applicable in the circumstances for the time being. X o

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 4.)

MODIFICATIONS SUBJECT TO WHICH THE CODE IS TO APPLY TO THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY TERRITORIES.

"High Court." (Section 4, cl. (i). See also section 6, Act XXI, 1879.)

1. "High Court" shall mean,—

(*i*) in reference to proceedings against European British subjects or persons jointly charged with such subjects, the Chief Court of the Punjab; and,

(*ii*) in reference to proceedings against other persons, the Judicial Commissioner:

Provided that every sentence of death passed or confirmed by the Judicial Commissioner shall

be submitted to the Agent to the Governor General and shall not be executed unless and until it has been confirmed by the said Agent to the Governor General, who, in every case so submitted to him, shall exercise all the powers of a High Court described in Chapter XXVII of the Code.

"Pleader." (Section 4, cl. (*n*).)

2. "Pleader", used with reference to any proceeding in any Court, means a legal practitioner having authority from the Agent to the Governor General to act in such proceeding or practise in such Court.

Court of Session. (Sections 7, 9 and 193, and Chapter XXIII.)

3. (*1*) Each district shall be a Sessions Division, the Court of the District Magistrate shall be the Court of Session for that Division, and the District Magistrate shall be the Judge of that Court.

(*2*) As Judge of a Court of Session, a District Magistrate may take cognizance of any offence as a Court of Original Jurisdiction without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and, when so taking cognizance of an offence, shall, subject to the provisions of this Law, follow the procedure prescribed for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates.

(*3*) A trial before a Court of Session may be without jury or aid of assessors.

Conferment of magisterial powers on police-officers. (Section 14.)

4. Notwithstanding anything in Act V of 1861, or in any other enactment for the time being in force, the Agent to the Governor General may confer on any police-officer all or any of the powers conferred or conferable by or under the Code on any Magistrate, in regard to particular cases, or to a particular class or particular classes of cases, or to cases generally.

Powers of Magistrates. (Sections 36, 37 and 260.)

5. (*1*) Magistrates described in the first column of the following table shall have the powers severally specified against them in the second column thereof without being further empowered in that behalf:

Magistrates.	Powers.
1	2
Magistrates of the first class.	To require security for good behaviour, section 110; To make orders as to local nuisances, section 133.
Magistrate of the first or second class.	To make orders prohibiting repetition of nuisances, section 143; To make orders under section 144.
Magistrates of the first, second or third class.	To entertain complaints, section 191; To receive police-reports, section 191; To entertain cases without complaint, section 191.
Sub-divisional Magistrates.	To call for records, section 435.

(*2*) The Agent to the Governor General may empower a Magistrate of any class to try in a summary way under Chapter XXII any offence mentioned in section 260 which under section 29 he is competent to try.

Power to any police-officer to act under section 55. (Section 55.)

6. Any police-officer may exercise the powers conferred by section 55 on an officer in charge of a police-station.

Detention by police. (Sections 57 and 61.)

7. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in section 57 or section 61, an officer in charge of a police-station may detain a person arrested without warrant so long as in all the circumstances of the case is reasonable:

(*2*) But when the officer of his own authority detains any such person in custody for a longer period than twenty-four hours exclusive of the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the nearest Magistrate's Court, he shall state in the report prescribed in section 62 his reasons for prolonging the detention of the person, and, where the detention extends beyond three days, shall submit further reports of the reasons therefor at such intervals as the Magistrate to whom the report under section 62 was submitted may by general or special order direct.

Complement to the Baluchistan Agency Laws Law, 1890, s. 5, cl. (2). (Section 162.)

8. Nothing in the first paragraph of section 162 shall be construed to apply to a statement made to a police-officer who is a Magistrate.

State offences and false evidence by person to whom pardon has been tendered. (Sections 196 and 339.)

9. A prosecution for an offence against the State, or for the offence of giving false evidence in respect of a statement made by a person who has accepted a tender of pardon, may be entertained upon complaint made by order of, or under authority from, the District Magistrate.

Tender of pardon. (Section 337.)

10. A Magistrate tendering a pardon to an accomplice under section 337 need not record his reasons for so doing, and, notwithstanding anything in that section, may try the case himself.

Recording of evidence. (Chapter XXV.)

11. In inquiries and trials (other than summary trials) by or before a Magistrate or Court of Session, it shall be sufficient if the Magistrate or Court makes a memorandum of the substance of the evidence of each witness as the examination of the witness proceeds.

Execution of sentence of imprisonment for six months or less. (Section 383.)

12. In the case of a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months, the Court passing the sentence may forward the accused with a warrant to the District Magistrate, who may in his discretion either cause the prisoner to be employed in any part of the district as a labourer on roads or other works of public utility, or forward him to the nearest jail.

Appeal to High Court and limitation therefor. (Section 408.)

13. (*1*) A person convicted on a trial held by a District Magistrate may appeal to the High Court.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the period of limitation for XV of 1877.

an appeal to the High Court shall, except in the cases provided for by No. 150 and No. 157 of the second schedule to that Act, be thirty days from the date of the conviction.

Restrictions on appeal. (Sections 413 and 414.)

14. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in this schedule or in the Code, an appeal shall not lie—

(*a*) in a case in which a Magistrate of the first class passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months only, or of fine not exceeding five hundred rupees only, or of whipping only; or

(*b*) in a case in which a District Magistrate or Court of Session passes a sentence of imprisonment for a term not exceeding one year, or of fine not exceeding one thousand rupees, or of whipping, or of all or any of those punishments combined.

(*2*) The Governor General in Council may at any time, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, direct that this section shall cease to be in force in any district with effect from a date to be specified in the notification.

Enhancement of punishment on appeal. (Section 423.)

15. In any case in which an appeal lies, the Appellate Court may enhance any punishment which has been awarded:

Provided that, if the appeal is from the sentence of a Magistrate of any class, the Appellate Court shall not inflict a greater punishment than might have been inflicted by a Magistrate of the first class.

Contempt and offences against public justice or relating to documents. (Section 487.)

16. Where an offence referred to in section 195 is committed before a Judge of a Criminal Court or Magistrate, or in contempt of his authority, or is brought to his notice in the course of a judicial proceeding, he may himself try for the offence the person accused thereof.

Conduct of prosecutions. (Section 495.)

17. Notwithstanding anything in section 495, a Court may allow any police-officer to conduct a prosecution.

Transfer of cases. (Section 526.)

18. Notwithstanding anything in section 526, the High Court may, of its own motion or on any representation, whether supported by affidavit or not, by special or general order, direct that any criminal case or appeal, or class of criminal cases or appeals, be transferred to, and tried before, itself, or that an accused person, or accused persons, be committed for trial to itself.

Orders not reversible on technical grounds alone. (Section 537.)

19. Notwithstanding anything in the Code, a finding, sentence or order shall not be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any irregularity of procedure, unless the irregularity has occasioned a failure of justice.

Process and copying fees, and admission of pleaders and petition-writers. (Section 553.)

20. (*1*) With the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor General, rules may be made under section 553, clause (*c*), for the regulation of the following, among other matters, namely:

(*a*) the fees to be paid for processes;

(*b*) the fees to be paid for copies and inspection of records;

(*c*) the qualifications to be possessed by, and the conditions to be imposed on, legal practitioners applying to the Agent to the Governor General for authority to practise in Criminal Courts, and the fees, if any, to be paid for the concession of such authority; and

(*d*) the licensing of petition-writers and regulation of their conduct.

(*2*) Whoever breaks any rule under clause (*d*) of sub-section (*1*) may, subject to the provisions of any rule under that clause, be suspended or removed from practice or be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Saving of provisions relating to European British subjects.

21. Nothing in this schedule with respect to procedure in inquiries or trials, or with respect to sentences or appeals therefrom or the enhancement or execution thereof, shall be construed to affect the Code in its application to European British subjects or persons jointly charged with such subjects.

No. 1957-E. A.—In exercise of the powers enabling him in this behalf, the Governor General in Council is pleased, in supersession of the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department Nos. 255-E. and 391-E., dated the 31st January, 1890, and the 10th February, 1893, respectively, to make the following Law for the administration of Civil Justice in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan:

THE BALUCHISTAN AGENCY CIVIL JUSTICE LAW, 1896.

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A Law to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of Civil Justice in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to the administration of civil justice in the territories administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent; it is hereby enacted as follows:

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Title, commencement and definitions.

1. (*1*). This Law may be called the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1896; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

(*3*) In this Law—

(*a*) the expression "Agent to the Governor General" means the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan;

(*b*) the expression "Judicial Commissioner" means the Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan; and

(*c*) the expression "the said territories" means the territories for the time being administered by the Agent to the Governor General in Baluchistan as such Agent.

Saving.

2. Subject to the provisions of section 88, all officers appointed or authorized, powers conferred, rules made and orders issued under any of the provisions (hereby superseded) of the Baluchistan Agency Civil Justice Law, 1890, as amended by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department No. 391-E., dated the 10th February, 1893, shall, as far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively appointed or authorized, conferred, made and issued under this Law, and every law or document referring to any of the said provisions shall, as far as may be, be construed to refer to this Law or to the corresponding portion thereof.

CHAPTER II.

THE COURTS.

Grades of Civil Courts.

3. Besides the Courts established under any other enactment for the time being in force, the Civil Courts in the said territories shall be of five grades, namely:

(*1*) the Court of the Judicial Commissioner;

(*2*) the Court of the Political Agent;

(*3*) the Courts of the Assistant Political Agent, any Cantonment Magistrate or other officer vested by the Governor General in Council with the powers in respect of any local area of the Assistant Political Agent in this behalf, the Extra Assistant Commissioner and the Native Assistant;

(*4*) the Courts of the Tahsildár and the Munsif; and

(*5*) the Court of the Náib-tahsildár.

Appointment of presiding officers.

4. (*1*) The presiding officers of the Courts of the first, second and third grades shall be appointed and may be removed by the Governor General in Council.

(*2*) The presiding officers of the Courts of the fourth and fifth grades shall be appointed and may be removed by the Agent to the Governor General subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

(*3*) Any appointment under this section may be made either by name or by virtue of office.

Number of Courts of second, third, fourth and fifth grades and power to fix local limits of their jurisdiction.

(*1*) The Agent to the Governor General may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix and vary the number of Courts of the second, third, fourth and fifth grades.

(*2*) The Agent to the Governor General, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, fix and vary the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Courts aforesaid.

Original jurisdiction of Courts.

6. Except as otherwise provided by any other enactment for the time being in force—

(*a*) the Court of the Náib-tahsildár shall have jurisdiction to try suits of value not exceeding fifty rupees and of the nature cognizable by a Court of Small Causes established under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887; IX of 1887

(*b*) the Courts of the Tahsildár and the Munsif shall have jurisdiction to try original suits of such value, not exceeding one thousand rupees, as the Agent to the Governor General may in the case of each Tahsildár or Munsif direct, or if no such direction has been made, then original suits of value not exceeding three hundred rupees;

(*c*) the Courts of the Assistant Political Agent, any Cantonment Magistrate or other officer vested by the Governor General in Council with the powers of the Assistant Political Agent under section 3, clause (3), the Extra Assistant Commissioner and the Native Assistant shall have jurisdiction to try original suits of value not exceeding ten thousand rupees; and

(*d*) the Court of the Political Agent and the Court of any Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant whom the Agent to the Governor General may, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, specify in this behalf, shall have jurisdiction to try original suits without limit as regards the value.

High Court and District Court.

7. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this section and of any other enactment for the time being in force, the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall, for the purposes of all enactments relating to civil jurisdiction for the time being in force, be deemed to be the High Court for the said territories.

(*2*) The Court of the Political Agent shall, for the same purposes, be deemed to be the principal Civil Court of original jurisdiction and the District Court for the local area within its jurisdiction.

IV of 1869. (*3*) For the purposes of the Indian Divorce Act the Chief Court of the Punjab and the Political Agent shall be de[illegible]d to be the High Court and the District Judge, respectively.

Control over Civil Courts.

8. (*1*) The general superintendence and control over all other Civil Courts shall be vested in, and all such Courts shall be subordinate to, the Court of the Agent to the Governor General.

(*2*) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Court of the Judicial Commissioner, the Political Agent shall control all other Civil Courts in the local area within his jurisdiction.

CHAPTER III.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

General Rule.

Procedure to be observed to Civil Courts.

9. Except as otherwise provided by any other enactment for the time being in force, the provisions of this Chapter shall apply to all suits and other proceedings in the Civil Courts of the said territories.

Prior Adjudications and Pending Suits.

Effect of prior adjudication.

10. A Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue has been heard and finally decided by a Court of competent jurisdiction in a former suit between the same parties in the same rights, or between parties under whom they, or any of them, claim.

Effect of pending suits.

11. A Court shall not try any suit in which the matter in issue is also in issue in another suit between the same parties, or between parties under whom they, or any of them, claim, pending in the same or any other Court, whether superior or inferior, in British India or in the said territories.

Appearances, Applications and Acts by Parties.

Appearance in person or by representative.

12. (*1*) The Court may in its discretion, for any sufficient reason, permit any appearance, application or act, required to be made or done by a party under this Law, to be made or done by the party through an authorized agent, or through a legal practitioner having authority from the Agent to the Governor General to plead and act for parties with the permission of the Court under this sub-section.

(*2*) Permission under this section shall in all cases be granted to persons exempt from personal appearance in Court.

(*3*) Except with the permission of the Court granted under the foregoing provisions of this section, every appearance, application or act under this Law shall be made or done by a party in person.

(*4*) When the permission mentioned in this section is granted to a party, the agent or legal practitioner must, unless, in the case of a legal practitioner, he is an advocate of a High Court established by Royal Charter or of the Chief Court of the Punjab, be appointed by the party by instrument in writing, and that instrument must be filed in Court.

Withdrawal of permission to appoint representative.

13 In any case in which the Court has permitted a party not being a person exempt from personal appearance in Court to appear by an agent or a legal practitioner, it may, for reasons to be recorded in writing, withdraw the permission at any stage of the proceedings, and require the party to attend in person.

Consequences of not appearing in person when required.

14. A party required to attend in person under the last foregoing section, and failing so to attend, shall be subject to the provisions of this Law applicable to parties who do not appear.

Institution of Suits.

Mode of beginning suit.

15. The plaintiff must begin his suit by presenting to the Court a written plaint.

Examination of plaintiff.

16. On a plaint being so presented, the Court shall register the suit and examine the plaintiff, or his agent or legal practitioner, as to the merits of the case.

17. If upon the examination it appears that there is no substantial cause of action, or that the claim is one which from its nature is not a proper subject of litigation in a Civil Court, the Court may dismiss the suit.

Summary dismissal of suit.

18. If upon the examination it is found that the plaintiff sets forth a good cause of action, the Court shall issue a summons to the defendant to appear and answer at a certain time and place.

Issue of summons.

Service of Summons on Defendants.

19. Service of the summons shall be made by delivering or tendering a copy thereof signed by the Judge or such officer as he appoints in this behalf, and sealed with the seal of the Court, and, when there are more defendants than one, service of the summons shall be made on each defendant.

Mode of service of summons.

20. Whenever it is practicable, the service shall be on the defendant in person.

Service on defendant in person.

21. When the defendant cannot be found the service may be on any adult male member of his family residing with him or, where the defendant is a member of a tribe, on the head of the tribe.

Service when defendant cannot be found.

22. (*1*) Where the summons is served on the defendant personally, or on any person on his behalf, the person on whom the service is made shall be required to sign an acknowledgment of service, to be endorsed on the original summons or on a copy thereof under the seal of the Court.

Endorsement of summons by person served.

(*2*) If the person refuses to sign the acknowledgment, the service of the summons shall nevertheless be held sufficient if it is otherwise proved to the satisfaction of the Court.

23. When the defendant cannot be found, and there is no person on whom the service can be made, the service may be effected by posting the copy of the summons on the outer door of the house in which the defendant ordinarily resides, if he ordinarily resides at any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court.

Service by posting copy of summons on door of ordinary residence.

24. The person serving a summons shall, in all cases in which the summons has been served, endorse on the original summons, or on a copy thereof under the seal of the Court, the time when, and the manner in which, it was served.

Endorsement of summons by person serving.

25. (*1*) When a summons is returned to the Court without having been served, if the plaintiff satisfies the Court that there is reasonable ground for believing that the defendant is keeping out of the way for the purpose of avoiding the service of the summons, or that for any other reason the summons cannot be served in the ordinary way, the Court shall order the summons to be served—

Substituted service when summons is returned unserved.

(*a*) by posting a copy thereof on some conspicuous place in the court-house and also on the door of the house in which the defendant last resided, if it is known where he last resided, or

(*b*) in such other manner as the Court thinks proper

(*2*) A service in the manner ordered by the Court under clause (*b*) of sub-section (*1*) shall be as effectual as if it had been made in the manner specified in clause (*a*) of that sub-section.

26. When service is substituted by order of the Court under the last foregoing section the Court shall fix such time and place for the appearance of the defendant as the case may require.

Fixing of time for appearance in case of substituted service.

27. If the defendant ordinarily resides beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court in which the suit is instituted, and has not within those limits an agent empowered to accept the service, the Court shall transmit the summons for service to a Court having jurisdiction at the place where the defendant resides.

Service on defendant residing out of jurisdiction and having no agent.

28. (*1*) If the defendant resides out of British India and the said territories and has not therein an agent empowered to accept the service, the summons shall be addressed to the defendant at the place where he resides, and be forwarded to him by post or otherwise.

Service on defendant residing out of British India and Baluchistan Agency and having no agent.

(*2*) If at the time fixed for the hearing of the suit, or at any time subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned a defendant to whom a summons has been forwarded under sub-section (*1*) does not appear, the Court may, on the application of the plaintiff, direct that the plaintiff shall be at liberty to proceed with his suit in such manner, and subject to such conditions, as the Court thinks fit.

29. When the suit is for land or other immoveable property, and the summons for any reason cannot be served on the defendant in person, the summons may be served on any agent of the defendant in charge of the land or other property.

Service on agent in charge of immoveable property.

Consequences of non-appearance of Parties.

30. (*1*) If, at the time fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or at any time subsequent thereto to which the hearing of the suit may be adjourned, neither party appears when called upon by the Court, the suit shall be dismissed.

Dismissal of suit on non appearance of either party.

(*2*) When a suit is dismissed under sub-section (*1*), the plaintiff may bring a fresh suit, or, if within a period of thirty days from the date of the dismissal of the suit, he satisfies the Court that there was sufficient cause for his failure to appear, the Court may issue a fresh summons upon the plaint already filed.

31. (*1*) If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served, the Court shall proceed to hear the suit *ex parte*.

Procedure on non-appearance of defendant when summons was duly served.

(2) If the defendant appears at any subsequent time to which the hearing of the suit may be adjourned, and assigns good cause for his previous failure to appear, he may, upon such terms as the Court may direct as to payment of costs or otherwise, be heard in answer to the suit in like manner as if he had appeared at the time fixed for his appearance.

Procedure on non-appearance of defendant when summons was not duly served or not served in due time.

32. (1) If the plaintiff appears and the defendant does not appear, and it is not proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was duly served in any of the modes of service provided by this Law, the Court may direct a second summons to the defendant to be issued in any of those modes.

(2) If the plaintiff appears, and it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was served on the defendant, but was served on him too late to admit of his appearing and answering at the time fixed in the summons, the Court shall postpone the hearing of the suit to a future time to be fixed by the Court and may direct notice of that time to be given to the defendant.

Judgment by default against plaintiff not appearing or against defendant on admission.

33. (1) If the defendant appears and the plaintiff does not appear, the Court shall pass judgment against the plaintiff by default, unless the defendant admits the claim, in which case the Court shall pass judgment against the defendant upon the admission.

(2) When judgment is passed against a plaintiff by default, he shall be precluded from bringing a fresh suit in respect of the same cause of action.

Consequence of non-appearance of one or more of several plaintiffs.

34. If there are two or more plaintiffs, and appearance is made by one or more of them and not by the other or others, the Court may, at the instance of the plaintiff or plaintiffs appearing, proceed with the suit in the same way as if all the plaintiffs had appeared, and pass such order as is just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

Consequence of non-appearance of one or more of several defendants.

35. If there are two or more defendants, and appearance is made by one or more of them and not by the other or others, the Court shall proceed with the suit to judgment and shall, at the time of passing judgment, make such order with respect to the defendant or defendants by whom appearance has not been made as is just and proper in the circumstances of the case.

Setting aside judgment *ex parte* against defendant.

36. (1) Where judgment is passed *ex parte* against a defendant, he may apply at any time, not later than thirty days from the date on which any process for enforcing the judgment has been executed, to the Court by which the judgment was passed, for an order setting it aside.

(2) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the summons was not duly served, or that the defendant was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the judgment and appoint a time for proceeding with the suit.

Setting aside judgment against plaintiff by default.

37. (1) Where judgment is passed against a plaintiff by default he may apply, within thirty days from the date of the judgment, for an order setting it aside.

(2) If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that the plaintiff was prevented by sufficient cause from appearing when the suit was called on for hearing, the Court shall pass an order setting aside the judgment by default and appoint a time for proceeding with the suit.

Judgment not to be set aside without notice.

38. A judgment shall not be set aside on an application under either of the two last foregoing sections unless notice of the application has been served on the opposite party.

Fixing Issues and Preparations for the Hearing.

Framing of issues.

39. If both parties are present at the time fixed for the defendant to appear and answer, or at any time subsequent thereto to which the proceedings are adjourned for the purposes of this section, the Judge shall examine them with a view to ascertaining upon what questions of law and fact the parties are at issue, and, having with his own hand made a note of the examination, shall frame and record the issues of law and fact on which the right decision of the case depends.

Procedure when parties are at issue on a question of fact.

40. (1) If the parties are at issue on a question of fact, the Court shall then further examine them as to the evidence they intend to adduce upon the question, and shall either proceed at once to hear the suit or appoint a time and place for the hearing thereof.

(2) Upon such sums being deposited for the expenses of witnesses as, subject to any rules under this Law, the Court thinks reasonable, the Court shall issue such summonses for the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as the parties may desire.

Service of summons on witnesses.

41. A summons to a witness shall be signed, sealed and served as nearly as may be in the manner provided by this Law for the signing, sealing and service of a summons on a defendant.

Arrest of witness neglecting to attend.

42. If a witness on whom a summons has been so served neglects or refuses to appear at the time and place appointed and does not offer reasonable excuse for the neglect or refusal, the Court may issue a warrant to bring the witness before it to give his evidence.

The Hearing.

Mode of taking evidence.

43. (1) At the time for the hearing of the suit or at some time subsequent thereto to which the hearing may be adjourned, the evidence of the witnesses, and of any parties to the suit appearing as witnesses, shall be taken

by the Judge orally in open Court and in presence of the parties.

(2) Any evidence given in a language not understood by a party to the suit shall be enterpreted to that party as the examination proceeds.

(3) Each party may examine the opposite party and all witnesses.

Recording of evidence.

44. A memorandum of all evidence taken shall be recorded by the Judge with his own hand as the examination proceeds, either in English or in the language prescribed by the Agent to the Governor General as the language of the Court, as the Judge thinks fit.

Power for Court to examine witness or require production of document.

45. At any stage of the suit the Court may examine as a witness any person present in Court or call upon him to produce any document or other thing, or may summon any person to give evidence or produce any document or other thing, if it considers that the evidence of the person, or the production of the thing, is likely to aid it in the decision of the matters in dispute.

Judgments.

Delivery of judgment.

46. When the documentary evidence, if any has been perused, and the witnesses have been examined and the parties heard, the Court shall, either immediately or at some subsequent time of which due notice shall be given to the parties, deliver its judgment.

Judgment to be in writing.

47. The judgment shall be written by the Judge with his own hand either in English or in the language prescribed by the Agent to the Governor General as the language of the Court, as the Judge thinks fit, and it shall be dated and signed by the Judge at the time it is delivered.

Contents of judgment.

48. The judgment shall contain the decision of the Court upon each issue, together with the grounds of the decision, and shall conclude with a decree clearly stating the relief granted or other determination of the suit:

Provided that, when the decision upon one or more issues is sufficient for the disposal of the suit, the Court may, in its discretion, abstain from pronouncing any decision upon the remaining issues.

Costs.

49. (1) The decree shall specify the costs payable and the parties by whom they are to be paid.

(2) In determining the amount of costs the Court shall not allow the remuneration of agents or legal practitioners permitted under section 12 to plead or act.

Allowance of interest.

50. When the suit is for a sum of money due to the plaintiff, the Court may in the decree order simple interest at such rate as it thinks fit to be paid on the principal sum adjudged from the date of suit to the date of decree in addition to any interest adjudged on the principal sum for any period prior to the date of suit, with further simple interest, at a rate not exceeding six per centum yearly, on the aggregate sum so adjudged and on the costs of the suit from the date of the decree to the date of payment.

Payment of amount of decree by instalments.

51. In a decree for the payment of money the Courts may, for any sufficient reason, order that the amount due under the decree shall be paid by instalments with or without interest.

Contents of decree for moveable property.

52. Where in a suit for moveable property the decree is for the delivery of the property, the Court shall fix an amount of money to be paid as an alternative if delivery cannot be made.

Copies of judgment to be furnished to parties.

53. Certified copies of the judgment, and, in cases where the judgment is required to be translated, of the translation thereof, shall be furnished to the parties on their application and on payment by them of the cost of the copies.

Procedure in Special Cases.

Injunction against waste, damage or alienation of property in dispute.

54. If at any stage of a suit before judgment a Court is satisfied, upon such inquiry as it considers necessary, that any property which is in dispute in the suit is in danger of being wasted, damaged or alienated by a party to the suit, it may, on such terms as may appear to it to be just, issue an injunction to that party commanding him to refrain from the act of waste, damage or alienation, or make such order for the purpose of staying and preventing him from wasting, damaging or alienating the property, or for the care and custody thereof, as it thinks fit.

Injunction against breach of contract or committal of injury.

55. In any suit for restraining the defendant from the committal of any breach of contract or other injury, the Court may at any time after the commencement of the suit, and either before or after judgment, and on such terms as may appear to it to be just, issue an injunction restraining the defendant from the repetition or continuance of the breach of contract or the injury or the committal of any similar breach of contract or injury.

Enforcement of injunctions by attachment of property.

56. In case of disobedience to an injunction issued under either of the two last foregoing sections, the injunction may be enforced by attaching the property of the party to whom the injunction was addressed and retaining it under attachment until he obeys the injunction.

Powers to vary or set aside orders under sections 54 and 55, and to adjudge compensation to party injured.

57. The Court may at any time vary or set aside an order made by it under section 54 or section 55; and, if it is satisfied that any such order has been applied for and procured by any party on grounds known to the party to be insufficient, it may award against the party in its decree such amount as it deems a reasonable compensation to the party aggrieved by the order.

58. (*1*) If at any hearing of a suit it appears to the Court desirable that any person not already a party to the suit should be made a party thereto, it may direct that the person be made a plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be.

Power to add parties.

(*2*) Where a person is so made a plaintiff or defendant, the Court shall cause a summons to be served on him in the manner provided by this Law for the service of a summons on a defendant.

59. Where a suit involves any question regarding succession, inheritance, pre-emption, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution, it may be heard with the aid of assessors selected by the Court from the class to which the parties belong.

Certain suits triable with the aid of assessors.

Miscellaneous.

60. Women who, according to the customs and manners of the class to which they belong, ought not to be compelled to appear in public, shall be exempt from personal appearance in Court, whether as parties or as witnesses.

Exemption of women from appearance in person.

61. The Agent to the Governor General may by notification in the *Gazette of India*, exempt from personal appearance in Court, whether as a party or as a witness, any person whose rank appears to entitle him to the privilege of exemption, and may, by like notification, withdraw the privilege.

Power to Agent to the Governor General to exempt from appearance in person.

62. (*1*) All documents admitted as evidence in a suit, other than entries in shop-books or other books, shall be filed with the record and shall not be returned to the parties without the written permission of the Court.

Filings of documents admitted in evidence.

(*2*) A certified copy of any document to be so returned within three months from the date of the disposal of the suit shall be made at the expense of the person applying for the return of the document, and be filed with the record.

(*3*) No fee shall be payable under the Court-fees Act, 1870, in respect of an application for the return of a document, or in respect of a certified copy to be filed with the record, under this section.

[VII] of 1870.

63. (*1*) When a party desires to put in evidence an entry in a shop-book or other book, he shall produce the book to the Court, together with a copy of the entry on which he relies.

Mode of admission in evidence of entry in book.

(*2*) The Court shall forthwith mark the entry for the purpose of identification, and, having examined and compared the copy with it, shall file the copy with the record and return the book to the party producing it, unless there seems to the Court to be cause for impounding it.

Execution of Decrees.

64. (*1*) The Court shall, on application made by the decree-holder in writing, execute its decrees in the following manner, that is to say:

Mode of execution of decrees.

(*a*) a decree for property in the possession of the judgment-debtor, by giving possession of the property to the decree-holder, or

when the property is moveable, and possession of it cannot from any cause be given, by levying in the manner provided by this sub-section for the execution of a decree for money the amount fixed as an alternative under section 52;

(*b*) a decree for partition, by dividing the property and giving the decree-holder possession of his portion;

(*c*) a decree for money, by arresting and imprisoning the judgment-debtor subject to the provisions of the Debtors Act, 1888, or by attaching his property and selling it, or by both means;

VI of 1888.

(*d*) a decree for the performance of any act by the judgment-debtor, by arresting and imprisoning him or by attaching his property and retaining it under attachment, or by both means.

(*2*) No person shall be imprisoned in execution of a decree for a longer period than six months in any case, or for a longer period than six weeks if the decree is for a sum of money not exceeding fifty rupees.

(*3*) No property in land shall be sold in execution of any decree without the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor General.

(*4*) In the last foregoing sub-section the word "land" means land which is not occupied as the site of any building in a town or village and is occupied or has been let for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, or for pasture, and includes the sites of buildings and other structures on such land.

65. Whenever a person has become liable as surety for the performance of a decree or of any part of a decree, the decree may be executed against him to the extent to which he has rendered himself liable, in the same manner as a decree may be enforced against a judgment-debtor.

Decree against surety.

66. When an application is made for the execution of an *ex parte* decree, the Court may in its discretion, before ordering execution, require the applicant to give such security as it deems sufficient for compensation for any injury that may be done in the course of the execution, or may issue a notice to the judgment-debtor to show cause why the decree should not be executed.

Execution of *ex parte* decrees.

Appeal.

67. (*1*) A decree or order made in an original suit of value not exceeding fifty rupees by a Tahsildár or Munsif, or in an original suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees by an Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant, shall, subject to the provisions of this Law with respect to revision, be final.

Appeals from Courts of Tahsildárs, Munsifs, Assistant Political Agents, Extra Assistant Commissioners and Native Assistant.

(2) From every other decree or order of a Tahsildár, Munsif, Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant in an original suit, and from every decree or order of a Náib-tahsildár in such a suit, an appeal shall lie to the Court of the Political Agent.

Appeal from Court of Political Agent.

68. (1) A decree or order made in an original suit of value not exceeding five hundred rupees by a Political Agent shall, subject to the provisions of this Law with respect to revision, be final.

(2) From every other decree or order of a Political Agent in an original suit an appeal shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Appeals from appellate decrees and orders.

69. (1) Save as provided by this section, and subject to the provisions of this Law with respect to revision, an appellate decree or order of a Political Agent shall be final.

(2) An appeal from an appellate decree or order of a Political Agent in a suit of value exceeding one thousand rupees shall lie to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner.

Revision.

Revision.

70. The Judicial Commissioner or, subject to any general or special directions of the Judicial Commissioner, the Political Agent may, of his own motion or otherwise, call for the record of any case decided by a Court under his control in which an appeal does not lie or in which, for cause shown to his satisfaction, an appeal has not been preferred within the time limited therefor, and may pass such order in the case as he thinks fit.

Distribution of Business and Transfer of Proceedings.

XIV of 1882. IX of 1887.

Power for Political Agent to distribute business.

71. Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure or the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, 1887, as applied to the said territories, a Political Agent may, by order, direct that any civil business cognizable by his Court and the Courts under his control shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that, except so far as it may affect the exclusive jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes or Court invested with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes, a direction given under this section shall not empower any Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

Power for Judicial Commissioner and Political Agent to transfer proceedings.

72. The Judicial Commissioner or Political Agent may withdraw any suit or other proceeding pending in any Court under his control and try it himself or refer it for disposal to any other Court under his control and competent to try it.

Review.

Review.

73. (1) The Judicial Commissioner may, for sufficient reason, review any decree or order which has been passed by himself and from which an appeal has not been preferred to Her Majesty in Council.

(2) A Court subordinate to the Court of the Judicial Commissioner shall not review any decree or order made by it, except for the purpose of correcting a clerical error or other error manifestly the result of an oversight, without previously obtaining,—

(a) in the case of any Court subordinate to the Political Agent, the permission of the Political Agent;

(b) in the case of the Court of a Political Agent, the permission of the Judicial Commissioner.

CHAPTER IV.

REFERENCE TO ARBITRATION.

Making and Contents of References.

Making of reference.

74. Any Court may, with the consent of the parties, by order, refer any dispute before it to arbitration.

Contents of order of reference.

75. In referring any such dispute to arbitration, the Court making the reference shall specify, in the order of reference, the precise matter submitted to the arbitrators or arbitrator, and such period as it may think reasonable for the delivery of the award, and the Court may from time to time extend such period.

References to several Arbitrators.

Appointment of arbitrators where reference is to more than one arbitrator.

76. The parties to the case may each nominate either one or two arbitrators: Provided that each party shall nominate the same number;

and a third or fifth arbitrator (as the case may be) shall be appointed by the Court making the reference.

Power to excuse arbitrator from serving and to call for nomination of substitute.

77. Every Court making a reference under this Chapter may, on good cause shown, excuse any person from serving as an arbitrator, and may call on the party who nominated such person to nominate another in the place of the person so excused.

Nomination of new arbitrator in place of one dying or failing to act.

78. If an arbitrator dies, desires to be discharged or refuses or becomes incapable to act, the party who nominated him shall nominate another person in his place.

Nomination by Court on default of parties.

79. If in any of the cases provided for by section 77 or section 78 any party fails for a week to nominate in manner aforesaid, the Court making the reference shall appoint some person to act as arbitrator.

Award.

80. The arbitrators shall determine and award concerning the matter referred to them for arbitration.

Summoning parties to give evidence.

81. If the arbitrators require the presence of the parties, or any other persons whose evidence may be necessary, they may apply to the Court making the reference,

and the Court shall summon such parties or persons;

and all such parties or persons shall be bound to attend, either in person or by agent, as the arbitrators may require, and to state the truth and to produce such documents and other things as may be required before the arbitrators.

Preparation and submission of award.

82. The award shall be made in writing under the hands of the arbitrators, and shall be submitted by them to the Court making the reference, and the Court shall cause notice to be served on the parties to attend and hear the award.

Remission of award to arbitrators.

83. The Court making the reference may remit the award or any matter referred to arbitration to the re-consideration of the same arbitrators—

(a) if the award has left undetermined any matter referred to arbitration or if it has determined a matter not referred to arbitration;

(b) if the award is so indefinite as to be incapable of execution; or

(c) if an objection to the legality of the award is apparent upon the face of the award.

Grounds for setting aside award.

84. (1) No award shall be liable to be set aside except on the ground of corruption or misconduct of all or any of the arbitrators.

(2) Any application to set aside an award shall be made within ten days after the day appointed for hearing the award.

Decision according to award.

85. If the Court making the reference sees no cause for remitting or further remitting the award or any matter referred to arbitration for re-consideration in the manner aforesaid,

and if no application has been made to set aside the award,

or if the Court has refused such application,

the Court shall decide in accordance with the award of the majority of the arbitrators,

and shall fix the amount to be allowed for the expenses of the arbitration, and direct by and to whom, and in what manner, the same shall be paid.

Bar to appeal and suit.

86. Such decision shall not be open to appeal and shall be at once carried out;

and no Court shall entertain any suit for the purpose of setting it aside or against the arbitrators on account of their award.

References to a single Arbitrator.

Reference to single arbitrator.

87. If the parties desire that the matter in dispute be referred to one arbitrator instead of to three or five arbitrators under section 76, the matter may be so referred, and the provisions of sections 77 to 86, both inclusive, shall then apply, so far as they can be made applicable, to the single arbitrator and to the proceedings before him and his award.

CHAPTER V.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Disposal of pending cases.

88. (1) Cases pending at the commencement of this Law shall be disposed of by such of the Courts under this Law as the Judicial Commissioner may direct, and shall be dealt with as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of this Law.

(2) But if in any such case it appears to the Court that the application of any provision in this Law would deprive any party of any right which, but for this Law, would have belonged to him, the Court may proceed as if this Law were not in force.

Law to be administered.

89. (1) When in any suit it is necessary for a Court under this Law to decide any question regarding succession, inheritance, pre-emption, marriage or caste, or any religious usage or institution,—

the Muhammadan law in cases where the parties are Muhammadans, and

the Hindu law in cases where the parties are Hindus,

shall form the rule of decision, except in so far as that law has been altered or abolished by any enactment, or is opposed to any custom having the force of law in the said territories.

(2) In cases not provided for by sub-section (1) or by any other law for the time being in force, the Court shall act according to justice, equity and good conscience.

Power for Judicial Commissioner to make rule.

90. (1) The Judicial Commissioner may make rules consistent with this Law for regulating the practice and proceedings of his own Court and the Courts subordinate thereto.

(2) With the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor General, rules may be made under sub-section (1) for the regulation of the following among other matters, namely:—

(a) the fees to be paid for processes;

(b) the fees to be paid for copies and inspection of records;

(c) the travelling and other expenses of witnesses;

(d) the qualifications to be possessed by, and the conditions to be imposed on, legal practitioners applying to the Agent to the Governor General for authority to plead and act for parties under this Law, and the fees, if any, to be paid for the concession of such authority; and

(e) the licensing of petition-writers and regulation of their conduct.

(f) generally for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Law in matters not expressly provided for by this section.

(3) Whoever breaks any rule under clause (e) of sub-section (2) may, subject to the provisions of any rule under that clause, be suspended or removed from practice or be punished with fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

91. The procedure to be observed by any Court under this Law in suits shall be followed, so far as it can be made applicable, in all proceedings in that Court other than suits.

Miscellaneous proceedings.

92. Notwithstanding anything in this Law, a decree or order shall not be reversed or altered on appeal or revision on account of any irregularity of procedure unless the irregularity has occasioned, or is likely to occasion, a failure of justice.

Decrees and orders not reversible on technical grounds alone.

93. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Law, the Agent to the Governor General may, by order in writing, invest any Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant with all or any of the powers of a Political Agent under this Law and declare that the powers with which he is so invested are to be exercised within any specified local area and with respect to any particular class or particular classes of cases or with respect to cases generally.

Conferment of powers of Political Agent.

(2) The Court of an Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant so invested shall, for all purposes connected with the exercise of the said powers, be deemed to be the Court of a Political Agent.

(3) The Judicial Commissioner may, by order in writing, direct how business is to be distributed between the Political Agent and any Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant invested as aforesaid.

94. (1) The Agent to the Governor General may confer, within such local limits as he may prescribe in this behalf, upon any Tahsildár, Munsif, Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause
IX of 1887. Courts Act, 1887, as applied to the said territories, for the trial of suits cognizable by such Courts up to such value not exceeding one hundred rupees in the case of a Tahsildár or Munsif, or five hundred rupees in the case of an Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant, as the said Agent thinks fit, and may withdraw any jurisdiction so conferred.

Power to confer Small Cause Court jurisdiction.

(2) The Judicial Commissioner may make rules for regulating the distribution of business between any Tahsildár or Munsif and any Assistant Political Agent, Extra Assistant Commissioner or Native Assistant upon whom jurisdiction may be conferred within the same local limits under sub-section (1).

95. Where the Code of Civil Procedure or any part thereof is referred to in the second or third division of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, as applied to the said territories, the reference shall be construed as applying to this Law or the corresponding part thereof, if any. XIV of 1 XV of 18

Limitation for appeals and applications under this Law.

No. 1958-*E.-A.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated the 1st September, 1896, is published for general information:

FOREIGN OFFICE;
August 31st, 1896.

It is hereby notified for public information that all the territories in East Africa, now under the Protectorate of Her Majesty, except the Islands of Zanzibar and Pemba and the Uganda Protectorate, are for the purposes of administration included in one Protectorate, under the name of the East Africa Protectorate.

This Protectorate includes the territories bounded on the north by the River Juba, on the east by the Indian Ocean, on the south by the German sphere, on the west by the Uganda Protectorate, and also all adjacent islands between the mouths of the Rivers Juba and Umba.

No. 1783-*G.*—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:

Surgeon-Captain T. W. Shaw, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bombay), Medical Officer of the 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, (p. a.) for sixteen days.

No. 1787-*G.*—The services of Mr. E. P. Chapman, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 6th November, 1896.

H. S. BARNES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

Judicial, &c.

Exemptions, &c.

Simla, the 6th November, 1896.

No. 4747-*S. R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court-fees Act (VII of 1870) and in supersession of clauses B (20) and (21) of the Notification of the

Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4650, dated the 10th September 1889, the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(1) to direct that the fees chargeable on the following documents filed in claims preferred under the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act (III, M.C., of 1895) shall be limited to the sums specified against each, namely:

Plaint or petition for execution	eight annas;
Memorandum of appeal . .	two rupees; and

(2) to remit the fees chargeable (*a*) on copies of judgments, decrees and orders passed on claims preferred under the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act (III, M.C., of 1895) and (*b*) on applications filed by either party in the course of the trial of suits and appeals and in the course of execution of decrees under the said Act.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

LIGHTS, &C.

The 6th November, 1896.

No. 4816-*S. R.*—In accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of Act IX of 1879 (an Act to amend the law relating to Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal) the Governor General in Council has directed the publication of the following statement of receipts and expenditure on account of the Burma Coast-lights during the year ending the 31st March 1896:

Receipts.	Rs.	A.	P.	Expenditure.	Rs.	A.	P.
Gross Receipts	2,77,870	9	6	1. Alguada Reef	16,920	0	0
Refunds ...	790	15	6	2. Oyster Island	15,484	0	0
				3. Table Island—Cocos	9,940	0	0
				4. Eastern Grove	4,884	0	0
				5. China Buckeer	6,577	0	0
				6. Reef Island—Tavoy	2,505	0	0
				7. Double Island	5,106	0	0
				8. Savage Island	6,841	0	0
				9. Light vessel *Krishna*	25,536	0	0
				10. Light vessel *Martaban*	5,352	0	0
				11. Relief Establishment	9,880	0	0
				12. Allowance to Inspector, Medical Officer and Chief Engineer.	1,516	0	0
Net Receipts	2,77,079	10	0	Total Expenditure ...	1,10,541	0	0

NOTE.—The sums stated above are exclusive of interest at 4 per cent. on the Capital cost of Light-houses and Light-vessels as shown below—

	Rs.
Total expenditure to end of 1895-96 ...	33,33,281
Interest at 4 per cent. on the said expenditure	1,33,331

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

Lights and Light Dues.

No. 4817-*S. R.*

The 6th November, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

Read—

Letter from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Managing Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, No. 192, dated the 5th August 1895.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 4058, dated the 23rd August 1895.

Letter to Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., No. 4059, dated the 23rd August 1895.

Letter from Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., Managing Agents of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Company, Limited, dated the 19th August 1895.

Letter to Messrs. Turner, Morrison & Co., No. 4127, dated the 27th August 1895.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 373-H—7, dated the 14th March 1896, and enclosure.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 1672, dated the 15th April 1896.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 153-H—7, dated the 6th August 1896, and enclosures.

Letter to the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 3735, dated the 2nd September 1896.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Burma, No. 58-H—7, dated the 6th October 1896.

It has been represented to the Government of India that the Government derive large profits at the expense of shipowners in connection with the maintenance of the lighthouses and light-vessels in Burma, and that a reduction should therefore be made in the Burma coast light dues. This representation is based on a consideration of the figures shown in the statements of receipts and charges of the Burma coast lights published in the *Gazette of India* under Section 16 of Act IX of 1879.

2. The Governor General in Council considers it necessary to explain that the statements alluded to in the preceding paragraph do not include the indirect charges, of which the most important is the interest on the capital expenditure on the construction of the lighthouses and light-vessels. Including interest at 4 per cent. on the capital expenditure, the surplus which has accrued to the Government during the 12 years ending 1895-96 amounted only to Rs. 40,297, or Rs. 3,358 a year on the average, as shown in the subjoined statement.

Years.	Capital expenditure to end of each year.	Interest at 4 per cent.	Excess of annual receipts over the annual establishment and maintenance charges.	Profit or loss.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1884-85	26,13,355	1,04,534	66,257	— 38,277
1885-86	26,14,134	1,04,565	1,07,230	+ 2,665
1886 87	26,19,124	1,04,764	93,024	— 11,740
1887-88	26,31,709	1,05,268	90,[illegible]73	— 14,495
1888-89	26,39,871	1,05,594	55,539	— 50,055
1889-90	27,31,936	1,09,277	1,17,123	+ 7,846
1890 91	28,37,787	1,13,511	1,31,624	+ 18,113
1891-92	29,76,579	1,19,063	1,59,620	+ 40,557
1892-93	30,45,051	1,21,802	1,36,567	+ 14,765
1893-94	31,44,444	1,25,777	1,32,310	+ 6,533
1894-95	31,91,591	1,27,664	1,58,842	+ 31,178
1895-96	33,33,281	1,33,331	1,66,538	+ 33,207
			Total ...	+ 1,54,864 — 1,14,567
			Net profit ...	40,297
			Annual average	3,358

It should be added that the establishment and maintenance charges shown in the accounts published annually and included in the above statement are exclusive of the general charges of supervision of the lights by the Port Officer of Rangoon as Superintendent of lighthouses and by other administrative officers of the Government and of the cost of pensions to establishments.

3. In these circumstances the Governor General in Council considers that the annual receipts do not more than repay the burden borne by the public treasury, and that there is no case for a reduction in the Burma coast light dues.

Ordered that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India* for general information.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th November, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1200.—Colonel W. C. Black, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Assistant Adjutant-General, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command, to be Assistant Adjutant-General, Head Quarters, Bombay Command, *vice* Colonel H. S. Tandy, appointed Colonel on the Staff. Dated 1st November 1896.

No. 1201.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Hutchinson, 2nd Battalion, 3rd Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, to be Director of Military Education in India, *vice* Brigadier-General R. C. Hart, C.B., V.C., British Service, appointed to the command of a district of the second class. Dated 24th October 1896.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1202.—Major H. M. P. Hawkes, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd class, to officiate as Commissary-General for Transport, with effect from the 30th October 1896, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Eliot, Indian Staff Corps, on leave.

DISTRICT STAFF.

No. 1203.—Colonel J. Gatacre, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, on expiry of his tenure as a district commander of the second class, will continue to officiate in command of a district of the first class, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while so employed, with effect from the 1st November 1896.

No. 1204.—Colonel R. Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Colonel on the Staff, officiating in command of the Nagpur District, to command a second class district in India, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, while so employed, *vice* Brigadier-General J. Gatacre, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, whose tenure has expired;

Colonel H. S. Tandy, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Colonel on the Staff, to be a Colonel on the Staff, *vice* Brigadier-General Westmacott,—

with effect from the 1st November 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1205.—Surgeon-Colonel J. Williamson, Army Medical Staff, is brought on the administrative medical staff of the Army, *vice* Surgeon-Colonel W. T. Martin, who has retired. Dated 22nd October 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1206.—Lieutenant W. J. P. Preston, Middlesex Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, has been appointed on probation to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the 24th October 1896, and has been posted to a corps under the Government of India.

NATIVE ARMY.

2nd Punjab Cavalry.

No. 1207.—Jemadar Sant Singh, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 825 of 1894, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 13th September 1894.

7th Bengal Infantry.

No. 1208.—Jemadar Shiu Ambar Singh (2nd)' appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 856 of 1894, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 22nd September 1894.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1209.—The following extracts are published for general information:

"London Gazette," dated the 13th October 1896, page 5611.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 13th October, 1896.

* * * * * * * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers to be Colonels:

Lieutenant-Colonel George C. Fenwick, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 27th June 1896.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel Adolphus Vallings is transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list. Dated 20th September 1896.

MEMORANDA.

Brevet-Colonel W. C. Black, Indian Staff Corps, an Assistant Adjutant-General in India, is granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army. Dated 1st June 1896.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1210.—Conductor Adolphus Whiten, Ordnance Department, Bombay, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th September 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1211.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Dated 5th November 1896.

Major George Frankland Francis.

To be Majors.

Dated 28th October 1896.

Captain Herbert John James Middleton.

Captain George Frederick Watson.

Captain Robert Charles Andrews.

No. 1212.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as regimental commandant, Indian Army :

Major Edward Rawdon Penrose. Dated 8th September 1896.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Bombay.

No. 1213.—Sergeant John Arthur Rowlands, employed in the office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 24th October 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1214.—*4th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.*

Ressaidar Muhammad Ghafúr Khán to be Risaldar, Jemadar Ásа Singh to be Ressaidar and Dafadar Thákur Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Uttam Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 21st April 1896.

No. 1215.—*6th Regiment of Bombay Cavalry (Jacob's Horse).*

In G. G. O. No. 93 of 1896 *for* "Jemadar Ahmed Khán" *read* "Jemadar Dost Muhammad Khán."

In G. G. O. No. 945 of 1896 *for* "Jemadar Dost Muhammad Khán" *read* "Jemadar Ahmed Khán."

No. 1216.—*18th Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Allah Bakhsh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Mír Niyáz Ali, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 6th November 1896.

No. 1217.—*2nd Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment*—

Jemadar Sarabjít Thápa to be Subadar and Havildar Híralál Lámá to be Jemadar, *vice* Kishenbír Ráná, transferred to the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, with effect from the 2nd April 1896.

Havildar Mán Sing Thápa from the 1st Battalion, 1st Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment, to be Jemadar, *vice* Raghubír Thápa, dismissed the service, with effect from date of joining.

No. 1218.—*1st Battalion 2nd (Prince of Wales Own) Gurkha (Rifle) Regiment (The Sirmoor Rifles).*

Havildar Jíwan Singh Khattri to be Jemadar, *vice* Jangbir Sain, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September 1896.

No. 1219.—*3rd (or Palamcottah) Regiment of Madras (Light) Infantary*—

Jemadar Abdus Sattar to be Subadar and Havildar Hyát Khán to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Majíd, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 8th April 1896.

No. 1220.—*25th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Battalion, Rifle Regiment)*—

In G. G. O. No. 493 of 1896 *for* "*vice* Beni Máhadeo, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1896" *read* "*vice* Rúpa Wálá, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st January 1896."

(ii) *For* "*vice* Bisram Nathu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1896" *read* "*vice* Gainda Singh, promoted, with effect from the 16th January 1896."

In G. G. O. No. 842 of 1896 *for* "*vice* Shaikh Muhammad Ismail, transferred to the 14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 16th May 1896 *read* "*vice* Bisram Nathu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st February 1896."

No. 1221.—Jemadar Gainda Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Beni Máhadeo, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th January 1896.

Jemadar Dadán Khán, from the 30th Regiment of Bombay Infantry (3rd Baluch Battalion), to be Subadar, *vice* Shaikh Sulemán, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 27th June 1896.

Color-Havildar Debi Sahâe Ját to be Jemadar, *vice* Shaikh Muhammad Ismail, transferred to the 14th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, with effect from the 16th May 1896.

Havildar Sher Muhammad Khán to be Jemadar, *vice* Sítaram Fatúri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 17th June 1896.

No. 1222.—*27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry*—

Jemadar Alladad Khán to be Subadar, *vice* Kásím Sháh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th October 1895.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1223.—Honorary Captain James Tuck, Deputy Commissary, Public Works Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 16th October 1896.

No. 1224.—Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Mark Arthur Hardy, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras), is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 6th August 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1225.—*Madras Volunteer Guards*—

David Edmond William Leighton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1226.—*Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Thomas Edward Harwood, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant., with effect from the 27th October 1896, *vice* Priestley, promoted.

No. 1227.—*Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

William Patrick Henderson, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 17th September 1896, *vice* Cole, transferred to the Supernumerary List.

No. 1228.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Archibald Douglas Graham Shelley, Royal Engineers, to be Major, with effect from the 1st April 1896, *vice* Spalding, promoted.

No. 1229.—*Dacca Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Thomas Patrick Butler, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1230.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

The Hon'ble William Henry Grimley to be Honorary Colonel.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1231.—*Punjab Light Horse*—

Lieutenant Sydney Maddock Robinson to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

No. 1232.—*Berar Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

In G. G. O. No. 996 of 1896, notifying the promotion of Lieutenant J. T. B. D. Sewell to the rank of Captain, *for* "*vice* Davies, promoted," *read* "*vice* Davies, retired."

Second-Lieutenant Percy Earle Raven to be Lieutenant, *vice* Sewell, promoted.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1233.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

Lieutenant P. H. Moore resigns his commission.

No. 1234.—*Madras Artillery Volunteers*—

Second-Lieutenant J. J. Forster resigns his commission.

No. 1235.—*Rangoon Volunteer Engineers*—

Lieutenant W. Laidlaw resigns his commission.

No. 1236.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain B. Mahon resigns his commission.

No. 1237.—*Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant W. R. Hoonahan resigns his commission, with effect from the 27th November 1894.

No. 1238—*Madras Railway Volunteers*—

Captain G. Wallington resigns his commission.

No. 1239.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Cowie (Captain, Royal Engineers), commandant, resigns his appointment.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1240.—The following promotions and reversions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Major H. W. Duperier, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade, and Superintending Engineer, class II, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Permanent	25th July 1896.
Major J. Kellie, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Officiating	27th August 1896.
Colonel W. L. Greenstreet, R.E.	Chief Engineer, class I, *temporary*.	Chief Engineer, class II	Reversion	28th August 1896.
Colonel S. C. Turner, R.E.	Chief Engineer, class II, *temporary*.	Chief Engineer, class III	Reversion	28th August 1896.
Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Broadbent, R.E.	Chief Engineer, class III, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, class I.	Reversion	28th August 1896.
Colonel W. T. Shone, D.S.O., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class I, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, class II, *temporary*.	Reversion	28th August 1896.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class II, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, class III, *temporary*.	Reversion	28th August 1896.
Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Hart, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, *temporary*.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Reversion	28th August 1896.
Major S. Grant, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Temporary	25th September 1896.
Lieutenant-Colonel W. Peacocke, C.M.G., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, *temporary*.	Superintending Engineer, class II.	Officiating	25th September 1896.
Major J. Kellie, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, class III, *officiating*.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Temporary	25th September 1896.
Colonel H. A. Graves, Indian Staff Corps.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Superintending Engineer, class III.	Temporary	25th September 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 70.—Lieutenant C. G. Sinclair, Royal Indian Marine, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd class, Marine Survey of India, is granted furlough out of India (m. c.) for one year, under paragraph 130, Marine Regulations, Vol. I, Part II.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th November, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 31st October and the 6th November 1896:

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of decease.	Place of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers	Lieutenant R. H. M. Yeates	29th October 1896.	Fort Sandeman.		
Indian Staff Corps (7th Bombay Lancers).	Lieutenant O. L. Downes	29th October 1896.	Fort Sandeman.		

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th October, 1896.

No. 462.—Mr. W. A. Inglis, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Bengal, officiated as a Superintending Engineer from the afternoon of the 15th to the 20th July 1896.

The 2nd November, 1896.

No. 463.—The services of Mr. F. B. Hebbert, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, on special duty with the Government of India, are lent to the Burma Railways Company, Limited, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st October 1896.

The 3rd November, 1896.

No. 464.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (*s*) of the second Schedule to the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the following articles shall be added to the said Schedule, namely, jade, jade stone and amber.

No. 465.—Mr. R. G. Macdonald, Accountant General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, furlough for six months, in extension of that granted in Public Works Department Notification No. 405, dated 9th November 1895.

No. 467.—Mr. F. J. E. Spring, C.I.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, State Railways, and Consulting Engineer for Railways, Assam, officiated as a Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, with effect from the 23rd June to 18th August 1896, both days inclusive, and again from the 8th to 16th September 1896, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. L. Monk.

This cancels Notification No. 348, dated 14th August 1896.

No. 468.—Mr. Campbell Thomson, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, is, on return from furlough, appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Frontier Section, North Western Railway.

The 4th November, 1896.

No. 469.—Lalla Nehal Chund, Accountant, 3rd Grade, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Mari-Attock Extension Railway and Frontier Railway Surveys, officiated as Assistant Examiner of Accounts from the 8th September to the 7th October 1896, inclusive.

The 5th November, 1896.

No. 470.—It is hereby notified for general information that His Excellency the Governor General in Council has sanctioned the survey for a through line of railway from Agra to Delhi, a distance of about 124 miles.

The survey has been placed under the control of the Director General of Railways and will be known as the Agra-Delhi chord line survey.

No. 471.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 435, dated 21st October 1896, Mr. W. G. Gilchrist, Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, temporary rank, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Singhia-Madaripur-Chandpore Railway Survey.

No. 472.—Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, nine months' furlough in extension of that published in Central Provinces Public Works Department Notification No. 18, dated the 22nd April 1896.

The 3rd November, 1896.

No. 466.—The following is published for general information:

No. 859 R. T., dated Simla, the 30th October, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 310, dated the 15th July 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 18th July 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 528 R. T., dated the 10th July 1896.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 325, dated the 22nd July 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 25th July 1896—the Government of India resolution No. 535 R. T., dated the 14th July 1896.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 266 C., dated the 24th June 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, No. 4483, dated the 15th June 1896.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, No. 403 T., dated the 9th October 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, No. 7728, dated the 3rd October 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Chief Engineer, Bengal Nagpur Railway Company, has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, published under Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896); and the Government of India resolutions Nos. 528 R. T. and 535 R. T., dated, respectively, the 10th and 14th July 1896, published under Public Works Department notifications Nos. 310 and 325, dated the 15th and 22nd July 1896 (*vide* the *Gazettes of India* of the 18th and 25th July 1896), may be made applicable to the Bengal Nagpur Railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st November 1896, the application to such portions of the Bengal Nagpur Railway as are situate in British territory, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which are cited in the foregoing observations, in supersession of the rules now in force.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, for information and guidance.

The 6th November, 1896.

No. 473.—The following is published for general information :

No. 877 R. T., dated Simla, the 4th November, 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

Read—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 267, dated the 11th June 1890, appointing the Director General of Railways as the officer who,

under section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890, is to make General Rules for railways administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118. dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules, therewith promulgated, for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Director General of Railways, No. 554 T., dated the 28th October 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Director General of Railways has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, and published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), with such other modifications as may be, for the time being, in force on the main line, may be made applicable to the Najibabad-Kotdwara branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway from the date on which the branch may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules which may be, for the time being, in force on the main line, to the Najibabad-Kotdwara branch of the Oudh and Rohilkhand railway, from such date as the branch is opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Director General of Railways, for information and guidance.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the Week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, October 31st, 1896.

There has been no change in the weather during the week under review. The barometer has changed very little from day to day, the general distribution and the circulation of the winds have hence been very steady, and practically the only rainfall has been a few showers which have occurred at some stations in North-Eastern India, in Burma and in the south of the Peninsula. In the two former regions the amount of rain received during these showers has been very small, but in the Peninsula the fall has been heavier, and at some stations, for example, Negapatam, Cochin and Coimbatore the rain on some days was heavy and continuous. In all other parts of the country the weather has been uninterruptedly fine througout the week, and the mean temperature of all provinces has exceeded the normal average.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, October 25th.*—The barometer had risen almost everywhere. Readings were highest over the north of the Punjab, relatively high over the Assam Valley and lowest over the Arabian Sea and the south of the Bay. Pressure was very uniform over the central parts of the country and the head of the Peninsula. Westerly to north-westerly winds prevailed down the Gangetic Plain, north-easterly and north-westerly winds on the Madras Coast and easterly winds over the centre and west of the Peninsula. The mean temperature was excessive, except in Assam and Arakan. There had been a little rain in North Bengal and Sikkim and local showers at Yamethin, Tavoy, Madras and Trivandrum.

Monday, October 26th.—Pressure had been steady almost everywhere and the distribution was practically unchanged. The barometer read above the normal average everywhere, but especially so over Sind and the Madras Coast. The winds were unchanged. The mean temperature was lower than usual over the Assam Valley, North Bengal, Arakan and Baluchistan, but was excessive elsewhere—most so over the central parts of the country. Rain had fallen locally over Sikkim and Lower Burma, while fair general rain had been received over the Madras coast districts from Nellore to Negapatam.

Tuesday, October 27th.—The barometer had fallen slightly over Northern India, but had been steady elsewhere. Pressure had become exceedingly uniform, though readings were still relatively high in the north-west and north-east and relatively low in the south. Calms were reported from the north-west and centre, but elsewhere the directions were unchanged. The distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the normal was unaltered. Local rain showers were again reported from Sikkim, Assam and Lower Burma, while fair general showers had been received over the south of the Peninsula.

Wednesday, October 28th.—The pressure changes had been very small, but were, on the whole, downward. Readings remained very uniform generally, but a slight low pressure area had begun to appear over North Bihar. The barometer was still abnormally high everywhere, but the excess was only slight over the North Gangetic Plain. The winds were the same as on the preceding day. The mean temperature was slightly lower than usual in Assam, Arakan, the south of the Peninsula and Baluchistan. Excessive elsewhere—most so at the more central stations. Light showers had fallen in Kashmir, otherwise the rainfall area was the same as on the 27th.

Thursday, October 29th.—Th barometer had fallen briskly in Bihar, and pressure over the Gangetic Plain and Bihar was below the normal average; otherwise conditions were unchanged and pressure generally was very uniform, though somewhat higher in the extreme north-west and extreme north-east than elsewhere. Northerly winds were appearing over the north-west of India, but in other places the directions were the same as on the preceding day. The areas of relatively low temperature in the north-east, south and north-west of India were becoming more marked, but in other parts of the country the excess held steadily. A few scattered showers had been received, but, except at Negapatam, the amounts were small.

Friday, October 30th.—Pressure had continued to fall in Bihar and a low pressure area had been developed over that region. In consequence the westerly winds down the Gangetic Plain had increased in force, but, except in this instance, the winds were practically unchanged. The deficiency of temperature in the north-west and north-east of India was increasing both in extent and intensity, while there was still a large excess of temperature over the central parts of the country. A few light scattered showers of rain were reported and a heavyish snowstorm was in progress at Gnatong.

Saturday, October 31st.—The barometer had risen in most places—especially along the foot of the eastern Himalayas. The changes had not, however, affected the general distribution of pressure. Northerly winds prevailed along the east and easterly winds along the west coast of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the directions were variable and calms were numerous. The distribution of the mean temperature, relatively to the normal, was similar to that reported on the 30th. Negapatam had received 3·78 inches and Colombo 1·01 inches of rain, and a few light scattered showers had fallen at some other stations.

Temperature.—The heat has been generally less than usual at some stations in the extreme north-west and north-east of India and also at a few places along the Madras Coast, but in all other regions the heat has been excessive. This has been more particularly the case over the central parts of India, Khandesh and the Bombay Deccan, where the excess has been large to very large.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India :

Province.	October 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	25th	26th	27th	28th	29th	30th	31st	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+0·2	+0·6	+0·9	+1·1	+0·4	+0·6	+0·6	+0·6
Bengal and Assam . .	+0·7	+1·2	+1·9	+2·5	+2·3	+3·1	+3·0	+2·1
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·8	+5·3	+4·3	+5·1	+5·8	+5·5	+3·5	+4·8
Punjab	+3·2	+2·6	+4·0	+2·9	+2·1	+1·4	+0·1	+2·3
Bombay	+3·4	+3·8	+3·4	+3·3	+2·9	+4·2	+3·6	+3·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+5·1	+6·0	+5·9	+6·1	+6·3	+5·9	+5·8	+5·9
Central India and Gujarat .	+3·7	+4·1	+4·6	+5·3	+4·8	+4·4	+3·3	+4·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	+4·5	+2·9	+3·3	+3·9	+2·2	+0·4	+0·1	+2·5
Madras	+1·5	+2·0	+1·2	+1·3	+1·3	+1·5	+1·7	+1·5
Mean for whole of India	+2·9	+3·2	+3·3	+3·5	+3·1	+3·0	+2·4	+3·1

The above shows that the mean temperature, both of the whole country and of each province, exceeded the normal average on every day of the week. The hottest area was the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Central Provinces, Central India, Berar and Gujarat, where the excess of heat was very large.

The following were the highest temperatures recorded throughout India on each day of the week and their variations from the normal maximum of the day:

October	25th	Allahabad	99°·6	+ 10°·7
"	26th	Deesa	100°·4	+ 5°·2
"	27th	Ahmedabad	101°·8	...
"	28th	Deesa	101°·4	+ 6°·2
"	29th	Ahmedabad	100°·8	...
"	30th	"	100°·3	...
	31st	"	98°·7	

Rainfall.—The general distribution of rain during the week under review has been similar to that reported last week, but the amount has been almost everywhere less. Thus, moderate showers have been received over the greater part of Burma, but the heaviest actual average fall has been only 0·94 inch in Deltaic Burma as compared with 2·21 inches last week, while Upper Burma has been rainless. Light showers have been received in Assam and some districts in Bengal, very light showers on and near the hills in Upper India and moderate showers again in the south of the Peninsula. In the last area the heaviest actual average fall has been 1·46 inches in Madras (South), while last week the heaviest average fall in this region was 2·23 inches in Malabar, so that the returns show that, while the area of rainfall in the two weeks was generally fairly similar, the amount of the rainfall was considerably smaller in the present than in the previous week. In the majority of cases the rainfall appears to have occurred during thunderstorms or showers, and was temporary and local in character, but in the case of Negapatam there appears to have been steady continuous rain on several days, though apparently these falls did not extend much beyond the station. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. Effective rain was received during the week in thirteen of the rainfall divisions, the average actual amount ranging from 1·46 inches in Madras (South) and 1·39 inches in the East Coast (South) to 0·12 inch in Assam (Surma). The divisions which received this effective rainfall were Lower and Central Burma, the three Assam divisions, the hill and north divisions of Bengal, Malabar, the south-central and south divisions of Madras, Coorg and the East Coast (Central and South). Except within these divisions the rainfall of the week was actually or practically *nil*. The third column of the table shows that there are a few cases of trifling and unimportant excess, but over by far the greater part of the country the deficiency which has characterised the rainfall returns for so long has been maintained. As was stated last week the anticipated rainfall at this period of the year is small over Northern and Central India, and its absence, under ordinary conditions, would be a matter of no moment, but in many of the more southern divisions, as, for example, Tenasserim, Lower Burma, Arakan, Orissa, Malabar, South Madras, Coorg, Mysore and the East Coast divisions the anticipated rainfall ranges from between 1·0 inch and 2·70 inches, and in these divisions the deficiency is large and important. The three concluding columns of the table give the rainfall for the latter half of the month of October. In Lower and Central Burma the rainfall has been heavier than usual, and in Tenasserim, Malabar and the south of Madras the fall for the two weeks has been about normal, but in all the remaining divisions, where rainfall of any consequence is anticipated, the fall has been in defect, and over a large part of the country there has been no rain whatever.

There have been a few moderate totals during the week, of which the principal were—5·38 inches at Myanaung (Henzada), 4·18 inches at Cochin and 7·36 inches at Negapatam.

PROVINCE.	DIVISION.	Rainfall data for week ending October 31st, 1896. Average actual rainfall of division.	Average normal rainfall of division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 18th to October 31st, 1896. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 18th to October 31st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Inches.*	*Per cent.*
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	1·36	− 1·36	2·23	2·44	− 9
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0·94	1·40	− 0·46	3·15	2·60	+ 21
	3. Central Burma	0·77	0·62	+ 0·15	2·54	1·55	+ 64
	4. Upper Burma	0	?	?	0·77	?	?
	5. Arakan	0·02	1·72	− 1·70	1·62	3·37	− 52
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·05	0·86	− 0·81	0·05	2·00	− 98
	7. Assam (Surma)	0·12	0·45	− 0·33	0·12	1·51	− 92
	8. Do. (Hill Tracts)	0·40	0·43	− 0·03	0·44	1·68	− 74
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·52	0·25	+ 0·27	0·82	0·98	− 16
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·39	− 0·39	0	1·24	− 100
	11. Central Bengal	0	0·23	− 0·23	0	0·81	− 100
	12. North Bengal	0·23	0·22	+ 0·01	0·47	1·02	− 54
	13. Bengal (Hills)	0·47	0·45	+ 0·02	0·94	1·64	− 43
	14. Orissa	0	1·00	− 1·00	0	2·63	− 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·26	− 0·26	0	0·86	− 100
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·17	− 0·17	0	0·78	− 100
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·23	− 0·23	0	0·66	− 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. N.-W. P. (East)	0	0·07	− 0·07	0	0·55	− 100
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·01	− 0·01	0	0·26	− 100
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·01	− 0·01	0	0·10	− 100
	21. N.-W. P. (Central)	0	0·01	− 0·01	0	0·13	− 100
	22. N.-W. P. (West)	0	0·01	− 0·01	0·01	0·01	0
	23. N.-W. P. (Submontane East)	0	0·06	− 0·06	0	0·42	− 100
	24. N.-W. P. (Submontane West)	0	0·01	− 0·01	0·01	0·02	− 50
	25. N.-W. P. (Hills)	0·02	0·01	+ 0·01	0·02	0·02	0
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·01	− 0·01	0·01	0·01	0
	27. Do. (South)	0·02	0·03	− 0·01	0·02	0·03	− 33
	28. Do. (Central)	0	0·01	− 0·01	0·02	0·04	− 50
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·01	− 0·01	0	0·02	− 100
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·03	0·08	− 0·05	0·16	0·19	− 16
	31. Do. (North)	0	0·02	− 0·02	0·02	0·07	− 71
	32. Do. (West)	0	0	0	0	0·01	− 100
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar (Coast)	1·00	1·74	− 0·74	3·24	3·46	− 6
	34. Madras (South-Central)	0·72	1·73	− 1·01	2·02	3·05	− 34
	35. Coorg	0·53	1·35	− 0·82	1·49	3·22	− 54
	36. Mysore	0·07	1·09	− 1·02	0·39	2·22	− 82
	37. Konkan	0·03	0·46	− 0·43	0·45	1·52	− 70
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·47	− 0·47	0·16	1·51	− 89
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·07	− 0·07	0	0·58	− 100
Central Provinces and Berar.	41. Berar	0	0·08	− 0·08	0	0·56	− 100
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·06	− 0·06	0	0·58	− 100
	43. Ditto (Central)	0	0·10	− 0·10	0	0·55	− 100
	44. Ditto (East)	0	0·21	− 0·21	0	0·69	− 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·02	− 0·02	0	0·28	− 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·01	− 0·01	0	0·21	− 100
	47. Sind	0	0	0	0	0·0[illegible]	− 100
	48. Baluchistan (Hills)	0·03	0	+ 0·03	0·03	0	?
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·01	− 0·01	0	0·24	− 100
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West).	0	0·01	− 0·01	0·09	0·15	− 40
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	− 0·01	0	0·04	− 100
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0	1·74	− 1·74	0	3·51	− 100
	52-A. Ditto (ditto) (*a*)	0	0·94	− 0·94	0	1·80	− 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·22	− 0·22	0	0·44	− 100
	54. Madras (Central)	0·01	0·93	− 0·92	0·08	1·88	− 96
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·13	1·92	− 1·79	0·39	3·60	− 89
	56. Ditto (South)	1·39	2·70	− 1·31	2·17	4·57	− 53
	57. Madras (South)	1·46	1·67	− 0·21	2·95	3·12	− 6

W. L. DALLAS,

Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *5th November, 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 31st October.*—No rain in the Circars and Deccan, moderate rainfall in the Carnatic from Nellore southwards, but chiefly near the coast, lighter falls inland and in the Central districts; good rain in the Southern districts and parts of the Nilgiris and Malabar. The rainfall of October in the Circars and Deccan scarcely averaged half-an-inch in any district and this drought followed a very dry September. In the Carnatic and North Arcot also the October rainfall was exceptionally light. The water-supply in the northern half of the Presidency and in the Carnatic is generally very deficient or exhausted, except under the largest rivers and in some channels. Tanks in the Carnatic and North Arcot are mostly empty. In the south supplies are adequate. Sowings are at a standstill, except in the Southern and parts of the Central and West Coast districts. The standing crops are withering or have withered over large areas and are in a precarious state in others, except in the Carnatic, Southern, Central and West Coast districts, in some of which recent showers have benefited them. Pasturage is practically *nil*, save in forests in the Deccan and Circars and fodder supplies are low; elsewhere supplies of both are moderate. In the former areas cattle are reported to be suffering. Prices are rising generally and again sharply in the Circars, Deccan and Nellore; elsewhere slightly, but the rise has extended to Tinnevelly and is attributed to the demand for export coupled with the unfavourable season. The rates of staple dry-grains are dearer than the scarcity rate in Kurnool and Bellary and in parts of Anantapur and Cuddapah and the price of rice in Ganjam is very nearly that level. Test relief works have been ordered in all the Deccan districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 4th November.*—Slight rain in one taluka of Ratnagiri and three of Dharwar; no rain elsewhere. More rain is urgently wanted generally for the late sowings. The standing crops have withered or are withering in ten districts and have been damaged by locusts or other causes in Sindh, by locusts in parts of Baroda territory, and by insects in Broach and Ahmednagar. Preparations for sowing the late crops are progressing in ten, and reaping of the early crops in twelve, districts. Cotton-picking continues in Thar and Parkar and Khandesh. Water is deficient in Bijapur. Fodder is insufficient in fifteen districts. Agricultural stock are healthy, except in six districts. Prices are rising in twelve districts, stationary in seven and lower in others. Distress due to failure of harvest is apprehended in parts of the Deccan, Karnatak and Konkan. Test works have been ordered to be opened.

Bengal.—*For week ending 2nd November.*—There was no rain during the week, with the exception of showers in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling. The prospects of the rice and other standing crops grow everywhere more and more unfavourable with the continued drought and in many districts the spring sowings cannot be made for want of moisture. In some places too the seed sown has failed to germinate. Insects still infest the rice plants in parts of Cuttack. Damage by

insects is also reported from Jangipur in Murshidabad. Prices continue very high, and in many districts, especially those of Orissa, are said to be still rising.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 4th November.*—The weather has been fine throughout the week. Progress is being made with the spring sowings. The autumn crops are being harvested. The outturn for the provinces generally is not yet disclosed, but varies between extremes. The numbers on relief works on Saturday, October 31st, were:—Hamirpur 3,755, Jalaun 4,667, Hardoi 3,189, Rae Bareli 6,564—total 18,175; of these 2,891 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works, there were besides 15,809 persons relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. Test works have been opened in Azamgarh, Lucknow and Jaunpur. Supplies are sufficient, except in Azamgarh but pasturage is somewhat scanty in Bulandshahr, Etah and Unao. Fodder of other kinds is scarce in Agra, Etah, Fatehpur and Unao. Prices are still high and are rising in places.

Punjab.—*For week ending 4th November.*—No rain. Harvesting and threshing of the autumn crops and picking of cotton are going on. Sowings of the spring crops on irrigated lands are in progress, but are restricted owing to the deficient water-supply. Hardly any sowings on land solely dependent on rain. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province. The condition of the standing crops is reported to be average to poor. The outturn of the autumn crops is average in Gujranwala, below average in Dera Ismail Khan and poor in Karnal. The prospects of the spring crops are unfavourable in Delhi, but are favourable on land irrigated by canals and are fair on lands irrigated by wells in Gujranwala. The stock of food-grains is insufficient in Hissar, Amballa, Amritsar and parts of Jullundur and Ferozepore. It is getting low in Gujranwala. The autumn crops are said to have been damaged by insects in parts of Ferozepore and Dera Ismail Khan. Locusts appeared in parts of Lahore but did no damage. Cattle are reported to be in poor condition in Hissar, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Lahore, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and Gujranwala. Fodder is generally scarce; it is sufficient, but dear in Rohtak. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief work in Gujrat, including non-working children, on Saturday, 31st October, was 5,332. Five hundred and seventy men are employed on test works in the Karnal tahsil. Famine relief work is about to commence in Hissar. Prices are rising in Sialkot, Peshawar, Karnal and Gujranwala and are high elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 8 to $10\frac{3}{4}$ seers, *bajra* (Bulrush millet) 9 to $12\frac{1}{2}$ seers, gram 9 to $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers, maize 10 to 13 seers, rice $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 9 seers and *jowar* (Great millet) 10 to $11\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 4th November.*—No rain. Slight clouds have hung about the plateau districts; elsewhere the sky is clear. The days are still very hot. The autumn crops continue to deteriorate. Reaping of the early rice and picking of cotton are in progress. In Nimar and Sambalpur the outturn is estimated at about 8 annas; in the Sansar tahsil of Chhindwara, *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and cotton promise 10 to 12 annas; in Bhandara and Balaghat the yield of unirrigated rice is very small; Bilaspur expects only 2 annas to 4 annas of an average rice crop. Sowings of the spring crops are approaching completion, but large areas have become too hard for ploughing. The young seedlings are in a very critical state. Prices have risen slightly in some districts,

but are somewhat easier in Nimar, Mandla and Bhandara. Prospects are very gloomy.

Burma.—*For week ending 31st October.*—In Lower Burma crop prospects are good everywhere, though more rain is required in some parts of the Prome district. Hill-side paddy is being reaped in Prome, Tavoy and Toungoo and early paddy in Tharrawaddy, Tavoy and Thatôn. The crops on 3,734 acres have been destroyed by floods in Toungoo. In Upper Burma no rain fell during the week in any district, except Yamethin where 18 cents were registered. The standing crops are as yet in good condition in Myitkyina, the Ruby Mines, Shwebo, Sagaing, Lower Chindwin, parts of Thayetmyo and Pakokku and the Pyinmana sub-division of Yamethin, but more rain is wanted in all. Some crops in the Kindat sub-division have failed for want of rain. Rain is urgently needed in Mindon, in the Thayetmyo and Taingda townships of Thayetmyo, in the Pakokku and Seikpyu townships of Pakokku, in the Yamethin sub-division, in Myingyan and in the unirrigated parts of Minbu and Magwé. Reports from Mandalay and Meiktila have not been received. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon and Myaungmya and fallen largely in Thongwa; elsewhere prices are stationary. The numbers on relief works in Yamethin and Myingyan were 2,847. The numbers on gratuitous relief were 151.

Assam.—*For week ending 3rd November.*—The weather is hot and dry in Sylhet. The crops are suffering from want of rain in Cachar, Sylhet, Kámrup and Nowgong. More rain is wanted for tea in Sylhet. Sowing of the mustard crop has commenced. Fodder and water are sufficient, except in the Surma Valley.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 4th November.*—MYSORE.—Slight rain in parts of Hassan and Kolar. Rain is much needed. The standing crops are withering. The price of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has risen all over the State.

COORG.—Rainfall moderate. The rice crop is in good condition. Reaping of *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) is over. Picking of cardamoms still continues. The coffee berries are maturing. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are normal.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 4th November.*—BERAR.—The weather is warm and clear. Crop prospects are unfavourable throughout the province and rain is urgently wanted. The land is being prepared for the ensuing winter crop. Sowings are in progress in some places. Fodder and water are generally insufficient. High prices of food-grains prevail and relief works appear likely to be necessary for the labouring classes.

HYDERABAD.—No rain. The autumn crop is withering in all divisions. Spring sowings are still deferred. The water-supply is decreasing. Fodder and pasture are scarce. Prices are rising.

Central India.—*For week ending 4th November.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Rain is urgently wanted everywhere. Agricultural operations are suspended in Baghelkhand, but are in progress in other Agencies. The autumn crops have been damaged for want of rain in all Agencies. Agricultural stock are in fairly good condition, except in Baghelkhand and in some

parts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa and in parts of Gwalior, but is indifferent in other Agencies. Prices are above normal and are rising in all Agencies. The numbers employed on relief works were:—Gwalior 80, Bundelkhand 942, Baghelkhand 639, on the railway 12,016. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Gwalior 35, Bundelkhand 1,127, Baghelkhand 1,130.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 4th November.*—Rainfall slight in Marwar and Bikanir. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Jaisalmere. The unirrigated crops are fair, except in Deoli, Tonk, Ajmere, Jeypore and Bikanir where they have withered for want of rain. Sessamum, *moong* (*Phaseolus mungo*) and *kolath* have been damaged in Serohi; rice and other small grain and Indian-corn partially in Kherwara, and *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Jhallawar. The prospects of the spring crops are gloomy in Kerowli and unsatisfactory in Kherwara. Agricultural stock are in good condition, except in Bhurtpore where they are lean for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are generally sufficient, except in Tonk, Ulwar and in parts of Meywar and Jeypore. Fodder is failing in Dholpur and Bhurtpore. Prices are steady in Pertabgurh, Jhallawar, Ajmere, Jeypore, Dholpur and Ulwar, but are rising elsewhere. Test relief works have been ordered to be opened in Bhurtpore. The aggregate number of persons on relief works was:—Sironj, Tonk State, 235, Dholpur 1,723, Bikanir 4,920 and Jaisalmere 115. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Bikanir 1,026.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 3rd November.*—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still in progress in some places. Prices continue normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 4th November.*—No rain. The autumn crops are suffering. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is scanty. Prices are rising.

Nepal.—*For week ending 31st October.*—The weather is cold and fine. Harvesting of low-land rice continues. Prices are rising.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. $\frac{26}{3-17}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture (Commercial Exhibitions),—dated Simla, the 31st October, 1896.

RESOLUTION.

The following papers relating to the International Exhibition, to be held at Brussels in 1897, are published for general information.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

HONORARY PRESIDENT: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF FLANDERS.

CIRCULAR OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO EXHIBITORS.

Brussels, 13th February, 1896.

Duration of Exhibition.

An International Exhibition will be opened in Brussels on the 24th of April, 1897, and will remain open during at least six months. The Executive Committee, however, reserve the right of keeping it open until the 15th of November.

Objects.

The Exhibition, under the patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, with His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders as honorary president, organised with the assistance of the Government and the Municipality of Brussels, will include Works of Art, Scientific Works and Industrial and Agricultural Products of all nations, classed under the following sections :—

1st Section.—Fine Arts.
2nd Section.—Social Economy.
3rd Section.—Hygiene.—Medical and Pharmaceutical Arts.
4th Section.—Life Saving Apparatus.
5th Section.—Industrial and Decorative Arts.
6th Section.—Lighting, Heating, and applications thereof.
7th Section.—Electricity.—Traction.
8th Section.—Military Science.
9th Section.—Manufactures, Plant, Processes and Products.
10th Section.—Sporting Apparatus.
11th Section.—Sports.—Popular Games and Pastimes.
12th Section.—Temporary Agricultural and Horticultural Competitions.
13th Section.—Practical Teaching, Economical Institutions and Manual Labour of Women.
14th Section.—Commerce.—Colonies.

Competitions will be organised between exhibits.

The questions for competition in the various sections and the value of the money prizes corresponding to each question, will be published shortly.

Organisation.

As in former International Exhibitions, *National Compartments* will be organised where the exhibits of one and the same country will be divided into sections, groups, and classes according to a general classification.

In addition to these National Compartments, there will be erected in each section International Compartments in which are grouped the products and works of all countries competing for money prizes.

A detailed classification for the distribution in Sections, Groups, and Classes of the Works of Art, Scientific Works and Industrial and Agricultural Products to be placed in the National Compartments destined to the products of one and the same country, as also in the International Compartments specially reserved to competition, is annexed to this circular.

Special Sections.

The first section—Fine Arts—will include an exhibition of Pictures, Sculptures and Engravings and Architecture to which artists of all countries will be invited. This International Fine Art Section will be organised under special rules.

In the 14th section—Commerce and Colonies—will be classed the special exhibition of the Congo Free State, the importance of which will be in harmony with the interest which the Belgians take in the great work of their King.

Special Exhibitions, etc.

Additional Exhibitions, Temporary Exhibitions, Congresses, Lectures, Fetes, Singing and Musical Competitions, Concerts, etc., will be organised during the Exhibition.

Site of Exhibition.

The Exhibition will be held in the existing State Buildings and in new erections, in the Parc du Cinquantenaire and the Parc de Tervuren.

The Brussels halls will extend over more than a 100,000 square metres of ground under shelter; the Parc du Cinquantenaire has an area of 36 hectares and the Parc de Tervuren has an area of over 200 hectares, 96 of which, including ponds, etc., are specially reserved to the Exhibition.

The Exhibition Palace at Tervuren will extend over at least 3,000 square metres of ground.

The Parc de Tervuren, in which will be held the Congo Exhibition, and numerous Temporary Competitions, Sports, Popular Games, etc., will be connected with the Parc du Cinquantenaire by rapid means of communication.

The Exhibition buildings are connected with the State Railway by branch lines and the necessary rail are laid in the halls and in the gardens, so that all products may, inasmuch as possible, be placed on the very spot where they will be exhibited.

Organisation and management.

The Board of Directors of the "Bruxelles-Exposition" Company * has given full powers to an Executive Committee, the Chairman of which is Mr. Emile De Mot, Alderman of the City of Brussels, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives. This Committee undertakes the organisation and management, and will control all matters concerning receipts and expenses.

Although the Belgian Government has left to the Exhibition Company all responsibility in connection with financial arrangements and the direction of the Exhibition, it has yet accorded its high patronage to the undertaking, rightly regarding it as an enterprise of the highest national importance.

By Royal Decrees, dated 17th December, 1895, an organising commission with H. R. H. the Count of Flanders as honorary president, were appointed, as also a Commissariat General of the Government under the direction of Count A. d'Oultremont, late Commissary General of the Government to the World Exhibitions in Philadelphia, 1876, Paris, 1878 and 1881, Antwerp, 1885, etc.

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* The Board of Directors is composed as follows: *Chairman:* M. Karel Buls, Mayor of Brussels, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives; *Vice-Chairmen:* MM. Georges Brugmann, General Consul of Sweden and Norway; Baron Adolphe Drion, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives; Knight Edouard Descamps, Senator; Achille Legrand, Senator; Jules Urban, Chairman of the Congo Company for Commerce and Industry; *Members:* Gédéon Bordiau, Architect; Pierre Caponillet, Manager of the Belgian General Insurance Company of Brussels; Léon d'Aoust, Banker; Julien Davignon, Gentleman; Emile De Mot, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives, Alderman of the City of Brussels; Edouard Dremel, Gentleman; Georges Dupret, Gentleman; Emile Éloy, Manufacturer; Maurice Lemonnier, Solicitor, late Member of the Chamber of Representatives, and of the Municipality; Jules Matthieu, jr., Banker; Edmond Nérincx, Solicitor, Member of the Chamber of Representative; Edmond Parmentier, Manufacturer; Charles Smedt, Merchant; Armand Steurs, late Senator, Mayor of Saint-Josse-ten-Noode; Albert Thys, Managing Director, General Manager of the Congo Commercial Companies; Count Charles van der Burch, Senator; Fernand Vanderstraeten-Solvay, Solicitor; Vercruysse, A., Senator; Jules Vimenet, Manufacturer.

Reception of the scheme in Belgium and abroad.

The three universal Exhibitions held in Belgium during the past ten years were a full success; the official publication as to the Brussels International Exhibition was warmly welcomed at home and most sympathetically received abroad.

His Majesty's Minister announced the organisation of this special exhibition to foreign Governments and invited them to nominate commissioners or official commissions to represent them officially.

France has already accepted officially; Spain, also, granted in principle its official contribution, and other countries will no doubt follow their example without delay.

Private committees are being formed in a large number of towns, both in Europe and in America, and gentlemen of high standing have consented to become members.

A large number of producers have joined these committees, who organise numerous particular and interesting sections.

Most of the leading Belgian manufacturers have decided to contribute on a large scale to this exhibition of national activity; they moreover were incited thereto by the warm appeal which the Minister of Industry and Labour made to them in his speech of the 15th January, 1896, at the installation of the organising Commission:

"May the International Exhibition of 1897, thanks to you and to the assistance of numerous intellectual and manual labourers, produce numerous progresses, may it erect still more numerous markets for your products, may it contribute to the pacific harmony which ought to exist between all labourers, and may it mark a new step on the way of Belgium's prosperity."

Documents annexed.

The Executive Committee annexes to this circular the General Rules, the Classification of Exhibits, Forms of Application for space in the properly so-called Exhibition, a form for the drawing up of the Official General Catalogue, and Plans of the Parcs of Brussels and of Tervuren.

The programme of the competition, forms of admission to the same and a form for the drawing up of the special catalogue of the competition will be sent shortly to intending exhibitors, on demand addressed to the Executive Committee.

Special Arrangements for Contribution.

The attention of intending exhibitors is specially called to the fact that the price charged for space includes the expense of decorating the Section and the fees for the handling of goods (see article 38 of General Rules). By this arrangement exhibitors may know exactly and in advance how to calculate their expenses under this head.

According to articles 38 and 43 of General Rules, special terms may be arranged with all countries officially represented, for the hire of large spaces, for handling goods and storing empties. The prices are fixed separately:

1. For the hire of halls without any decoration;
2. For handling goods;
3. For storing empties.

As regards the countries officially represented these arrangements will be drawn up through the intervention of the Commissary General of the Belgian Government.

Protection, etc.

Exceptional advantages will be assured to exhibitors as regards guarantee for Industrial, Scientific and Commercial Property as also the forwarding of Exhibits, Customs, etc.

Lottery.

A lottery will be organised under the sanction and inspection of the State. The prizes will be purchased from amongst the exhibits.

Official and International Jury for Awards.

An International Jury for Awards is formed, the work of which will be directed by the Commissary General of the Belgian Government, with the assistance of a special Commissary. The members of this Jury will be appointed by the Governments of their respective countries.

The awards to be allotted are specified by the General Rules. Exhibitors may receive diplomas or medals as awards. In addition to these, money prizes will be awarded for exhibits, which the International Jury for Awards may consider deserving, and complying satisfactorily and completely with the requirements of the competition.

Fetes and Attractions.

The Executive Committee proposes to organise fetes of all kinds to multiply the objects of attraction, in order to raise the credit of the Exhibition and to increase the number of visitors.

Such is the work to which we have acquired the patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians and to which the Belgian Government and the City of Brussels have granted their moral and material support.

Belgium, as a country in Central Europe, and enjoying the sympathies, and the confidence, of all nations, offer to scientists, artists, and industrial and commercial men of all countries, an admirable field for competition.

The Executive Committee of the "Bruxelles-Exposition" Company address a warm appeal to all nations; they invite them to take part in the exhibition of 1897, which, by their rivalry, will show the great progress accomplished for the good of humanity, in Art, Science, Industry, and Commerce.

The Executive Committee:

ÉMILE DE MOT, *Chairman;*

GEDEON BORDIAU, *Member;*

GEORGÉS DUPRET, do.

ÉMILE ELOY, do.

MAURICE LEMONNIER, do.

EDMOND NÉRINCX, do.

ALBERT THYS, do.

(Signed)

The Commissary General of the Belgian Government,

Count A. D'OULTREMONT.

MINISTERE DE L'INDUSTRIE ET DU TRAVAIL.

Exposition Internationale de Bruxelles en 1897.

(Extrait du *Moniteur belge* du 20 decembre 1895.)

Commission Organisatrice.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Vu Notre arrêté de ce jour instituant la Commission organisatrice de l'Exposition internationale de Bruxelles en 1897;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Notre Frére bien-aimé, S. A. R. Monseigneur le Comte de Flandre, est nommé Président d'honneur de cette Commission;

Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné á Laeken, le 17 décembre 1895.

(*s.*) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :
Le Ministre de l'Industrie
et du Travail,
(*s.*) A. NYSSENS.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Vu Notre arrêté de ce jour instituant la Commission organisatrice de l'Éxposition internationale de Bruxelles en 1897;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

S. A. R. Madame la Comtesse de Flandre est nommée Présidente d'honneur de la Commission de la 13e section (Ēnseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme);

Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laeken, le 17 décember 1895.

(*s.*) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :
Le Ministre de l'Industrie
et du Travail,
(*s.*) A. NYSSENS.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Vu Notre arrêté de ce jour instituant la Commission organisatrice de l'Éxposition internationale de Bruxelles en 1897;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Notre Fille bien-aimée, S. A. R. Mme. la Princesse Clémentine de Belgique, est nommée Présidente d'honneur de la 5e section (Arts industriels et décoratifs).

Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laeken, le 17 décembre 1895.

(*s.*) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi :
Le Ministre de l'Industrie
et du Travail,
(*s.*) A. NYSSENS.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, SALUT.

Considérant qu'une Exposition internationale aura lieu à Bruxelles en 1897; qu'il importe de favoriser cette entreprise et d'encourager la participation des producteurs belges;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons :

Article premier.—Il est institué une Commission organisatrice de l'Exposition internationale de Bruxelles en 1897, divisée en quatorze sections, lesquelles ont séparement pour mission :

1° De déterminer la classification des œuvres, produits et travaux appelés à figurer dans ladite Exposition;

2° D'élaborer le programme des concours;

3° De proposer les désidérata à mettre au concours et de fixer l'importance des primes en espèces qui pourraient être accordées aux meilleures solutions.

4° D'encourager la participation des producteurs belges à ces différents concours ainsi qu'à ladite Exposition internationale;

5° De définir les questions à résoudre dans les congrès et d'organiser les conférences.

Art. 2.—Sont nommes:

Vice-Présidents d'honneur de la Commission organisatrice : M. le baron t'Kint de Roodenbeke, H., ministre d'État, président du Sénat,

D

M. Beernaert, A., ministre d'État, président de la Chambre des représentants;

M. Buls, Ch, bourgmestre de la ville de Bruxelles.

Président de la Commission organisatrice et du Comité central: M. Guillery, ministre d'État, président du Conseil d'administration et du comité exécutif de la Société anonyme "Bruxelles-Exposition," à Bruxelles.

Président des Commissions de sections internationales:

1re section.—Beaux-arts: M. le duc d'Ursel, sénateur, A Bruxelles.

2e section.—Économie-sociale: M. Beernaert, A., ministre d'État, président de la Chambre des représentants, à Bruxelles.

3e section.—Hygiène: M. le Dr. Lefebvre, sénateur, membre de l'Académie de médecine, professeur à l'Université de Louvain, à Louvain.

4e section.—Sauvetage: M. Verbrugghe, directeur de la Marine au Ministère des Chemins de fer, Postes et Télégraphes, à Bruxelles.

5e section.—Arts industriels et décoratifs: M. Buls, Ch., bourgmestre de la ville de Bruxelles.

6e section.—Éclairage, chauffage et leurs applications: M. Somzée, Léon, ingénieur, à Schaerbeek.

7e sectian.—(*a*) Électricité: M. Rousseau, professeur à l'Université de Bruxelles, à Bruxelles.

(*b*) Traction: M. Urban, J., directeur de la Compagnie du Grand-Central Belge, à Bruxelles.

8e section.—Art militaire: M. le lieutenant général De Cuyper, inspecteur général de l'artillerie, à Bruxelles.

9e section.—Farbrications industrielles, matériel, procédés et produits: M. Guinotte, L., ingénieur, sénateur, à Bruxelles.

10e section.—Matériel du sport: M. van Derton, E., à Bruxelles.

11e section.—Exercices, jeux populaires: S. A. R. Mgr le Prince Albert de Belgique.

12e section.—(*A*.) Concours temporaires d'agriculture: M. le comte de Mérode-Westerloo, membre de la Chambre des représentants, à Bruxelles.

(*B*) Concours temporaires d'horticulture: M. le comte de Kerchove de Denterghem, O., président de la Société royale d'horticulture, á Gand.

13e section.—Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme: Mme Godefroid, à Bruxelles.

14e section.—Commerce, colonies: M. Lambert, banquier, à Bruxelles.

Secrétaires généraux de la Commission: M. de Ramaix, membre de la Chambre des représentants, à Anvers;

M. de Trooz, membre de la Chambre des représentants, à Louvain;

M. le vicomte de Nieulant et de Pottelsberghe, A., à Anvers.

Au présent arrêté royal est annexée la liste, par section, des membres de la Commission organisatrice dont les noms seront publiés ultérieurement.

Art. 3.—Il est formé au sein de la Commission organisatrice un Comité central.

Art. 4.—Font partie de ce comité:

Les présidents des Commissions des sections internationales et les secrétaires généraux de la Commission prénommés et:

M. le chevalier Descamps, E., sénateur, vice-président du Conseil d'administration de la Société anonyme "Bruxelles-Exposition," professeur à l'Univérsité de Louvain, à Louvain;

M. De Mot, E., échevin de la ville de Bruxelles, membre du Comité exécutif de la Société anonyme "Bruxelles-Exposition," à Bruxelles;

M. Parmentier, E., membre du Comité exécutif de la Société anonyme "Bruxelles-Exposition," à Bruxelles.

Art. 5.—Les fonctions de membre de la Commission organisatrice et de ses subdivisions sont gratuites.

Art. 6.—Un arrêté ministériel déterminera les différents règlements fixant les rapports:

1° De la Commission prémentionnée et du Comité central avec les commissions de sections;

2° Du Commissariat général du Gouvernement avec la Commission organisatrice et ses subdivisions.

Art. 7.—Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné á Laeken, le 17 décembre 1895.

(*s*.) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi:

Le Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

(*s*.) A. Nyssens.

Commissariat General du Gouvernement.

LÉOPOLD II, Roi des Belges,

A tous présents et à venir, Salut.

Considérant qu'il y a lieu d'encourager la participation des producteurs belges et étrangers à l'Exposition internationale de Bruxelles, 1897;

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail,

Nous avons arrêté et arrêtons:

Article premier—Sont nommés:

Au Commissariat général du Gouvernement prés l'Exposition:

Commissaire général du Gouvernement: M. le comte d'Oultremont, Adrien, général commandant supérieur de la garde civique de Bruxelles, ancien commissaire de Belgique aux Expositions universelles de Philadelphie en 1876, de Paris en 1878 et 1881, ancien commissaire de la section de l'Industrie et des

arts retrospectifs à l'Exposition nationale de Bruxelles en 1880, ancien commissaire général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1885 et de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles.

Commissaire pour les sections étrangére : M. Pécher, Ch., consul général honoraire de Belgique, ancien directeur des sections étrangères à l'Exposition universelle de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles.

Commissaire pour le jury at les récompenses: M. Gody, J., ancien secrétaire de la section belge aux Expositions universelles de Philadelphie de 1876 et de Paris en 1878, 1881 et 1889, du Comité exécutif et de la section de l'industrie à l'Exposition nationale de Bruxelles en 1880, ancien secrétaire général aux Expositions universelles de Bruxelles en 1888 et d'Anvers en 1885 et en 1894, à Bruxelles.

Directeurs du Commissariat général du Gouvernement : M. Herry, Léon, ancien secretaire général de la section belge à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles;

M. le baron Snoy, Maurice, ancien secrétaire du Commissariat général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles.

Conseillers au contentieux :

M. Borel, J., avocat, à Bruxelles ;

M. Dubois, J., chef de division au Ministére de l'Industrie et du Travail, à Bruxelles;

M. Guinotte, L., avocat, à Bruxelles.

Chefs des services techniques :

Architecte en chef du Commissariat général du Gouvernement : M. Bordiau, G., ancien architecte du Commissariat général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1885 et à l'Exposition universelle de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles.

Architectes inspecteurs des jardins : M. Fuchs, L., ancien architecte des jardins de l'Exposition universelle de Bruxelles en 1888, à Bruxelles ;

M. Besme, V., inspecteur voyer, à Bruxelles.

Architecte du Commissariat général du Gouvernement : M. Maukels, G., ancien architecte du Commissariat général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles.

Architecte adjoint du Commissariat général du Gouvernement : M. Gellé, A., architecte, à Bruxelles.

Architecte adjoint des jardins : M. Van der Swaelmen, L., architecte paysagiste, à Bruxelles.

Chef du service mécanique et electrique : M. Lonneux, N.-F., ingénieur de reclasse à l'Administration des chemins de fer de l'État, à Bruxelles.

Directeur du service des transports et de la manutention : M. Hamaide, F.-H., chef de division au Ministère des Chemins de fer, Postes et Télégraphes, à Bruxelles.

Secrétaires du Commissaire général du Gouvernement :

M. van Alderwereldt, G., à Bruxelles ;

M. le baron Beyens, H., attaché au Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, à Bruxelles ;

M. Hauman, E., ingénieur, à Bruxelles ;

M. Meerens, L., licencié en notariat, à Bruxelles ;

M. le comte du Monceau de Bergendal, F., à Bruxelles ;

M. Vollen, Ed., avocat, à Louvain.

Attachés au Commissariat général du Gouvernement :

M. le comte de Borchgrave, C., à Bruxelles ;

M. Cocq, G.-L., à Bruxelles ;

M. Morel de Westgaver, J., avocat, à Gand ;

M. Périer, William, avocat, à Bruxelles ;

M. le baron Pycke de Peteghem, G., à Bruxelles ;

M. le baron Séjournet de Rameignies, L., à Gand ;

M. de Troostenberg, M., á Bruxelles.

Secrétaires du Commissaire des sections etrangères :

M. Cartuyvels de Collaert, P., à Namur ;

M. de Gaiffier, E., secrétaire de la Légation de Belgique, à Bruxelles ;

M. Halot, A., avocat à la Cour d'appel, à Bruxelles ;

M. de Sorbein, Ch., à Bruxelles.

Art. 2.—Sont nommés aux sections internationales :

1re section.—Beaux-arts : commissaire, M. le baron de Beeckmann, F., membre du jury internationale des récompenses à l'Exposition universelle d' Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. van Brée, J., à Bruxelles ; M. Lambotte, P., avocat, à Bruxelles ; M. de Bauer, G., à Bruxelles.

2e section.—Economie sociale :

A. Travail : commissaire, M. Morisseaux, directeur au Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. Brughmans, J., inspecteur du travail, à Bruxelles ; M. Jottrand, F., ingénieur, à Bruxelles ; M. Vandersmissen, professeur extraordinaire à l'Université de Liége.

B. Œuvres sociales : commissaire, M. Mahillon. L., directeur général de la Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. Duboisdenghien, L., actuaire de la Caisse générale d'épargne et de retraite, à Bruxelles ; M. Delhasse, E., avocat à la Cour d'appel, á Bruxelles.

3e section.—Hygiène : commissaire, M. Beco, E., secrétaire général du Ministère de

l'Agriculture et des Travaux publics, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaire, M. Velgho, O., chef de division au Ministère de l'Agriculture et des Travaux publics, à Bruxelles.

4e section.—Sauvetage : commissaire, M. de Ro, G., avocat, secrétaire général de la Société royale des sauveteurs de Belgique, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. De Becker-Remy, A., avocat, secrétaire général adjoint de la Société royale des sauveteurs de Belgique, à Bruxelles; M. De Mot, A., avocat, secrétaire général adjoint de la Société royale des sauveteurs de Belgique, à Bruxelles; M. Verstraeten, G., avocat à la Cour d'appel, á Bruxelles.

5e section.—Arts industriels et décoratifs : commissaire, M. Nieuwenhuys, A., à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. le chevalier de Wouters d'Oplinter, Ferd., ancien secrétaire du Commissariat général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles; M. Wyns de Raucour, A., docteur en droit, á Bruxelles; M. Francken, Ed., architecte-expert, à Bruxelles.

6e section.—Eclairage, chuffage et leurs applications: commissaire, M. Mignot-Delstanche, A., président de l'Union syndicate, á Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. Jottrand, Félix, ingénieur, à Bruxelles; M. Wauters, J., à Bruxelles.

7e section.—Électricité, traction: commissaire, M. Ulens, L., ingénieur, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. Blanchart, C., ingénieur honoraire des Mines, à Bruxelles; M. van Vloten, P., ingénieur honoraire des Mines, ingénieur électricien, à Bruxelles; M. Le Brun, A., ingénieur civil, secrétaire général de la Société nationale des Chemins de fer vicinaux, à Bruxelles; M. d'Hoop, E., ingéniur honoraire des Ponts et Chaussées, ingénieur électricien, à Bruxelles.

8e section.—Art militaire: commissaire, M. le major Leurs, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. le lieutenant d'artillerie boran Greindl, Ch., à Malines; M. le garde d'artillerie Burette, de la Place de Bruxelles; M. Bastin, Ch., attaché au Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Instruction publique, à Bruxelles.

9e section.—Fabrications industrielles, matériel, procédés et produits : commissaire, M. Degraux, Aug., ingénieur principal du chemin de fer de l'État, à Malines.—Secrétaires, M. Malou, P., ingénieur, à Bruxelles; M. Vaxelaire, R., à Bruxelles.

10e section.—Matériel du sport: commissaire, M. le chevalier Schellekens, L., à Alost.—Secrétaires, M. d'Arripe, E., à Bruxelles; M. Gendebien, H., à Bruxelles.

11e section.—Exercices, jeux populaires: commissaire, M. le prince de Ligne, Ed., à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. le marquis d'Assche, à Bruxelles; M. le comte de Liedekerke, P., à Bruxelles; M. le baron Pycke de Peteghem, M., à Bruxelles.

Subdivision *A*.—Sport pédestre: commissaire, M. le capitaine commandant Reyntiens, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. de Bassompiere, A., à Bruxelles; M. le comte Cornet de Ways-Ruart, à Bruxelles.

Subdivision *B*.—Sport hippique: commissaire, M. le comte d'Oultremont, Eug., à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. Lahaye, J., à Jette-Saint-Pierre; M. Bickx, J., à Bruxelles.

Subdivision *C*.—Sport nautique: commissaire, M. le baron de Vinck, G., à Anvers.—Secrétaire, M. Waefelaer, A., à Bruxelles.

Subdivision *D*.—Sport athlétique et escrime: commissaire, M. le major d'état-major chevalier Hynderick, G., à Anvers.—Secrétaire, M. Lefebvre de Sardans, à Bruxelles.

Subdivision *E*.—Tirs: commissaire, M. Parmentier, Ed., à Bruxelles.—Secrétaire: M. Merghelynck, R., à Ypres.

Subdivision *F*.—Vélocipédie: commissaire, M. Allard, O., à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. Taelemans, V., à Bruxelles; M. Tempels, D., architecte, à Bruxelles: M. Giot, G., à Bruxelles.

12e section.—Concours temporaires d'agriculture et d'horticulture: commissaire, M. le baron de Steenhault de Waerbeek, A., sénateur, à Bruxelles.—Secretaire, M. le comte de Lannoy, Ph., ingénieur agricole, à Anvaing.—Secrétaire adjoint, M. de Becker, J., avocat, à Bruxelles.

Subdivision *A*.—Culture maraîchére: commissaire, M. Van Wambeke, Ch., à Moortebeke.—Secrétaire, M. Bouillot, directeur de l'École d'horticultur de l'État, á Vilvorde.

Subdivision *B*.—Race chevaline: commissaire, M. le major d'état-major chevalier Hynderick, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaire, M. de Creeft, Ch., ingénieur agricole, à Burxelles.

Subdivision *C*.—Races bovine, ovine, porcine: commissaire, M. Tiberghien P., á Bruxelles.—Secrétaire, M. M. Goossens, F., à Assche.

Subdivision *D*.—Machines et instruments agricoles: commissaire, M. Raze, A., industriel, à Esneux.—Secrétaire, M. Thomas, E., agronome de l'Etat, à Grivegnée.

Subdivision *E*.—Laiterie: commissaire, M. le baron Seers, à Oostcamp.—Secrétaire, M. Theunis. professeur à l'Université de Louvain, à Louvain.

Subdivision *F*.—Aviculture: commissaire, M. Monseu, P., à Haine-Saint-Pierre.—Secrétaire, M. Janmart de Brouillant, L., à Bruxelles.

Subdivision *G*.—Apiculture: commissaire, M. de Lalieux de La Roque, F., à Feluy.—Secrétaire, M. de le Vingne, A., à Braine-le-Comte.

Subdivision *H*.—Horticulture et pomologie: commissaire, M. le comte de Hemricourt de Grunne, Eug., à Bruxelles.—Secrétaire, M. Lubbers, L., à Bruxelles.

13e section.—Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme: commissaire, Mme la comtesse John d'Oultremont, à Bruxelles.—Commissaire adjoint, M. Julien Davignon, ancien secrétaire général adjoint du Commissariat général du Gouvernement à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. le comte de Bousies, M., ancien secrétaire du Commissariat du Gouvernement á l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles; M. John-B. Storms, ancien secrétaire du Commissariat général des Sections étrangères à l'Exposition universelle d'Anvers en 1894, à Bruxelles.

14e section.—Commerce, colonies: commissaire, M. Janssen, L., ingénieur, à Bruxelles.—Secrétaires, M. de Burlet, Ph., ingénieur, à Bruxelles; M. Janssen, A., ingenieur, à Bruxelles: M. Vander Meylen, M., à Bruxelles.

Art. 3.—Des arrêtés ministériels détermineront les règlements d'ordre intérieur et d'attributions du Commissariat général et des Commissariats des sections internationales.

Art. 4.—Notre Ministre de l'Industrie et du Travail est chargé de l'exécution du présent arrêté.

Donné à Laeken, le 17 décembre 1895.

(s.) LÉOPOLD.

Par le Roi:

Le Ministre de l'Industrie

et du Travail,

(s.) A. NYSSENS.

E

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

PATRON: HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

HONORARY PRESIDENT: HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE COUNT OF FLANDERS.

GENERAL RULES.

CHAPTER I.

General arrangements.

ART. I.—The Brussels International Exhibition under the patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, with His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders as Honorary President, organised with the assistance of the Government and of the Municipality of Brussels, will include Works of Art, Scientific Works and Industrial and Agricultural Products of all nations, classed under the following Sections:—

1st Section. —Fine Arts (1).

2nd Section. —Social Economy.

3rd Section. —Hygiene. — Medical and Pharmaceutical Arts.

4th Section. —Life Saving Apparatus.

5th Section. —Industrial and Decorative Arts. —Liberal Arts. —Sciences.

6th Section. —Lighting, Heating, Ventilation, and applications thereof.

7th Section. —Electricity. —Traction.

8th Section. —Military Science.

9th Section. —Manufactures; Plant, Processes and Products.

10th Section. —Sporting Apparatus.

11th Section. —Sports. —Popular Games and pastimes.

12th Section. —Temporary Agricultural and Horticultural Competitions.

13th Section. —Practical Teaching, Economical institutions and manual labour for women.

14th Section. —Commerce. —Colonies.

A special Section will be devoted to Congresses and Lectures.

Competitions will be organised between exhibits, subject to the conditions mentioned in Chapter III. (Competitions.—Jury and Awards.)

ART. II.—The Exhibition will be held in the existing State buildings and in new erections, in the Parc du Cinquantenaire, and the Parc de Tervuren.

The halls will extend over more than a 100,000 square metres of ground under shelter. The Parc du Cinquantenaire has an area of 36 hectares and the Parc de Tervuren has an area of over 200 hectares.

The Parc de Tervuren, in which will be held the Congo Exhibition, and numerous competitions, will be connected with the Parc du Cinquantenaire by rapid means of communication.

The Exhibition buildings will be connected with the State Railway by branch lines, and the necessary rails are laid in the halls and in the gardens.

Fetes of all kinds will be organised during the Exhibition.

ART. III.—The Exhibition will be opened on Saturday, April 24th, 1897, and will remain open during at least six months. The Executive Committee, however, reserve the right of keeping it open until the 15th of November.

(1) The Fine Arts Section will be organised under special rules, and will comprise the works of artists living on January 1st, 1890. Copies and Paintings on China and Pottery are excluded but may be exhibited under the Section of Industrial and Decorative Arts.

ART. IV.—The Executive Committee holding full powers from the Board of Directors of the "Bruxelles-Exposition" Company, undertakes the organisation and management, and will control all matters concerning receipts and expenses.

Mr. Emile De Mot, Alderman of the City of Brussels and late Member of the Chamber of Representatives, is Chairman of this Committee.

ART. V.—A Commission is nominated by a Royal decree for drawing up the programme of competitions, questions and awards, and for encouraging Belgians to take part in the Exhibition.

His Royal Highness the Count of Flanders is Honorary President of this Commission.

This Commission elects a Central Committee from its own body.

The Committee is divided into Sections.

CHAPTER II.

General classification.

ART. VI.—Exhibits are arranged in Sections which are subdivided into groups and classes.

A detailed classification is annexed to these General Rules.

ART. VII.—Additional Exhibitions, temporary Exhibitions, Congresses, Lectures, Fetes, singing and musical Competitions, Concerts, etc., will be organised during the Exhibition.

ART. VIII.—In addition to the catalogue mentioned in Art. 15 the Executive Committee will issue an official and complete catalogue of exhibits of all nations, arranged systematically, with the names of the exhibitors, the description of the branch of industry and the place of origin.

The necessary information for the compilation of this catalogue will be furnished by the exhibitors themselves under their own responsibility. A special form to this effect is appended to this regulation.

ART. IX.—The Commissariats of the countries represented will be entitled to publish, at their own expense, a special catalogue of their national exhibits, for sale in their respective sections.

ART. X—Explosive or fulminating substances and all dangerous articles are excluded from the Exhibition.

Alcohol, Spirits, Oils, Essences and Corrosive Liquids, and all substances likely to endanger other exhibits or to inconvenience the public will only be admitted if enclosed in small and appropriate vessels.

Percussion caps, fireworks, matches and similar articles will only be admitted in imitation, without any inflammable matter whatever.

Exhibitors of obnoxious or insalubrious articles will have to comply with special regulations which will be drawn up with a view to public safety. The Executive Committee reserve the right to withdraw from the Exhibition all exhibits, from any source whatever, which from their nature or appearance may seem dangerous, unpleasant or not in accordance with the aim and object of the Exhibition.

CHAPTER III.

Competitions.—Jury and Awards.

ART. XI—An International Jury for Awards will be formed.

The rules of this Jury will be drawn up by the Central Committee in conjunction with the Executive Committee and submitted to the Commissary General of the Government for approval.

The work of this Jury will be directed by the Commissary General of the Government.

The members of the Jury will be named by the Governments of their respective countries.

The appointment of the members of the Jury will be confirmed by the Belgian Government on the demand of the Commissary General of the Government.

Should the Government of any country, taking part in the Exhibition, fail to name its representatives on the Jury in time, the Belgian Government will itself appoint them.

ART. XII.—The Jury will commence to officiate during the month of July 1897. The list of awards will be made known publicly before the close of the Exhibition.

ART. XIII.—Money prizes will be awarded for exhibits which the International Jury for awards may consider deserving, and complying with the requirements of the competition drawn up by the Commission mentioned in Art. V.

The value of the prizes to be awarded in each case will be fixed by the Central Committee of the said Commission. The total amount of these prizes provided by the Belgian Government may amount to a maximum sum of 300,000 francs.

A quarter of any prize money which may remain over will be divided amongst the prize winners at the *pro rata* of the value of the prizes they have already received.

The remaining three quarters of this sum will be at the disposal of the Minister of Industry and Labour.

In addition, exhibitors may also receive diplomas or medals.

ART. XIV.—In order to qualify for money prizes, exhibitors must state, in their application for space, with which of the questions drawn up their exhibits comply, and the latter must be immediately exhibited by the authors or producers.

ART. XV.—A special catalogue will then be prepared by the Commissary General of the Government for the guidance of the Jury of Awards.

ART. XVI.—Exhibits competing for money prizes will inasmuch as possible be exhibited in the International Sections in which are grouped the products of all countries coming under the heading of the questions for that same section. The exhibits which do not come within the range of the questions will be placed in the National Section in which all the products of any one country are grouped.

ART. XVII.—The questions for competition in the various sections, and the value of the prizes corresponding to each question, will be published ultimately.

CHAPTER IV.

Commissariat General of the Government.

ART. XVIII.—The Commissariat General of the Government is managed and conducted by Count Adrien d'Oultremont, assisted by a Commissary for the Foreign Sections, by a Commissary for the Jury of Awards, and by a Commissary for each of the International Sections, contained in the general classification.

The Commissary General of the Government represents the Government in its negotiations with the Executive Committee of the Company organising the Exhibition, and also with the representatives or delegates of foreign countries taking part in the Exhibition.

The Commissary General of the Government is the official referee, between the Company and the representatives or delegates of foreign countries and also between the latter and the Belgian Government in all matters affecting the interests of foreign exhibitors. All information and particulars may be obtained from him.

The Commissary General of the Government and the Executive Committee acting together decide all questions relating to plans of the Halls, the Parc du Cinquantenaire and the Parc de Tervuren, the allotment of space, for the sections of the various countries and the international sections, and all matters regarding passages for public circulation, general decoration, and joint rights in these various sections.

He also acts unofficially as referee, without responsibility, between the foreign representatives and the Executive Committee, for all agreements relating to hire of space, transport and handling of goods, storage of empties, etc., etc.

All conditions and regulations, especially those concerning transport and handling of Goods, Entries, Police, Setting up and Working of Machinery as also the halls of machinery and electricity, must be signed and accepted by him.

The functions and attributes of the members of the Commissariat General of the Government and also their relations with the organising Commission are determined by special regulations.

The Commissary General of the Government organises and supervises Belgian exhibits, and takes all requisite steps relating to the organisation, for which special regulations will be drawn up.

CHAPTER V.

Conditions to be complied with for exhibiting.

ART. XIX.—Foreign Governments have been officially notified that a Brussels International Exhibition will be held and they have been invited to delegate official Commissaries to represent them.

These Commissaries representing their respective nationalities and having charge of their interests, will arrange with the Executive Committee through the Commissary General of the Government, all questions relating to the allotment of space to their respective countries and to the arrangement of their exhibits.

Collective exhibitors belonging to countries, not officially represented, may be admitted with the consent of the Executive Committee and of the Commissary General of the Government.

Exhibitors may only correspond with the Executive Committee through the representatives or delegates of their respective countries. Exhibitors, however, from countries not officially represented, may correspond directly with the Executive Committee.

The latter will furnish all necessary information and will make known the rules to which representatives and delegates of foreign countries and exhibitors will have to conform.

ART. XX.—Interchange of allotted space between countries may only be made through the Executive Committee and with the sanction of the Commissary General of the Government.

ART. XXI.—All advertisements and notices, printed or otherwise, intended to be posted up or distributed within the Exhibition, must first be submitted to the Executive Committee for approval and sanction, which sanction the said Committee reserves the right of withdrawing at any time.

The Executive Committee concurrently with the Commissary General of the Government settles all matters relating to dimensions and placing of signboards.

Exhibitors will be required to submit plans of show cases, fixtures, and furniture they intend to use, to the Executive Committee for approval.

ART. XXII.—Application for admission must be made on special forms (see annexed form) supplied by the Executive Committee and must be sent in not later than October 1, 1896, duly signed, postage prepaid and addressed :

A. To the Commissary General of the Government (if the applicant is Belgian).

B. To the Commissary of that country, officially represented at the Exhibition, of which the applicant is a native (if the applicant is a foreigner).

C. To the Executive Committee (if the applicant is a native of a country not officially represented).

With regard to the latter, the Executive Committee itself decides upon applications for admission, and intending exhibitors may only send their exhibits after their application has been accepted, and a certificate of admission been sent to them.

ART. XXIII.—All exhibits will be shown under the name of the applicant who has signed the form of demand for admission. This rule will be strictly enforced.

ART. XXIV.—Exhibitors may add to their names or to that of their firm, the names of other persons who may have contributed to the production of the exhibits. These names, however, must be stated on the form of application for admission.

ART. XXV.—Exhibitors or contractors intending to erect buildings or stalls in the Parc du Cinquantenaire or in the Parc de Tervuren, will have to conform to the conditions to be stipulated by the Executive Committee.

Concessions for restaurants, bars, cigar stalls, sale of refreshments, etc., will be granted under special rules.

ART. XXVI.—Exhibits must be placed before April 15, 1897, failing which, the allotted space will be forfeited and the certificate of admission cancelled, and no rent will be returned by the Company, without any legal or other proceedings being necessary. In such a case the Executive Committee will have the right to remove any unfinished installations and to charge the cost to the defaulter.

The exhibitor or his agent must be on the spot when his packages arrive at the Exhibition to check their arrival and verify their contents, failing which, the Executive Committee will have the right to send them back or to unpack them at the expense, risks and peril of the parties interested.

All materials for fixtures must, before introduction in the Exhibition, be sanctioned by the Executive Committee.

ART. XXVII.—No exhibit can be withdrawn before the close of the Exhibition without a special written permit from the Executive Committee.

No exhibits may be covered during the hours fixed for public admission to the halls and galleries.

The repacking of exhibits will take place in the order settled by the Executive Committee.

Exhibits which require taking to pieces must be ready for removal not later than December 31, 1897.

Exhibits which are not packed or taken to pieces by December 31, 1897, will be removed and stored at the expense, risks and peril of exhibitors.

Articles which have not been removed by March 31, 1898, will be sold by public auction, and the Executive Committee will be entitled to dispose of the proceeds of the sale.

ART. XXVIII.—The flooring and paving of the halls will be designed to carry loads of 500 kilos per square metre, and in some parts as much as 1,500 killos per square metre.

Whatever alteration or strengthening the floors may require on account of heavy or special exhibits, must be done with the sanction of the Executive Committee and at the exhibitor's expense.

Exhibitors requiring other partitions than those rented from the Executive Committee must put them up at their own expense.

Exhibitors will be responsible for any damage which their exhibits may cause to the floors, partitions, etc., of which they have the use, and also for any wilful damage.

Exhibitors will not be allowed to remove their exhibits before having paid all charges accruing from rent, sale rights, dilapidations that may arise, etc.

ART. XXIX.—The Belgian Government guarantees :

A. Free carriage, both ways, on the State lines, for all Belgian exhibits sent to the Exhibition. This applies to all substances used in manufacture during the Exhibition, and also to empties and packing cases used for sending and returning the exhibits ;

B. Carriage of foreign exhibits on the State lines, under tariff No. 10 (this tariff implies full rates for carriage for sending the goods, and free carriage on the return journey).

Steps will be taken to induce Belgian and foreign railways working under concession and in connection with Belgian lines, to obtain the most favourable rates of transport.

Most of the regular navigation lines will reduce their ordinary freight rates.

C. A post, telegraph and telephone office at Brussels and at Tervuren.

ART. XXX.—All foreign exhibits will be admitted to the Exhibition in bond free of custom dues, provided they are re-exported, and conform to the regulations imposed by the Government.

ART. XXXI.—A lottery will be organised under sanction and inspection of the Government. Prizes will be purchased from amongst the exhibits.

ART. XXXII.—Exhibitors are requested to affix the sale price to their exhibits as a guide to the Jury and the Purchase Commission for the Lottery, as well as for the information of the public.

Exhibitors who intend showing Industrial Art productions, not designed or manufactured by them, must inform the Executive Committee and show due authorisation from the rightful owners.

ART. XXXIII.—The Government will take measures so that patentable inventions, drawings, working models and trade marks shown in the Exhibition may be duly protected in Belgium.

The attendants will be instructed to prevent drawings, copies, measurements, photograph models, etc., to be taken of exhibits, unless with the permission of the exhibitor. The Executive Committee, however, will not be responsible for any infringement of the above instructions, through the negligence or disobedience of the attendants. The Executive Committee reserve the right of allowing general views to be taken of exhibits, and exhibitors will not be entitled to offer any opposition to this.

ART. XXXIV.—Due precautions will be taken to protect all exhibits from accidents, but the Company will not be responsible in any case for accidents, fire, damage, theft, or dilapidation whatever may be the cause or importance.

Strict watch and guard will be established to prevent goods from being stolen, mislaid or damaged, without, however, any responsibility being incurred by the Executive Committee in this respect.

Exhibitors must insure their exhibits and packages themselves and at their own expense, if they consider such insurance necessary.

The Executive Committee of the Company will not accept any responsibility for any accidents which may occur to exhibits.

Exhibitors will be responsible towards the Executive Committee as well as towards other parties for any damage caused by their exhibits or by persons in their employ.

The Government, the Company and the Executive Committee will not be responsible for any prejudice which may be caused to exhibitors through accidents, fire, damage, dilapidation, theft, or any other cause whatever.

ART. XXXV.—Commissaries of countries taking part in the Exhibition, collective and single exhibitors will be entitled to make use, on their own responsibility, of keepers and special attendants.

The latter must be approved of by the Executive Committee and will be required to comply with the rules for admission to the Exhibition.

They will wear special badges, and may claim the help of the police and other guardians named by the Executive Committee.

ART. XXXVI.—Each exhibitor or his agent, will receive one free ticket of admission, not transferable, which will be withdrawn should it be lent to or used by other persons, without prejudice of further action. This free ticket must be signed by the exhibitor or his agent, must show the photograph of bearer and indicate the number of the section, group and class to which he belongs. It will bear the stamp of the Executive Committee.

It must be well understood that exhibitors' agents, whatever the number of exhibitors they may represent, will be entitled to one ticket only. Each exhibitor will be entitled to one or more free tickets for persons in his employ, available for the whole period of the Exhibition but giving admittance from 8 to 10 A. M. only.

The Commissary General of the Government and the Executive Committee will alone decide on the number of tickets to be given, and will withdraw them in case of misuse or fraud.

Special rules will apply to admission.

ART. XXXVII.—Subsequent rules will be drawn up for the sending, the receiving, the handling, the installation, and the re-exporting of exhibits, the organisation of attendants and watchmen, customs, admission to the Exhibition, rights of sale, and the naming and working of the International Jury of Awards.

ART. XXXIII.—Exhibitors will have to pay rent for the space occupied by their exhibits.

The charge for space, including *general decoration and handling of goods*, has been fixed according to position, as follows:—

I.—HALLS.

Collective Space.

Ground space:	*A*. Depth not exceeding 1 metre, per lineal metre frontage: 60 francs (sixty francs). *B*. Depth exceeding 1 metre, per square metre, ground surface: 60 francs (sixty francs).

Wall space: *C*. Per lineal metre frontage: 60 francs (sixty francs).

The charge for collective space allotted will in no case be less than 60 francs (sixty francs).

Detached Space.

A. Measured along the greatest dimension, the smallest being below 1 metre, per lineal metre frontage: 90 francs (ninety francs).

B. Both dimensions exceeding 1 metre, per square metre, ground surface: 90 francs (ninety francs).

The charge for detached spaces allotted will in no case be less than 90 francs (ninety francs).

Central Galleries.

In the central galleries the charge will be.	Collective space, per square metre: 90 francs (ninety francs): detached spaces per square metre: 130 francs (one hundred and thirty francs).
Charge for rooms having at least 5 metres frontage and 5 metres depth.	Single frontage, per square metre: 70 francs (seventy francs). Corner frontage, per square metre: 90 francs (ninety francs).

The allotted space will be measured along the greatest length and width above the floor.

II.—WORKING MACHINERY.

For all working machines, propelled by steam, water, gas, electricity or general transmission, a sum equivalent to 50 per cent. of the amount charged for space will be repaid to the exhibitor, upon production of proof of payment of at least as heavy a sum for force consumption.

The reduction will only be allowed if the machinery works at least five hours per diem and four days weekly.

The spaces allotted will be measured along the greatest length and width above the floor.

III.—GROUNDS.—SHEDS AND TENTS IN THE GROUNDS

Of whatever height:

A. The depth not exceeding 1 metre, per lineal metre frontage, 25 francs (twenty-five francs).

B. The depth exceeding 1 metre, per square metre, ground surface, 25 francs (twenty-five francs).

The charge for space allotted in this department will in no case be less than 25 francs (twenty-five francs).

For space allotted under sheds or tents, the above charges will be increased by 5 francs (five francs) per lineal or per square metre according to circumstances.

Payments.

Rent for space allotted will be collected by the Executive Committee. When above 1,000 francs it will be payable half on allotment and half on April 1st, 1897.

Rent below or equal to 1,000 francs will be payable in one sum on allotment.

Non-compliance with the terms will annul allotment.

Space rented can neither be ceded, exchanged or sublet without the special consent of the Executive Committee.

Raised flooring and extra foundations and strengthening of existing flooring for heavy exhibits will be made after approval by the Executive Committee at the expense of exhibitors, whether singly or collectively. The special arrangements thus entailed must be approved by the Executive Committee and by the Commissary General of the Government.

Special terms will be made for the hire of large spaces in the Halls and Grounds.

The passages for public circulation as shown on the plans annexed to the Building act must be reserved and strictly kept free, and no infringment in this respect will be tolerated.

The passages for public circulation comprised within a section of ground rented in one block, or the half of said passages for spaces rented in front of same, will be reckoned for in the measurement of hired spaces.

ART. XXXIX.—All special and private decoration will be at the expense of exhibitors, either singly or collectively and must be approved by the Executive Committee and the Commissary General of the Government.

ART. XL.—Exhibitors, either singly or collectively, must bear all special charges, such as private decoration, raising and strengthening of flooring, partitions and coverings, ceilings, blinds, supply of fixtures; installation, decoration, laying out of goods, preservation and cleaning of exhibits; foundations, fitting up, motive power, steam, water, gas, electricity, taking to pieces and unmounting; storage of empties; insurance; planting and special levellings; custom or excise duties, licenses for refreshments, etc, etc. All these arrangements must be approved by the Executive Committee and by the Commissary General of the Government.

Exhibitors who undertake to store their own empties must remove them immediately after unpacking, and must conform to the regulations of the Executive Committee.

If exhibitors desire it, the Executive Committee will undertake the storage of empties and their return for packing at the close of the Exhibition, but will not be responsible for the condition of the empties when returned.

Rent for storing empties will be charged at the rate of 2 fr. 50 c. per square metre of ground they occupy, measured along the greatest dimensions above ground, with a minimum charge of 2 fr. 50 c. for any empties, less than one square metre.

Contractors for hiring out showcases, mirrors, furniture, etc., and stall-keepers in the grounds will not be entitled to storage or sending back of empties. The Executive Committee will not take charge in any way of the above empties or packing cases.

ART. XLI.—Exhibitors must carry out, at their own expense, unpacking, installation, laying out and repacking of their exhibits, and also the repairs of the empties.

ART. XLII.—Exhibitors requiring steam, water, gas or electricity must state on the form of application for space the quantity of steam, water, gas or electricity they may require per hour.

When motive power is required, the speed and horsepower desired must be stated.

Motive power, electricity, water and gas will be supplied under special rules and special tariff.

Special regulations, which will be supplied on application, will govern the fitting up and working of machinery.

ART. XLIII.—When the Company undertakes the handling of goods the greatest precautions will be taken, but it is expressly stipulated that it will not be held responsible, in any case, for loss, shortage, damage, dilapidation, etc., that may happen to the packages or their contents.

The handling of goods comprises:

A. Receiving same within the Exhibition;

B. Delivering same on the spot where they are to be exhibited;

C. Removing of empties and packing cases;

D. Replacing the empties and packing cases on the spot for repacking;

E. Removing the goods when repacked.

Exhibitors must conform to the instructions of the Executive Committee to facilitate the removal of empties.

Special terms must be arranged with the Executive Committee for the handling of packages exceeding 1,500 kilos, also for any single objects exceeding that weight, such as blocks of stone, marble, iron, parts of machinery, guns, moveable engines, etc., also when the dimensions of packages exceed the surface of ordinary railway trucks, such as timber, bar iron, beams, etc., rolling-stock (locomotives, railway and tramway cars, wagons), boats, bulky goods and breakable articles. In special cases exhibitors may be required to assist or undertake entirely the handling of certain goods.

The Executive Committee reserve the right of making special terms, for handling goods and storing empties, with all countries officially represented, particularly with those countries with which special arrangements have been made regarding space hire.

ART. XLIV.—Articles of everyday sale, also those manufactured on the spot, may be sold and delivered to visitors on payment of a tax, to be fixed by agreement and subject to special regulations. No sale of this kind can take place inside the halls without special written permission from the Executive Committee.

No refreshments may be provided inside the halls unless by special permission of the Executive Committee. The sale of refreshments in the grounds and gardens of the Exhibition is subject to a tax and to special arrangements to be made with the Executive Committee.

ART. XLV.—Exhibitors as such, agree to these rules and regulations and to all special regulations which may hereafter be made.

Exhibitors or contractors must register an address in Brussels.

ART. XLVI.—**All communications relating to the Exhibition must be addressed post paid to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, 10, rue du Congres, Brussels.**

By order of the EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, August 26, 1895.

Emile De Mot, *Chairman.*
Gedeon Bordiau, *Member.*
Georges Dupret, ,,
Emile Eloy, ,,
Maurice Lemonnier, ,,
Edmond Nerincx, ,,
Albert Thys, ,,

Signed:

The Commissary General of the Government,
Count Adrien d'Oultremont.

G

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, 1897.

GENERAL CLASSIFICATION.

FIRST SECTION.

GROUP I.

FINE ARTS.

Class 1.—Pictures, Water colours, Pencillings, work on Enamel, Cartoons and Drawings.

Class 2.—Sculptures, Bas-reliefs, Medals, Cameos and Engraved Stones.

Class 3.—Engravings, Lithographies.

Class 4.—Architecture.—Plans, Drawings and Models; Photographs annexed to the Plans, Rough Models in Clay.

SECOND SECTION.

SOCIAL ECONOMY.

FIRST DIVISION.—LABOUR.

GROUP II.

The labour itself.

Class 5.—Instruction and Apprenticeship.—Primary Instruction in regard to the development of professional taste.—Professional Instruction.—Apprenticeship.

Class 6.—Organisation and Conditions of Work.—Organisation and Conditions of Work in the trade: Large Factory Work; Small Factory Work; Hand-Work, Home-Work, Co-operative Societies of Production.—Geographical Distribution of Industries, Displacement of Industries and of Workmen.

Class 7.—Professional Associations.—Offices of Placement, Labour Offices.—Professional Unions of Masters and Workmen, Guilds and Corporations.—Institutions of Conciliation and Arbitration.

GROUP III.

Safety and Ruling of Work.

Class 8.—Safety in the Yards.—Scaffoldings, Props, Precautions against the Downfall of Stones, Arrangements for Loading and Unloading, as also for the Handling of heavy objects, etc.

Class 9.—Safety in Industrial Establishments Generally.—Management of Workshops.—Protectors against burning and poisonous stuffs, etc.—Means of Precaution in working Steam Generators.—Measures of Protection relative to: 1st Steam Motors; 2nd Turbines and Hydraulic Wheels; 3rd Gas and Petroleum Motors; 4th Electric Motors; 5th all kinds of Motors.—Measures of Protection against Shafts, Bands and Gearings, Projecting Pieces fixed and movable, Coupling and Uncoupling.—Arrangements for replacing Bands.—Brake Apparatuses, Oiling Apparatuses.—Arrangements for the Safety of Apparatuses and Engine tools, Apparatuses for Leverage or Transport, Windlasses, Cranes, Hoists, Lifts.—Special Apparatuses for different trades (Engine Tools, Presses, Saws, Wood Turning Machines, Mills, Beaters' Carding, Lapping Machines, Delivering Rollers, Combing Machines, Jack Frames, Spinning Frames, Selfactings, Drying Machines, Mangles, Shearing Machines, Brass Rollers, etc., etc.

Class 10.—Organisation and Methods of work adopted in industries particularly dangerous.—Plans and models of the factories and workshops.

Class 11.—Safety in Mines and Quarries.—Protection against fallings in.—Use of Explosives.—Safety Appliances for the removal of men in pits and for underground transport.—Protection against injurious Gases, and Explosions, etc.

Class 12.—Safety in the industry of transports by land and water.—Railway Safety Appliances.—Lighting the Coasts, Banks, and Rivers. Preventatives against Collisions.—Safety Apparatuses in reference to transports by road, etc.

Class 13.—Results obtained from the improvement of the sanitary conditions in industrial establishments. Results due to the application of measures taken to prevent illnesses owing to the work.—Propaganda in favour of the safety in industrial establishments.—Free and official Associations.

GROUP IV.

Workmen's life.

Class 14.—Budget of working families.—Salaries and other resources of the workman.—Food.—Clothing.—Lodging.—Furniture.—Economical supply establishments.—Co-operative societies of consumption.

Class 15.—Types of workmen's houses and workmen's furniture.

Class 16.—Moral and intellectural life.—Workmen's clubs, Patronages, Libraries, etc.

GROUP V.

Legislation and history of labour.

Class 17.—Legislation of labour.—Laws and Rules concerning labour.—Results obtained.

Class 18.—History, Statistics and Bibliography of social economy.—History of labour.—Statistics.—Offices of labour.—Bibliography.—Museums of Social Economy.

SECOND DIVISION.—SOCIAL WORKS.

GROUP VI.

Saving and Provident Institutions.

Class 19.—Saving.—Instruction in Providence.—Intervention of Public Authorities in matter of Providence.

Class 20.—Insurances.—Personal Insurances: against illnesses, accidents, invalidity, old age, stoppage of work.—Life Insurance.—Mutualities.— Life annuities and Patrimonies.—Insurances of things.

GROUP vii.

Institutions of Credit. Patronal and Benevolent Institutions.

Class 21.—Institutions of credit.—Banks of credit, Rural Banks of credit.—Co-operative Societies of credit generally.—Pawn-brokers.

Class 22.—Building Societies for Workmen.—Free and official institutions.

Class 23.—Patronal and Benevolent Institutions.—Patronal Institutions.—Public and Private Benevolence.—Homes for Orphans.—Refuges, Asylums and Alms-houses.—Protection of infants.

THIRD SECTION.

HYGIENE.—MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL ARTS.

A.—HYGIENE.

GROUP viii.

Hygiene in general and prophylactic Hygiene.

Class 24.—Plans, Models and Ordonnance of laboratories for the study of hygiene and of sanitary technic.—Material in use.—Works and Publications referring there to.—(*a*) Analysis of food; (*b*) Infectious diseases; (*c*) Meteorologic, endogenic and atmospheric stations.

Class 25.—Works, Publications, plans, tables and studies relative to public health and sanitation.—National and International Institutions, Health offices, Demographic and medical

statistics, municipal and other Syndicates for the execution of Sanitary Works and organisation of Sanitary services.—Associations for the sanitary inspection of houses.

Class 26.—Works relative to the study of prophylactic measures and isolation, Plans and Models of posts of observation, Lazarets and Isolation Hospitals. Sanitary service of Ports. Material and mode of Disinfection and Vaccination. Plans and organisation of Disinfection Halls according to the importance of the locality. Sanitary Stations: Maritime, Bathing, Hydromineral, Climateric.

GROUP IX.

Urban and Rural Hygiene.

Class 27.—General plans of improved sanitary conditions and enlarging of agglomerations (Width of streets, plans for new Districts, establishment of Squares, height of Buildings, etc.). Modes of Protection of Public roads. Pavings. Carrying away, utilisation and destruction of refuse from the Roads and of rubbish from houses.

Mode of evacuation of excremental matters, waste liquids and surface water; Purification and utilisation of filthy water and of manufactory water. Ventilation of sewers, rendering wholesome of rivers, etc., draining of marshes. Plans and models of canalisations, Flush Reservoirs, etc. Wells and movable tanks. Material and systems of emptying.

Class 28.—Various systems of capitation, distribution of water, filtration and sterilisation, machines and apparatuses used thereto: pumps, conducts, meters, wells, etc.

Class 29.—Plans, models and material of Public Baths, Popular Baths, etc. Douche Baths, Public washing and drying houses.

Class 30.—Studies and selection of ground for cemeteries, plans of cemeteries. Mortuary Galleries, Apparatuses and modes of cremation, Crematory furnaces. Material and modes of transporting corpses. Material employed for inhumations. Plans and models of the installations of mortuary depôts. Mortuaries, Institutes of Anatomy, Inquest Rooms. Apparatuses for help in cases of apparent death. Modes for improvement of the sanitary conditions in mortuary depôts, Cemeteries, battlefields, etc. Modes and materials used for the conservation and disinfection of corpses.

GROUP X.

Hygiene of houses.

Class 31.—Plans and models of private houses and model dwellings, Public buildings, Churches, Government Buildings, Theatres, Meeting Halls, etc.

Preparation and pavement of the ground. Building and decoration materials, stones, bricks, tiles, metals, wood, colours, varnish, etc. Systems and installations of ventilation, heating and lighting. Distribution of drinkable water, filters. Drainage and removal of waste matters. Water-closets, urinals, sinks, basins for passing dirty Water, Wash stands, Baths. Furniture and utensils particularly interesting the hygiene of houses. Disinfection of private houses and model dwellings.

Class 32.—Plans and models of establishments of instruction. Primary schools, colleges, Superior schools and Universities. Institutions for deaf and dumb and blind people, backward children and idiots.

School furniture, teaching materials, forms, chairs, desks, blackboards, etc. Conditions of their good hygienic installation. Classic material for the use of pupils.

Class 33.—Plans and models of barracks, prisons, Depôts for beggars, Reform schools, Civil and Military hospitals, university and private clinical surgeries, maternities, lunatic asylums, Asylums for epileptics. Alms-houses, Homes for orphans, Convalescent homes, Maritime hospitals and Sanitoria, Lazarets or hospitals for contagious diseases, Temporary homes for persons without resources, drunkards, etc. Special furniture for these establishments from a hygienic point of view.

Class 34.—Arrangement of vehicles for the transportation and lodging of persons; vessels, boats, railway wagons, sleeping cars, dining cars, tramway carriages, Gipsy caravans, Ambulances, etc.

GROUP XI.

Corporal Hygiene.—Alimentary Hygiene.—Hygiene for Children.

Class 35.—Clothing in general and toilet requisites considered from a hygienic point of view: Clothing and equipments for certain professions or occupations (Army, Navy, Railwaymen, miners, tourists, workmen, and servants), Laundry.—Works relative to the bathing and exercising of corps, games, etc., from a hygienic point of view.—Gymnastics.

Class 36.—Samples, models, tables, Works and publications relative to the physiological study of the nourishment and illnesses produced by an insufficient, defective or unhealthy

alimentation.—Alcoholism.—Measures and modes for the inspection of the manufacture and sale of food.

Class. 37.—Unprepared animal and vegetable substances used as food.—Mineral table waters.—Material and processes, particularly recommended from a hygienic point of view, for the industrial preparation of those substances.—Modes for preserving and warehousing fresh articles of food of all kinds.—Preserves, methods and processes of manufacture.—Processes destined to prevent the deterioration of food.—Sterilisation.—Utilisation of food and new condiments and unknown goods.—Victualling.

Class 38.—Materials and modes of transport, by land and water of food to the places of consumption. (Cattle, poultry, fish, meat, fruit, vegetables and other victuals.)—Plans and models of markets, slaugther-houses, etc.—Shops, stalls, etc.

Class 39.—Immediate preparation of foods.—Economical cooking.—Regime of hospitals, alms-houses, Homes for orphans, prisons, etc.—Methods and Processes for perfectioning the preparation of food and drinks.—Kitchen utensils.

Class 40.—Hygiene for children.—Infantile alimentation (artificial feeding).—Clothing.—Habitation.—Asylums.

GROUP XII.

Industrial and Professional Hygiene.

Class 41.—Unhealthy industries; Plans and models of improved factories and workshops, etc.; Arrangements for Ventilation, heating, supply of fresh water, closets and refuse, disinfection, lighting, particular cares of the staff of these establishments, etc.—Washing houses, baths, douches, etc.

Apparatuses and modes of protection of workmen against the inherent inconvenience of the work: dust, irritant and poisonous vapours and gases, germs of transmissible affections, etc.

Apparatuses and modes for protecting the healthfulness of the neighbourhood.

Arrangements to prevent illnesses and infirmities, liable to intellectual, industrial and manual professions, etc.

Works and publications treating industrial and professional Hygiene.

B.—MEDICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL ARTS.

GROUP XIII.

Medical and Pharmaceutical Arts.

Class 42.—Instruments for medical exploration.—Surgical instruments and apparatuses.—Dressing apparatuses.—Prothesis apparatuses plastic and mechanic.—Orthopædic apparatuses.—Bandages.—Electric apparatuses.—Pneumatic apparatuses.—Medical bath and hydropathic apparatuses.—Pulverisation and inhalation apparatuses.—Medical gymnastics and massage.—Ophthalmologic, gynecologic, laryngologic, otologic and rhinologic instruments, etc.—Optical instruments and apparatuses.—Dentists' instruments and apparatuses.—Material for the transport of ill and wounded persons.—Various apparatuses for ill and infirmed persons and lunatics.—Necessary objects for the medical and surgical service of hospitals and infirmaries.—Dressing boxes.—Cases and trousseaus of instruments.—Ambulances.

Class 43.—Material for the installation of Pharmacies.—Material for manufacture and work.—(Drugs —Vegetable drugs; officinal animal products; chemical products used in Pharmacies; mineral waters.)—Pharmaceutical preparations.—Patent medicines.—Pharmacy accessories.

Class 44.—Organisation of Veterinary medicine.—Instruments and apparatuses.—Hygiene of sheds and stables.—Prophylactic measures against epizooties.—Prevention of contagious diseases.

FOURTH SECTION.

LIFE SAVING APPARATUS.

GROUP XIV.

Fires.

Class 45.—Individual action.—Means of prevention in houses, farms, factories, theatres, etc.: Lamps, burners, stoves, canalisation of electricity and gas, matches, etc.

Precautions against spontaneous combustion, inflammability of all warehoused goods. Modes of rendering material, decorations, cloth, and constructions incombustible. Warning apparatuses. Means of extinction, pails, cloths, powders, sulphur, liquids, etc.; Automatic and other extinguishers, pumps, etc.

Ventilation, salvage, assistance.

Class 46.—General action.—Safety appliances, warnings, public education, visits to buildings, workshops, etc.; Alarms, Organisation : division of territories by zones ; distributions of posts and warning instruments, distribution of plant, communication between the posts and the authorities.

Class 47.—Means of action.—Reservoirs, wells, cisterns, plug holes, large extinguishers, hand and steam pumps; pipes, junctions, cocks, squirts; uniforms and equipments for men, horse harness, means of transport.

Class 48.—Means of assistance.—Ladders, ropes, hooks, sacks, parachutes, lighting and respiratory apparatuses.—Instruments for breathing and salvage in cellars, wells, etc.; Medical cases.

Class 49.—Library concerning everything in reference to fires.

GROUP XV.

Accidents on and under water.

Class 50.—Maritime salvage in general. Models of fixed and floating salvage stations. Life boats and other various articles.—Signals of all kinds.—Fog signals.—Means of preventing collisions, Machines for repairing leaks and other damages.—Fire extinguishers for ships. Life belts. Diving dresses and apparatuses.—Various rafts.

Class 51.—Salvage on Rivers and Shores.—Buoys not serving for coast marking. Salvage barges.—Cabins, Medical cases.—Salvage material for beaches; Rescuing perches, hooks and buoys.

Class 52.—Salvage in case of inundation, Rafts. Rescue on and under ice for ships as also persons.—Ladders and apparatuses in case of accidents on the ice. Apparatuses and machines for sounding.

Class 53.—Library concerning this group.

GROUP XVI.

Accidents on and under ground.

Class 54.—Salvage apparatuses relative to mines, quarries, metalworks and railways, which are not absolutely necessary for the working of these industries.—Library concerning this class.

Class 55.—Every apparatus, mode or organisation relative to all accidents not included in the preceding classes.

All means for *preventing* accidents not classed in another section.

1st Material and Rescuing apparatuses in case of accidents.

(*a*) In sewers and domestic wells;

(*b*) In Buildings;

(*c*) In case of explosions from Gas or Lightning;

(*d*) „ boiler explosions;

(*e*) „ accidents due to electric currents;

(*f*) „ tramway, carriage and cycle accidents.

2nd Carriages for the transport of wounded people, Assistance apparatuses in general boxes, hand-carts, ambulances; aid posts, tents, huts, etc.

Library concerning this class.

N.B.—All which concerns the Hospital and Life Saving service on battlefields is put in Section 8.

FIFTH SECTION.

INDUSTRIAL AND DECORATIVE ARTS.—LIBERAL ARTS SCIENCES.

A.—INDUSTRIAL AND DECORATIVE ARTS.

GROUP XVII.

Metal.—Glass.—Ceramic.

Class 56.—Diamond-cutting industry.—Preparation and cutting of diamonds.—Lapidary art in general.—Preparation of precious metals: Refinement, Stamping, etc.—Goldsmiths'

work of art, table and decoration work, etc.—Fine Goldsmith's work.—Jewellery.—Stone Mounting and Setting. Precious Metal chiselling.—Imitation Gold Works.—Fancy Work in Imitation Gold.—Clock and Watchmaking.

Class 57.—(*a*) Art Bronzes and Bronzes for furniture. Heating and Lighting Apparatuses as regards Models and from an Artistic and Decorative point of view. Art Tin-Work. Gravings. Damascening. Coins, Medals, Lockets, Applications of Galvanisation.

(*b*) Artistic Iron Castings. Objects in Copper, Bronze, Nickel, Zinc, etc., for the Building Industry. Cutlery. Kitchen Enamel Ware.

(*c*) Art Iron Works: Iron Forgings; Complete Armours and Panoplies, Artistic and Decorative.

Class 58.—White and coloured Window Panes of different thicknesses, Fluted, Convexed, Smoothed, Sanded, Frosted, Dull, Sheet Glass, and engraved Glass, Opals and Enamels, etc., White Glazings, Quicksilverings, Silverings, Smoothed and Engraved Articles, Bevellings, Framings, Smooth and Relieved Unpolished Glass, Pressed Pieces, in Glass, etc. Crystals and Glass Work of every kind. Lighting and Fancy Articles. Paintings on Glass.

Class 59.—Artistic Ceramic. Decorative Panels. White, Coloured and Decorated Earth-Work and Porcelain. Majolic, Biscuit, Pottery, Artistic Stone ware, Enamels of all kinds, Tiles for Walls, etc.; Paintings on Biscuit, Earth-Work and Porcelain.

GROUP XVIII.

Furniture and decoration for houses.

Class 60.—Furniture in general. Complete Suites and single Pieces of Furniture Hangings.

Class 61.—Decorative Paintings. Frescoes and Graffitoes. Wall Paper and Wall Cloth. Imitation of Embroideries and Tapestry painted on Linen and other Cloth. Imitation of Wood, Marble and Faience. Imitation of Paintings on Glass. Unvitrified Paintings on Glass, Ornaments in Plaster or Paste, Mouldings drawn in a rough state, Smoothed, Ornamented, Painted or Gilded. Frames for Glasses or Pictures, other than those in natural wood.

Class 62.—Stuffs, special Carpetting and Tapestry for House Furnishing such as Tissue Goods, Prints on Silk, Wool, Cotton, or other Stuffs. Embroidered, Stitched and Braided Velvets, Silks and Wools.—Smooth, Printed or Figured Velvets of all kinds in Wool, Goats hair, Flax or Jute. Cretonnes, Chintz. "Aubusson" and other Tapestry. Imitation Woven or Printed Tapestry. Hair, Aloe, or Felt goods, Repoussé or stamped Leather. Painted, Gilded, or Decorated, Carpets of all kinds and stuffs, Oil Cloths, Linoleum, etc.

Class 63.—Theatrical Art Material—Scenery, apparatuses, Lighting, costumes, etc.

GROUP XIX.

Architecture and Building Industry.

Class 64.—Plans and models of houses, villas, castles, public buildings, etc.,—Arrangement of outhouses.—Designs of fronts, and constructions of style.

Class 65.—Worked and sculptured marbles, chimneys, busts, statues, clocks, pedestals, objects in marble and metal combined.

Class 66.—Materials of construction from a decorative point of view.

Class 67.—Application of architectural and decorative art to the installations of the Exhibition, fronts of stalls, entries, and constructions erected in the gardens.

GROUP XX.

Church Art.

Class 68.—(*a*) Church Goldsmiths' work in general; (*b*) Bronzes, brass work, etc. Pictures, paintings on glass, and cartoons. Frescoes, decoration; (*c*) Sacerdotal ornaments, embroideries, symbolic stuffs; (*d*) Furniture for churches and temples, ivories; Covers for Evangile Books, Leaves for diptychs, triptychs, Reliquaries; (*e*) Designs and Rough Models in Clay of furniture, Sculptures; (*f*) Church architecture. Plans and Designs for the Construction and Restoration of Churches.

All these objects considered from the special point of view of their destination.

GROUP XXI.

Applied Art.

Class 69.—Rough Clay Models; Drawings and Models for the Industrial Application of Art.

Class 70.—Works executed by the artist alone or with assistance.

Class 71.—Industrial Products named in the General Official Catalogue of the Exhibition and being of an artistic character.

B.—LIBERAL ARTS.

GROUP XXII.

Graphic Arts.

Class 72.—Material for the Arts of Drawing and Painting.—Canvasses, Panels, Colours. Inks, Brushes, Pencils, etc.—Set Squares, Rulers, Compasses, etc.—Geometry and Architectury Instruments, etc. Stationery in general.

Class 73.—Photography: (*a*) Artistic Studies (Professional and Amateur); (*b*) Other Proofs of all kinds (ditto); (*c*) Scientific Photography; (*d*) Processes of Photo-copying and Photo-drawing; (*e*) Material and Products for Photography (Optics, Chemical Products, Cabinet Work and Accessories).

GROUP XXIII.

Printing and Book Industries.

Class 74.—Engraving and Casting Type. Steel, Copper, Lead, Wood and Stone engravings. Zincograph, Stereotype, Electrotype, and other plates for Lithograph and Typograph Printing. Inks and Varnish. Roller pastes.

Class 75.—Machines and Tools for different Printing, Lithographing, Stitching and Binding Departments, etc.—Printer's Furniture.

Class 76.—Typography.—Lithography.—Chromotypo and Lithography.—Autography.—Bible and Church Images.—Stamping.—Colouring.—Designs, and Lithographic stones.

Class 77.—Pamphlets.—Newspapers.—Books.—Periodical and other Publications.—Artistic Editions.

Class 78.—Stitching and Covering.—Registers.—Fancy and Ordinary Binding.—Gilding.—Requisites, Paper, Cardboard, Leathers, and Special Tissues.

GROUP XXIV.

Musical Instruments.—Musical Art.

Class 79.—I. Autophone Instruments: (*a*) Hand Organs, etc.; (*b*) Musical Boxes, etc.

II. Parchment Instruments: (*a*) Drums, etc.; (*b*) Tamborines, etc.

III. Wind Instruments: (*a*) Clarionets, etc.; (*b*) Flutes, etc.; (*c*) Church Organs, etc.; (*d*) Trumpets.

IV. Cord Instruments: (*a*) Violins, etc.; (*b*) Mandolins, etc.; (*c*) Pianos, etc.

V. Instrument Accessories, Detachable Pieces and Orchestra Material.—Tuning-Forks and Flutes and Acoustic Apparatuses.

VI.—Music Editions and Publications, Instrument Teaching Books. Works on the Theory of Music, and the Organography and History of the Art.—Musical Compositions edited since 1st January 1896.

C.—SCIENCES.

GROUP XXV.

A.—Physical and Mathematical Science.

Class 80.—Mathematics and Astronomy, Mathematics, Mechanics, Astronomy; Physic of the Globe and Meteorology; Geodesy; Topography.

Class 81.—Physic; Meteorology; Physic.

Class 82.—Chemistry; Physico-Chemistry; Techno-Chemistry; Photo-Chemistry.

B.—Natural Science.

Class 83.—Geology and Geography: Geology; Geogeny; Applied Geology; Mineralogy Petrography; Cristallography; Paleontology; Geography.

Class 84.—Biology; Botany; Zoology; Physiology; Bacteriology.

Class 85.—Anthropology.

Class 86.—Bibliography.

SIXTH SECTION.

LIGHTING, HEATING, VENTILATION AND APPLICATIONS THEREOF.

GROUP XXVI.

Lighting.

Class 87.—Illumination by Solid or Liquid Matters; by Threads, Ribbons, or Metallic Powders, by Mineral, Animal or Vegetable Oil.—Raw Materials and Manufactured Products.—Secondary Products.—Torches, Tallow, Wax, Stearine Candles, etc. Tapers, Night Lights, Matches.—Plant for Manufacture and Utilisation.

Class 88.—Illumination by Gas; Coal Gas.—Water Gas, Gas from Essences, etc.—Raw Materials, and Secondary products.—Plant for Manufacture, Distribution and Utilisation.

Class 89.—Electric Lighting.—Apparatuses for the Utilisation of Electricity for lighting; Arc and Incandescent Lamps, Various Lamps, Carbons, Wicks and Threads for Electric Light.—Various Accessories.

Class 90.—Apparatuses and Modes for Measuring, Controlling and Testing. Meters for Lighting substances.—Apparatuses and Modes of Testing and Controlling Solids, Liquids and Gases used for Lighting.—Apparatuses and modes of measuring light.

GROUP XXVII.

Heating and Ventilation.

Class 91.—Raw Materials and Manufactured Products for Heating.

Class 92.—Heating for Houses; Warmers, Kitcheners.—Bath Heaters.—Ovens, Roasting Stoves, Grilling Stoves, Coffee-burners.—Coffee-pots, Water-baths, etc.—Heating of Buildings by movable appliances: Chimneys, Stoves, etc.

Class 93.—Heating by distributing Apparatuses: Hot Air, Water, and Steam Stoves.—Mixed Heating Stoves.—Distributing Material and Accessories.

Class 94.—Industrial Heating: Boilers.—Safety Apparatuses and Accessories.—Modes of Heating and Heating Apparatuses used in the Industry: Metallurgy, Chemical Industries, Glass making. Manufacture of Ceramic. Products, etc.—Heating of Vehicles.

Class 95.—Apparatuses and Modes of Technical and scientific Heating.—Apparatuses and Modes of Measuring and Controlling.—Ovens and Heating apparatuses used in Laboratories.—Thermometers, Pyrometers, Calorimeters.—Apparatuses and Modes of Drawing and Ventilation applied to Heating and Lighting.—Chimneys and Ventilators.

GROUP XXVIII.

Special applications for Lighting and Heating.

Class 96.—Light projectors: Light-houses, Mines, Microscopy, and Photography.—Various Applications: Lighting by Natural light, etc.

Class 97.—Steam, Hot Air and Gas Thermic Motors, etc.—Electric Soldering and Forging.—Heating by Electricity.—Fire Warning Instruments.—Sundry Applications.—Apparatuses for utilising the Solar Heat.

Class 98.—Retrospective study of various means of Lighting and Heating from the most remote times.

N.B.—The Plans, Models and Apparatuses for the Distribution of Heat or Light in Houses from a hygienic point of view are classed in the Hygiene Section.

SEVENTH SECTION.

ELECTRICITY.—TRACTION.

GROUP xxix.

Electricity.

Class 99.—Generating Dynamos, Batteries, Accumulators; Reversers.

Class 100.—Measuring, Controlling and Safety Apparatuses. Distribution-Boards Circuit Breakers and Commutators. Electric Meters. Ammeters. Voltmeters. Wattmeters Current and Force Registers, etc. Sundry Accessories.

Class 101.—Apparatuses and Material for Transport and Distribution. Wire. Cables. Insulating Material. Various systems of Canalisation and Distribution. Posts, Insulators, Commutators, etc. Safety Appliances, etc. Instruments and Material for Laying lines.

Class 102.—Telegraphy. Telephony.

Class 103.—Electro-Chemistry: Electro-Metallurgy.

Class 104.—Sundry Applications not mentioned in the preceding classes, Electric Clock Work, Lightning Conductors, Signals, Detonators. Indicators. Registers, Bells, etc.

Class 105.—Historic and Bibliographic Collections. Apparatuses for the Study and Teaching of Electric Science.

The Life Saving Section will contain the Electric Apparatuses for the uses mentioned in the classification of this section.

GROUP xxx.

Traction.

Class 106.—Machines for Locomotion and application of different systems of Traction by Cable: Chain, Wire, Gearings, etc.—Various Roads.—Metals.—Aerial Roads, Funiculars, Inclined Planes, etc.

Class 107.—Electro-motors.

Class 108.—Transmission of movement, Driving apparatuses. Safety appliances, etc.

Class 109.—Machines for Locomotion, Horseless Carriages of all kinds; Electric, Steam, Gas, Essence, Petroleum, Mechanical, etc., for ordinary roads.

Class 110.—Locomotives and Self-propelling Carriages running on Rails.—Boats, etc.

Class 111.—Rolling Stock or Railways and Tramways.

EIGHTH SECTION.

MILITARY ART.

GROUP xxxi.

Ordnance.

Class 112.—Powders, Explosives, Primings; Powder magazines and Laboratories.—Apparatuses and Plant for Manufacture.—Testing and Examining Instruments, etc.

Class 113.—Small Arms; Swords, etc.—Fire Arms.—Ammunition.—Manufacture of Arms and Ammunition.—Instruments for Examining and Testing, etc.

Class 114.—Field Ordnance.—Pieces of Ordnance.—Projectiles, Charges, Primings.—Armaments, Accessories, etc.—Manufacture of Ordnance and Ammunition.—Rolling Material for Batteries and Ammunition Columns.—Material for Bridge equipment.

Class 115.—Siege, Place, Coast and Marine Ordnance.—Ordnance.—Carriages, Platforms —Projectiles, Charges, Primings.—Armaments and Accessories, etc.—Manufacture of Ordnance Pieces and Ammunition.—Instruments for manœuvres and Transports.—Modes of Packing Ammunition and Primings and Preserving them in Magazines.—Tools and Material for the construction of Batteries.—Sighting Apparatuses.

GROUP xxxii.

Engineer's Service.

Class 116.—Constructions and Barracking: Types, Plans and Designs of Buildings, Magazines, Barracks and Military Hospitals.

N. B.—Plans and Models of Barracks and Military Hospitals which interest the Hygien of habitations are classed in the third Section.

Class 117.—Service of Fortifications and Pioneer Service: Organisation of Fortresses.—Applications of Armour and Beton Revetments, etc., to Fortifications.—Turrets and Towers.—Blindings.—Defences.—Mines.—Material and Tools for Pioneers, Sappers and Miners.

Class 118.—Means of Observation, Transport and Communication; Electric projectors.—Photography.—Aerostation.—Bridges.—Railway Material.—Military Cycling, etc.—Telegraphy and Telephony.—Visual Signals, etc.—Pigeon Houses.

Class 119.—Naval Ships.—Means and material for under-water attacking and defending—Models of Ships, Torpedo Boats, Coast Guard-Ships, Launches, Ship's boats.—Torpedoes, etc.

GROUP xxxiii.

General Service.

Class 120.—Military Teaching, Instruction and Education.—Military Bibliography.—Military Cartography; Cards, Apparatuses, Instruments and Means used in the Cartography Service, and Reconnoitring; Field Glasses, Telescopes, Telemeters, Apparatuses for Photographing plans, etc.

Class 121.—Equipment and Encampment: Requirements for Large and Small Equipment.—Tents and Shelters for men and horses.—Covers and Canteens.—Sundry Objects.

Class 122.—Harnessing and Shoeing: Harness, Pack-saddles and means of attachment for Saddle. Draught and Pack Horses, and other animals of burden. Farrier's Tools and Material, etc.

Class 123.—Administration, alimentation: Post-Wagons, Travelling Offices; Various Wagons, Victual and Forage Wagons.—Transports of Victuals and Forage by Road, Railway, and water.—Portative or Rolling Kitchens and Ovens.—Alimentary Products and Material for their manufacture.

Class 124.—Rescuing Services: Army Hospital Services.—Material for the Army and Red Cross Field Hospital Service. Instruments and Dressing Material used by the Army and Red Cross Hospital Service —Ambulances.—Movable Hospitals.—Field Hospitals.—Stationary War Hospitals.—Sanitary Trains by Railway and Water.

NINTH SECTION.

MANUFACTURES: PLANT, PROCESS ES AND PRODUCTS.

GROUP xxxiv.

Mechanical Plant and Processes.

Class 125.—(*a*) Steam and Gas Generators, etc.—Purifiers.—Apparatuses and accessories for Generators.

(*b*) Steam, Gas. Petroleum or Essence, Compressed or Rarified Air, or Hot Air Motors, etc. Parts of, and Accessories for these Motors.

Methods of testing and controlling Steam Apparatuses.

Hydraulic Motors.—Wind motors and pananemones.

(*c*) Various Apparatuses for General Mechanism: Power transmitting Apparatuses, bands, etc.—Oiling, Weighing, and Lifting Machines, etc.—Liquid Raising Machines.

Class 126.—Metal Turning Machines: Rollers and Drawing plates; Lathes; Shaping, Planing, Cylinder Boring, Mortising and Punching Machines and Cutting Presses; Shearing Machines; Perforators, etc.; Grinding Machines. Plant and Various tools for Metal Works.

Class 127.—Wood Turning Machines.—Tree Felling and Slicing in forests and yards by means of machines worked by Steam. Gas, Electricity etc.—Sawing Machines for turning logs into trade wood.—Machines for the manufacture of Carpentering, furniture, Wagons, Railway Material, etc.—Stamping and Chasing Machines.—Machines and Apparatuses for Stucco, Paste Board, Ivory, Bone, Glue, Meerschaum and Amber Work.—Preparing Machines for sculptures, sculpturing machines, machines for reducing statues. Engraving and Rose Engines.—Plant and various Tools for the work of these matters.

GROUP XXXV.

Plant and Modes of Civil Engineering and Building.—Materials.

Class 128.—(*a*) Building Materials; Rock, Stone, Marble, Wood, Cork, Metal, Lime, Sand, Cement, Trass. Plaster, Mortar, Beton and Concrete. Artificial Stones. Asphalte,

Bricks, Tiles, Paving Stones, Artificial Sand Paving Stones, Pipes, Slates, Tar Board, Carton pierre, Cloth, etc., for roofing.

(b) Material and Plant for Earth-works, Foundations of all kinds, and other various Building Branches.

(c) Material and Products used for the preservation of Wood. Apparatuses and Modes of testing Building Material.

(d) Material and means of distributing Water and Gas.

(e) Material and Modes of Pneumatic and Compressed Air Telegraphy.

(f) Roads generally: Bridges, Viaducts, Aquaducts.

(g) Interior Navigation.

(h) Sea-Ports, Ship Canals, Lighting and Buoying the Coasts.

(i) Railways from the special point of view of direction line and Bridge Work.

(j) City Road System: Water Supplies, Gas Lighting. Sewage. Plantations, etc.

(k) Bibliography, Statistics, Publications referring to Building and Public Works.

Class 129.—Plastic Earth and Fireproof Products. Vases for Chemical Products. Gas Retorts, Muffles, etc.—Material for the manufacture of these Products.

GROUP XXXVI.

Mining.

Class 130.—Material, Modes and Products for the working of Mines, including modes of loading and unloading.

(a) Material and modes of underground Topography, prospecting and boring for Artesian Wells. Shaft Sinking and Timbering, Gallery Driving, Excavating and Blasting and Cutting, underground Conveyance. Extraction of Products, Lowering and Raising workmen, Draining, Airing, Lighting, Salvage, Exterior conveyances and handling of the extracted products, working of Salt and Petroleum Mines, etc.

Apparatuses for washing and Mechanical dressing of Ores, etc., for agglomerating and carbonising combustibles.

(b) Products.—Sundry Minerals. Gems. Precious Stones. Rock Salt. Raw Sulphur. Natural Mineral Colours, Natural Mineral Manure. Combustibles. Minerals, Turf. Brown Coal, etc., Petroleum, Raw Asphalte. Tar, etc.

Metallic Ores of all kinds.

Class 131.—Plant and Modes of extracting Quarry Products, including modes of loading and unloading.

(a) Plant and modes for working open and underground quarries, etc.

(b) Rocks, Buildings Stones.—Lime and Cement Stones.—Slate, Sand, Clay, etc.

GROUP XXXVII.

Metallurgy.

Class 132.—Plants, Modes and Products of Iron and Steel Metallurgy.—Worked Metals.—Hammered pieces, Wheels, Tyres, Springs, Pipes, Chains, etc.—Pig Iron, Iron Castings, etc.

Class 133.—Plant, Modes and Products of small Metallurgy.

Special Plant for Forges, Bolt Mills and Wire Drawers, Nail and Boiler Forges, Flatting Mills. Manufacture of Tin Boxes, Tin Plate Work, Black Iron Work, Iron Foundry Work, Ironmongery, Locksmith's Work, etc.

Products.—Various Hammered Pieces.—Bolts, screws.—Tacks, Nails, Pins, Needles.—Cables.—Lattice, etc. Chains.—Boilersmith's and Tin Work.—Worked Sheet Iron.—Iron Pottery.—Pipes.—Capsules.—Metallic Pens.—Springs.—Scythes, Bill Hooks, etc.,—Locks, Padlocks, Bolts, Keys.

Fine Locksmith's Work, Safes, Strong Rooms.

Class 134.—Material, Modes and Products from Metals other than Iron and Steel.

Treatment of Copper, Zinc, Lead, Tin, Aluminium, Nickel Silver, and Gold Ore, etc.

Products from the treatment of these ores.

Special alloys for Guns, Bells, etc.

GROUP XXXVIII.

Chemical Industries.

Class 135.—Plant, Processes, and Products of Chemical Industries, Oil, Stearine, Soap and Perfumery Manufacturing.

Laboratory Apparatuses.

Plant, Apparatuses and Modes of Manufacturing Chemical Products not classed in this group.—Application of Chemical Processes to Metallurgy.

Sundry Products from these Industries: Acids, Alcalis. Salts of all kinds, Refined Sulphur, Phosphorus, etc. Various Oils, Tallow Candles, Glycerine, Soap, Pomatums, Toilet Water, etc.

Class 136.—Plant, Processes, and Products of Paper Manufacturing.

Class 137.—Plant, Processes and Products of Dyeing, Cleaning, and Printing Cloths, etc.

Processes of Cleaning, Dyeing and Printing.

Dyeing Preparations.

Printed Carpets.—Oil Cloths. Linoleum.—Awnings, etc.

Class 138.—Plant, Processes and Products of Leather, Morocco Tanning and Dressing.

Class 139.—Plant and Modes of Manufacturing India-rubber, Gutta-percha, Amianthus and their substitutes.—Machines for the application of India-rubber to Clothing.—Raw India-rubber.—Manufactured goods of these different trades.—Cycle and carriage tyres.

GROUP XXXIX.

Alimentary and Consumable Industries.

Class 140.—Plant, modes and Products of Milling, and Manufacture of Pastes, Vermicelli, etc.

Class 141.—Plant, Modes and Products of Starch, Fecula and Rice Manufacture.

Class 142.—Plant, Modes and Products of Bakeries, Pastry Making, Ginger-Bread and English Biscuits.

Class 143.—Plant, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of alimentary products; Chicory, tinned Meat, Fish, Fruit, Vegetables, etc.—Condiments and Stimulants.

Class 144.—Plant, Modes and Products of Sugar Works and Refineries.

Class 145.—Plant, Modes and Products of Confectionery and Chocolate manufacture.—Sirups and Sweet Cordials.

Class 146.—Plant, Modes and Products of Brewery, Malt and Vinegar manufacture.

Class 147.—Plant, Modes and Products of Distillery.

Class 148.—Plant, Modes and Products of Wine Growing and other similar trades; Manufacture of Cider, Perry, Liquors, etc.

Class 149.—Plant, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Tobacco, Cigars and Cigarettes.

GROUP XL.

Textile trades.

Class 150.—Cotton.—Plant, Modes and Products of Spinning and Weaving Frames for Smooth, Fancy and Figure weaving, etc.—Dyed or printed Threads and Tissues.

Class 151.—Wool, Silk.—Plant, Modes and Products of washing, cleaning, combing, spinning and weaving.—Frames for smooth, fancy and figure weaving, etc.—Dyed or printed Threads and Tissues.—Frames for the manufacture of Carpets, Tapestry and Felt.—Products of these Trades.

Class 152.—Hemp, Flax, Jute, Rameh, Rope making.—Plant, Modes and Products of Spinning and Weaving.—Frames for the Manufacture of these Products.—Dyed Threads and Tissues.—Plant, Modes and Products of Rope making.

Class 153.—Laces, Embroideries.—Plant, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Laces, Machine and Hand-made Embroidery, and of Tulles.

Class 154.—Tulles, Trimmings.—Plant, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Trimmings, Galloons, Borders and Ribbons.

GROUP XLI.

Clothing.

Class 155.—Material and Tools for Sewing and Clothes-making work-rooms: Sewing, Hemming, Stitching, Embroiding, Knitting Machines, etc.—Saws for cutting Cloth and Leather.—Shoe-making, Nailing and Screwing Machines.—Machines and Tools for Glove-making.—Machines and Tools for Hatter's workshops and accessory trades.

Frames and Gauzes for the Manufacture of Hosiery.—Machines for gauffering, plaiting Tissues, and wadding Wool and Silk.—Tools concerning the manufacture of artificial feathers and flowers.

Class 156.—Modes and Products of tailoring for both sexes.—Clothing for Men, Women and Children, Hats for Men and Women, artificial Flowers and Feathers.—Water-proof Clothing, Special Clothes for Sundry Professions, for Colonies, etc.—Furs.

Class 157.—Modes and Products of Hosiery and glove-making (Tissues and Leather).

Class 158.—Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Underclothing for both sexes.—Shirts, Linen, Petticoats, Neckties, Neckerchiefs, etc.

Class 159.—Modes and Products of Boot and Shoe-making.

Class 160.—Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Clothing Accessories: Buttons, Braces, Garters, Belts, etc.—Trimmings for Clothing.—Parasols. Walking Sticks, Umbrellas, Fans, etc.

Class 161.—Special Material, Modes and Products of Corset-making.—Accessories.

GROUP XLII.

Agriculture.

Class 162.—Agricultural and horticultural Tools, Engines and Material; Material for Dairies, Cheese-making, Apiculture, Aviculture, Conservatories, Early Vegetable Beds, etc.

Class 163.—Animal, Mineral and Vegetable Manure.—Feeding Materials and Concentrated Food for Cattle.—Turf, Tan, Wood, etc., used for Beds for Cattle.

Class 164.—Agricultural, Apicultural, Horticultural Products, etc.—New Varieties, Modes, Installations, Plans, Packings.

Class 165.—Agricultural and Horticultural Instruction and Technology.

Class 166.—Forestry: Tools, Instruments and Material.—Products: Seeds, Plants, Wood, etc. Teaching. Working. Technology.

GROUP XLIII.

Sundry Trades.

Class 167.—Material and Modes of Clock-making, Arms-making, Cutlery, Jewellery, Goldsmith's work, Cutting, etc., of Diamond and Precious Stones, etc.

Class 168.—Material, Modes and Products of the Manufacture of Small Ornaments, Toys, Morocco Leather, fine Carpenter's work, Basket-work, Brush-trade, Cooperage, Travelling and Camping Articles and of Boarding, etc.

Class 169.—Machines for Button manufacturing. Machines for packing, Stamping, lead sealing goods, etc.—Machines for the Manufacture of Letter-Covers and Paper-Bags.—Machines and Tools not denominated in the classification.

Class 170.—Utilisation of Waste from Manufactures.

TENTH SECTION.

SPORTING APPARATUS.

GROUP XLIV.

Riding and Driving.

Class 171.—Plans, Models, and Arrangement of Stables, and their dependences: Boxes and Stalls; Mangers. Racks. Troughs. Oat Boxes, etc.

Class 172.—Fancy and ordinary Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Halters.—Training and special apparatuses: Curbs, Longing Reins, Horse Locks. Dump-Jockeys, etc.—Rugs, Hoods and Horse Cloths, Surcingle, etc.—Various Accessories: Bits, Stirrups, Spurs, Canes, Whips for Driving and Riding, etc. Dresses for Grooms, Coachmen, Jockeys, etc.

Class 173.—Hygiene of Animals: Draining: Airing and Lighting Systems for Stables.—Dressing Instruments, Brushes, Curry-combs, etc.—Natural and Artificial Alimentary Products for Working Animals.—Rations.—Veterinary, Pharmaceutical and Medical Products.—Apparatuses, Instruments, and Processes of Veterinary.—All systems of shoeing.—Iron and Nails for shoeing, hooks and bolts, Roughing Nails. Pattens, Shoes, etc.—Farrier's and Clipper's Tools.

Class 174.—Couches; Carriages of all kinds, Drawings and Photographs of Carriages, Sleighs.—Coach House Accessories: Gins, Hooks, Greasing oils and Greases; Detachable pieces for Wagons, etc. Springs. Boxes and Axles.—Rims, Tyres, and Wheel Naves, etc.—Carriage Painting, Modes, Material Employed, Plant, etc.—Furniture: Cloths, Trimmings and Stuffings, etc.—Products from the carriage accessory Manufacturing Trade: Lanterns, Locks, Handles, Caps, etc.

Class 175.—Transporting Material: Wagons, Boxes.

GROUP XLV.

Hunting.

Class 176.—Game Snares.—Means of Destroying Noxious Animals.—Modes of re-stocking Hunting Grounds, and Game Breeding.—Stuffed Game, Skins and Furs.—Hair, Feathers, Down.—Teeth, Ivory, Horns, etc.—Hunter's dress.

Class 177.—Plans and Models of Kennels, and Dependences.—Kennels and Dog Baskets—Leads, Collars, Muzzles—Trumpets, Cornets and Whistles—Hunting and Shooting Arms.—Guns, Carbines, Pistols, Revolvers.—Throwing Arms: Slings. Harpoons and Lassos. Bows and Cross Bows. Ammunition: Powder and Shot, Balls, Cartridges. Caps, Arrows, etc.—Targets and other marks—Plans and Models of Shooting and Targets.—Trophies. Traps for Pigeon Shooting.—Poultry and Game Baskets.—Trunks, Portmanteaus, Game Bags, and Pouches—Powder and Shot Flasks. Cartridge Pouches, etc.

GROUP XLVI.

Cycling.

Class 178.—Cycles —Accessories: Spanners, Lanterns, Oil Cans, Brakes, Cyclometers Speed Registers, etc.—Construction Pieces: Frames, Rims, Tyres, Spokes, Axles, Chains, etc.—Cycling Costumes for both Sexes.

GROUP XLVII.

Fencing, Swimming, Gymnastics, Various Games.

Class 179.—Gymnastic and Swimming Apparatuses.—Furniture for Fencing Schools.—Gloves. Helmets and Masks. Swords, Sabres, Foils, etc.—Plant for Sea and River Baths and Swimming Basins.

Class 180.—Material for open air Games: Crocket, Cricket, Lawn-Tennis, Football, Ball, Skittles, Quoits.—Bow and Crossbow, high and distance shooting.—Ice Skates, Ice and Snow Shoes and Rolling Skates.—Plans of Ground for Games.

Class 181.—Material for Indoor Games.—Billiards, Chess, Dominoes.—Playing Cards, etc.

Clothing for the various sports of this group.

GROUP XLVIII.

Navigation.

Class 182.—Yachts.—Small Boats of all kinds, Racing and Pleasure Boats.—Rigging, Sails, Rope, Oars.—Propellors. Accessories; Instruments of Precision, Compasses, etc., Clothing for Gentlemen, Boatmen, Sailors, etc.

GROUP XLIX.

Fishing and Pisciculture.

Class 183.—Models and Designs of Sea and River Fishing Boats.—Fish Transporting Boats. Flat-bottom Boats, Pirogues, etc.—Armaments for Fishing Boats. Capstans, Nets, Drag Nets, Harpoons, Cannons, Drags, etc.—Models of Fishing Ports.—Protection of Underwater Telegraph Cables.—Rods, Lines, Floats, Traps, etc.—Clothing for Fishermen and Sailors.

Class 184.—Fishing Products. Fishes: Living Crustaceæ and Mollusks. Fresh, Preserved and Dry Fish.—Artificial Reproduction of Fish. Fishing Bait, etc.

Class 185.—Plans and Models of Pisciculture Establishments, Oyster and Lobster Beds, etc.—Accessories and Plant of these establishments.—Food for Fish. Modes of re-stocking Rivers and Ponds.—Salmon Runs and Cascades, etc.

GROUP L.

Pigeon Keeping.

Pigeons, Conveyance-Baskets, Accessories of this sport.—Training of Travelling pigeons, etc.

ELEVENTH SECTION.

Exercises.—Popular Games.

During the course of the Exhibition, Popular Games and Competitions will be organised, notably :

Riding and Driving Competitions. Horse Races, Polo-Football, Lawn-Tennis, Crocket Competitions, etc.

Cycle and Boat Races.

Target, Gun, Pistol, Bow, Crossbow and Pigeon Shooting.

Fencing, Foot-races, and Gymnastic Fetes.

Programmes of these fetes and Competitions will be published in good time.

TWELFTH SECTION.

Temporary Agricultural and Horticultural Competitions.

During the course of Exhibition, Agricultural and Horticultural Competitions of all kinds will be organised.—Horses of all breeds; Dogs.—Cattle; Bovine, Ovine and Porcine Breeds.—Aviculture—Apiculture.—Domestic and other Cultures.—Dairy.—Agricultural Machines and Instruments.—Competitions of Flowers and Plants on stalk, cut Flowers, etc.

Programmes of these Competitions will be published in good time, as they are organised.

THIRTEENTH SECTION.

PRACTICAL TEACHING, ECONOMICAL INSTITUTIONS AND MANUAL LABOUR OF WOMEN.

GROUP LI.

Teaching.

Class 186.—Infant Asylums.—Guardian Schools,—Infant Gardens.—House-Keeping Schools.—Professional School.—Dairy Keeping and Cheese-making Schools: Teaching Programmes and branches: Special Material.

GROUP LII.

Sciences, Arts, Economical Institutions.—Benevolence.

Class 187.—Works written by Women and concerning Sciences, Arts or Literature.—Statement of the various latest systems for the admission of women to public Offices and in liberal professions.—Work of women.—Organisation.—Publications.—Economical Institutions, Mutualities, Co-operatives, etc.

Class 188.—Several services rendered for Benevolence.

GROUP LIII.

Manual Work.

Class 189.—Laces.—Embroideries. Church Ornaments.—Trimmings and Pearls.—Artificial Flowers.—Feathers.—Linen and Dressmakings.—Cutting, Made Clothes.—Dresses, Mantels.—Corsets.—Milinery.—Glove-Stitching.—Hosiery.—Weaving of Cloth and Silk.—Carpets.—Fine Basket-Work.— Straw-Work.—Sundry Trades.—Paintings on Earth-Work, Porcelain, Silk, Ivory, Enamel, etc.

Class 190.—Special Tools for the Professions denominated in this Group.—Raw Materials, Products and Accessories used in these Professions.

FOURTEENTH SECTION.

COMMERCE.—COLONIES.

GROUP LIV.

Commerce.

Class 191.—Commercial Legislation.—Customs-tariffs.—Companies Acts.—Jurisprudence.—Commercial Statistics.—Commercial Bibliography.—Commercial Teaching (Methods, Books, Material, etc.).—Commercial Museums.

Class 192.—Studies, Projects and Works concerning: 1st Importation. Exportation and Transit; 2nd Bank and Change; 3rd Insurances, Interior and International Conveyances and Customs Tranports; 4th Posts considered in the following points of view: (a) Taxes, Freight and Means of Shipping; (b) Appliances, Regular Shipping Lines, Management, Quays and Sheds, Store Houses, Engines, etc.; (c) Means and prices for conveyance to the interior and zones of influence of the Ports.—Objects concerning the Management, Armament and Engines of Commercial Ports.—Material for Passengers and Goods traffic by Land and Water.—Armament and Fitting of Packet boats.

Class 193.—Products of the Soil and the Industry destined for export trade; prices, markets for the different Products.—Imported foreign Products; Prices, Origins.—Packings.

GROUP LV.

Colonies.

Class 194.—Products of Soil, Products of underground Soil, Animal Products.

Class 195.—Existing Branches of Industry, Branches of Industry to be introduced, Conveyance-Industry.

Class 196.—Importation, Trade by Barter, Commercial Companies.

GROUP LVI.

Colonial Studies.

Class 197.—The Country (Geography, Climatology, Meteorology, Geology, Minerology, Faune, Flora).

Class 198.—The Inhabitants (Anthropology, Ethnography, Linguistics).

Class 199.—Political and Moral Evolution.—History, Organisation and Administration.

The Commissary General of the Government,

Count A. D'OULTREMONT.

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE BRUXELLES.

N° d'ordre

OUVERTURE 24 AVRIL 1897.

Section :
Groupe :
Classe :

Economie sociale.—Hygiène.—Sauvetage.—Arts industriels et décoratifs.—Eclairage chauffage, ventilation et leurs applications.—Électricité-Traction.—Art militaire.—Fabrications industrielles : matériel, procédés et produits.—Matériel du sport.—Exercices-Jeux populaires.—Concours temporaires d'agriculture et d'horticulture.—Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme.—Commerce-Colonies.

JARDINS—AUVENTS DANS LES JARDINS.

DEMANDE D'ADMISSION.

ECRIRE TRES LISIBLEMENT.

Pays..

Ville ou localité..

Nom, prénoms ou raison sociale...

Domicile.................................... *rue* .... *N°* ....

Station de chemin de fer ou port d'expédition...

Nature de l'industrie..

Nom, prénoms et adresse du représentant que l'exposant désirerait accréditer...

N.B.—La présente demande d'admission doit être adressée en double expédition, franco sous enveloppe, dûment remplie et signée, au Comité exécutif de l'Exposition de Bruxelles, 1897, rue du Congrès, 10, à Bruxelles, au plus tard le 1er octobre 1896.

T. S. V. P.

Nº d'ordre:
Nom:
Prenoms:
Adresse:

JARDINS—AUVENTS DANS LES JARDINS.

DEMANDE D'EMPLACEMENT.

Section:
Groupe:
Classe:

Désignation des objets a exposer.	Emplacement demandé.			Indiquer exactement les quantités suivantes si l'exposant en a besoin.		Avis important.	Observations. (Indiquer ici si les objets à exposer sont destinés à figurer dans les jardins ou sous auvents.)	Renseignements.
	Longueur (façade). 1	Largeur. 2	Hauteur. 3	Gaz m³ par heure. 4	Eau m³ par heure. 5			
JARDINS } (¹) AUVENTS }	Toutes les mesures ci-dessus sont les dimensions maxima de l'emplacement.					Avoir soin d'envoyer un plan coté avec l'indication du poids total de l'installation.		Toutes fondations ou consolidations quelconques sont à la charge des exposants. L'eau de la ville a une pression basse de 3 atmosphères environ. Le Comité exécutif prendra les dispositions nécessaires pour fournir, dans la mesure du possible, l'eau en petite quantité à une pression haute de 45 atmosphères. Le Gouvernement belge a assuré: *A.* Le transport gratuit sur les lignes de l'État, à l'aller et au retour, des œuvres, produits et travaux d'origine belge qui seront envoyés à l'Exposition, ainsi qu'aux caisses vides et emballages ayant servi a l'expédition et devant servir à leur réexpédition. *B.* L'application du tarif nº 10 sur toutes les lignes de l'État, pour les œuvres, produits et travaux étrangers. Ce tarif consacre la gratuité du transport au retour et la perception de la taxe pleine à l'aller. Des démarches seront faites pour obtenir des conditions analogues sur les lignes concédées et sur les réseaux étrangers en relation avec les chemins de fer belges. La plupart des lignes régulières de navigation consentent des réductions sur les taux de frets. L'exposant devra installer ses produits à ses frais et les réemballer à la clôture de l'Exposition. Des adresses de représentants de commerce seront données aux exposants qui en feront la demande, sans responsabilité pour le Comité exécutif. Des espaces dans les jardins pourront être concédés à des conditions à convenir aux exposants de fleurs, d'arbustes, d'essences forestières, de pelouses, etc., moyennant conditions à débattre avec la Société organisatrice. (Voir Réglement général.) T. S. V. P.

Je déclare, par le présent engagement, accepter les conditions des règlements et tarifs de l'Exposition Internationale de Bruxelles, 1897, et je m'y conformerai, si ma demande est accueillie.

Lieu: ______________ *date* ______________ 1896.

(Signature de l'exposant.)

(¹) Biffer la mention inutile.

JARDINS—AUVENTS DANS LES JARDINS.

TARIFICATION

Le prix des emplacements sera établi sur les bases suivantes, d'après la place occupée par les produits.

Pour emplacements de toute hauteur.

(*a*) La profondeur ne dépassant pas 1^{m}00.

Par metre courant de facade . . . . fr. 25

(*b*) La profondeur dépassant 1^{m}00.

Par metre carre de surface horizontale . . . . . . „ 25

Le prix des emplacements de cette catégorie ne pourra être inférieur à 25 francs.

Les installations seront mesurées aux plus grandes dimensions au-dessus du sol.

La taxe des *emplacements sous auvents* sera augmentée de 5 francs par mètre courant ou par mètre carré suivant le cas.

La Société organisatrice traitera de gré à gré avec les exposants de fleurs, arbustes essences forestières, pelouses, etc.

AVIS.

La Société organisatrice se charge gratuitement de la manutention de tous les colis dont le poids n'excédera pas 1,500 kilog. et qui lue seront remis au plus tard le 10 avril 1897.

La manutention comprend :

(*a*) La réception sur quai dans l'enceinte de l'exposition.

(*b*) La mise à pied d'œuvre.

(*c*) L'enlèvement } des caisses vides et emballages.

(*d*) La remise à pied d'œuvre. } des caisses vides et emballages.

(*e*) L'enlèvement des colis réemballés.

Les exposants se conformeront aux instructions qui seront données par le Comité exécutif pour faciliter l'enlèvement des caisses vides.

Les exposants devront effectuer à leurs frais le déballage, l'installation, l'étalage et le réemballage de leurs produits ainsi que la mise en état des caisses vides, etc. Le réemballage se fera dans l'ordre qui sera indiqué par le Comité exécutif et devra être effectué avant le 31 décembre 1897 : le démontage des machines devra être terminé de façon à en permettre l'enlèvement, au plus tard, le 31 décembre 1897. Passé ces délais, les produits non emballés ou non démontés seront enlevés d'office et emmagasinés aux frais, risques et périls des exposants. Les objets non retirés au 31 mars 1898 seront vendus publiquement et la Société de l'Exposition aura le droit de disposer du produit de la vente.

Pour les colis dont le poids dépasserait 1,500 kilog. l'exposant aura à se mettre en rapport avec le Comité exécutif, qui fixera une taxe modérée de manutention.

La Société de l'Exposition apportera les plus grands soins à la manutention dont elle se charge; mais il est expressément stipulé qu'elle ne saurait, en aucun cas, être rendue responsable des pertes, manquants, dommages, avaries, etc., que les colis ou leur contenu pourraient subir.

Les taxes d'emplacement seront encaissées par les soins de la Société organisatrice. Elles seront payables en deux fois pour les sommes supérieures à 1,000 francs. La première moitié au moment de la réception du bulletin d'admission, la seconde moitié le 1er avril 1897. Les taxes inférieures à 1,000 francs sont payables en une fois à la réception du bulletin d'admission. (Voir art. 38 du reglement général de la Société anonyme de l'Exposition.)

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE BRUXELLES.

N° d'ordre

Section :
Groupe :
Classe :

OUVERTURE 24 AVRIL 1897.

Economie sociale.—Hygiène.—Sauvetage.—Arts industriels et décoratifs.—Eclairage, chauffage, ventilation et leurs applications.—Électricité-Traction.—Art militaire.—Fabrication industrielle : matériel, procédés et produits.—Matériel du sport.—Exercices-Jeux popularies.—Concours temporaries d'agriculture et d'horticulture.—Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme.—Commerce-Colonies.

MACHINES EN MOUVEMENT.

DEMANDE D'ADMISSION.

ECRIRE TRES LISIBLEMENT.

Pays ....

Ville ou localité ....

Nom, prénoms ou raison sociale. ....

Domicile .... *rue* .... *No.* ....

Station de chemin de fer ou port d'expédition. ....

Nature de l'industrie ....

Nom, prénoms et adresse du représentant que l'exposant désirerait accréditer. ....

N.B.—*La présente DEMANDE D'ADMISSION doit être adressée en double expédition,* **franco sous enveloppe,** *dûment remplie et signée, au* Comité exécutif de l'Exposition de Bruxelles, 1897, rue du Congrès, 10, à Bruxelles, *au plus tard le 1er Octobre* 1896.

M

Nom : ____________________

Prénoms : ____________________

Adresse : ____________________

Groupe : ____________________

Classe : ____________________

DEMANDE D'EMPLACEMENT.

Désignation des objets à exposer.	Emplacement sur sol.			Emplacement sur cloison.		Indiquer exactement les quantités suivantes si l'exposant en a besoin.					Avis Important.	Observations.	Renseignements.
	Longueur (façade).	Largeur.	Hauteur.	Longueur.	Hauteur.	Gaz, mètre cube par heure.	Eau, mètre cube par heure.	Vapeur par heure.	Force motrice, nombre de chevaux effectifs.	Électricité, hecto-watts.			
	1	2	2	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
Indiquer si la machine sera mise en mouvement. Les exposants des machines marchant à vide ne payeront que la vapeur utilisée, soit 1-10 de la force effective indiqueé. Les exposants devront disposer leurs machines de manière à pouvoir faire relever des diagrammes.	Toutes les mesures ci-dessus sont les dimensions maxima de l'emplacement.								Indiquer si la force motrice sera prise sur l'arbre de transmission générale ou si l'exposant se servira directement de la vapeur.		Avoir soin d'envoyer un plan coté de l'installation avec élévation et l'indication du poids total. Indiquer les pièces d'un poids supérieur à 1,500 kilogrammes. Si l'appareil doit consommer de la vapeur ou de l'eau, indiquer les positions exactes des différentes tubulures tant de prise que de décharge.		Toutes fondations et consolidations quelconques sont à la charge des exposants. Les arbres moteurs, les conduites générales d'eau, dé vapeur et de gaz, seront posés par les soins et aux frais de la Société anonyme de l'Exposition. Les poulies à placer sur ces arbres et les transmissions intermédiaires sont à la charge des exposants. Il en sera de même pour les tuyaux de vapeur, d'eau ou de gaz faisant prise sur les conduites principales etablies par la Société anonyme de l'Exposition. Les décharges de vapeur ne pourront déboucher sur les toitures. Les exposants qui voudraient mettre des chaudiéres ou des machines à la disposition de la Société organisatrice, pour la production de la vapeur ou de la force motrice, sont priés de lui faire parvenir leurs propositions dans le plus bref delai. Les frais de montage, d'entretien, de démontage, le payement du mécanicien qui surveille la marche des machines, etc., etc., sont à la charge des exposants. Les exposants seront informés ultérieurement des conditions auxquelles ils pourront obtenir la force motrice, la vapeur, l'eau, le gaz et l'électricité. Le gouvernement belge a assuré : *A.* Le transport gratuit sur les lignes de l'État, à l'aller et au retour, des œuvres, produits et travaux d'origine belge qui seront envoyés à l'Exposition, ainsi qu'aux caisses vides et emballages ayant servi à l'expédition et devant servir à leur réexpédition. *B.* L'application du tarif n° 10 sur toutes les lignes de l'État, pour les œuvres, produits et travaux étrangers. Ce tarif consacre la gratuité du transport au retour et la perception de la taxe pleine à l'aller. Des démarches seront faites pour obtenir des conditions analogues sur les lignes concédées et sur les réseaux étrangers en relation avec les chemins de fer belges. La plupart des lignes régulieres de navigation consentent des reductions sur les taux des frets. L'exposant devra installer ses produits à ses frais et les réemballer à la clôture de l'Exposition. Des adresses de représentants de commerce seront données aux exposants qui en feront la demande, sans responsabilité pour le Comité exécutif.

Je déclare, par le présent engagment, accepter les conditions des règlements et tarifs de l'Exposition Internationale de Bruxelles en 1897, et je m'y conformerai si ma demande est accueillie.

Lieu : ____________________, *date* ____________________ *1896.*

(Signature de l'exposant.)

MACHINES EN MOUVEMENT.

TARIFICATION.

Le prix des emplacements, *comprenant la décoration générale des halles et la manutention* sera établi sur les bases suivantes, d'après la occupée par les produits.

Emplacements non isoles.

Sur sol	(a) La profondeur ne dépassant pas 1 mètre. **Par metre courant de façade . . . fr. 60**	*Exemple :*	Un emplacement de 2 50 de façade × $0^{m}60$ de profondeur, payera : $2^{m}50$ de façade à 60 francs par mètre courant . . . = fr. 150
	(b) La profondeur dépassant 1 mètre. **Par metre çarre de surface horizontale . 60**	*Exemple :*	Un emplacement de 3 mètres de façade sur $1^{m}50$ de profondeur, payera : 3 mètres de façade × $1^{m}50$ de profondeur = $4^{m}50$ à 60 francs par mètre carré = fr. 270
Sur cloison	**Par metre courant de façade . . . 60**	*Exemple :*	Un emplacement de $2^{m}50$ de façade sur $2^{m}50$ de hauteur, payera : $2^{m}50$ de façade à 60 francs par mètre courant . . . = fr. 150

Le prix des emplacements non isolés ne pourra être inférieur à **60** francs.

Emplacements isoles.

(a) Mesurés sur la plus grande dimension, la plus petite n'atteignant pas 1 mètre. **Par metre courant de façade . . . fr. 90**	*Exemple :*	Un emplacement de 2 mètres × $0^{m}75$, payera : 2 mètres de façade à 90 francs par mètre courant . . . . . = fr. 180
(b) Les deux dimensions dépassant 1 mètre. **Par metre carre de surface horizontale . 90**	*Exemple :*	Un emplacement de $1^{m}50 \times 1^{m}50$, payera : $2^{m}50$ à 90 francs par mètre carré = fr. 202-50.

Le prix des emplacements isolés ne pourra être inférieur à **90** francs.

Dans les *galeries centrales*, le prix des emplacements.	non isolés, par mètre carré . . fr.	**90**
	isolés, par métre carré . .	**130**

Toutes les surfaces seront établies au grand carré.

Les installations seront mesurées d'après les plus grandes dimensions au-dessus du plancher.

Les installations ou vitrines isolées peuvent, dans certaines parties des halles, atteindre une hauteur de 10 mètres.

Pour toute machine en mouvement, empruntant la force motrice à la vapeur, à l'eau, au gaz, à l'électricité ou à la transmission générale, les sommes payées par l'exposant, pour son emplacement, lui seront remboursées jusqu'à concurrence de 50 p. c. du prix de l'emplacement de la machine en mouvement, et ce sur justification du payement d'une somme au moins équivalente pour consommation de force.

AVIS.

Le Conseil d'administration de la Société anonyme de l'Exposition se charge gratuitement de la décoration générale des halls et de la manutention de tous les colis dont le poids n'excédera pas 1,500 kilogrammes et qui lui seront remis, au plus tard, le 10 avril 1897.

La manutention comprend :

(a) **La réception sur quai dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition ;**

(b) La mise à pied d'œuvre ;

(c) L'enlèvement des caisses vides et emballage ;

(d) La remise à pied d'œuvre des caisses vides et emballage ;

(e) **L'enlèvement des colis réemballés.**

Les exposants se conformeront aux instructions qui seront données par le Comité exécutif pour faciliter l'enlèvement des caisses vides.

Les exposants devront effectuer à leurs frais le déballage, l'installation, l'étalage et le réemballage de leurs produits ainsi que la mise en état des caisses vides, etc. Le réemballage se fera dans l'ordre qui sera indiqué par le Comité exécutif et devra être effectué avant le 31 décembre 1879 : le démontage des machines devra être terminé de façon à en permettre l'enlèvement, au plus tard, le 31 décembre 1897. Passé ces délais, les produits non emballés ou non démontés seront enlevés d'office et emmagasinés aux frais, risques et périls des exposants. Les objets non retirés au 31 mars 1898 seront vendus publiquement et le Conseil d'administration de la Sociéte anonyme de l'Exposition aura le droit de disposer du produit de la vente.

Pour les colis dont le poids dépasserait 1,500 kilogrammes, l'exposant aura à se mettre en rapport avec le Comité exécutif qui fixera une taxe modérée de manutention.

La Société anonyme de l'Exposition apportera les plus grands soins à la manutention dont elle se charge ; mais il est expressément stipulé qu'elle ne saurait, en aucun cas, être rendue responsable des pertes, manquants, dommages, avaries, etc., que les colis ou leur contenu pourraient subir.

Les taxes d'emplacement seront encaissées par les soins de la Société organisatrice. Elles seront payables en deux fois pour les sommes supérieures à 1,000 francs, la première moitié au moment de la réception du bulletin d'admission, la seconde moitié le 1*er* avril 1897. Les taxes inférieures à 1,000 francs sont payables en une fois à la réception du bulletin d'admission. (Voir art. 38 du Réglement général de la Société organisatrice.)

EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE DE BRUXELLES.

N° d'ordre.

OUVERTURE 24 AVRIL 1897.

Section :

Groupe :

Classe :

Economie sociale.—Hygiène.—Sauvetage.—Arts industriels et décoratifs.—Eclairage, chauffage, ventilation et leurs applications.—Électricité-Traction.—Art militaire.—Fabrication industrielle : matériel, procédés et produits.—Matériel du sport.—Exercices-Jeux populaires.—Concours temporaires d'agriculture et d'horticulture.—Enseignement pratique, industries et travail manuel de la femme.—Commerce-Colonies.

HALLES DE L'INDUSTRIE.

DEMANDE D'ADMISSION.

ÉCRIRE TRÈS LISIBLEMENT.

Pays ....

Ville ou localité ....

Nom, prenoms ou raison sociale ....

Domicile .... *rue* .... *No.* ....

Station de chemin de fer ou port d'expédition. ....

Nature de l'industrie ....

Nom, prénoms et adresse du représentant que l'exposant désirerait accréditer. ....

N. B.—*La présente DEMANDE D'ADMISSION doit être adressée en double expedition*, franco sous enveloppe *dûment remplie et signée, au* Comite executif de l'Exposition de Bruxelles, 1897, rue du Congrés, 10, à Bruxelles, *au plus tard le 1er octobre 1896.*

N

N° d'ordre.........

Nom...

Prénoms...

Adresse...

HALLES DE L'INDUSTRIE.

DEMANDE D'EMPLACEMENT.

Section...........................

Groupe...........................

Classe...........................

Designation des objets à exposer.	Emplacement non isolé sur sol.			Emplacement isolé sur sol.			Emplacement sur cloison.		Avis Important.	Observations.	Renseignements.
	Longueur (façade).	Largeur.	Hautor.	Longueur.	Largeur.	Hauteur.	Longueur.	Hauteur.			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
									Avoir soin d'envoyer un plan cote de l'installation, du meuble que l'on veut employer ou de la façade du salon. Indiquer le poids total de l'installation.		Les prix des emplacements ne comprennent aucun meuble. Les exposants devront soumettre à l'approbation du Comité exécutif les plans des vitrines, mobilier ou meubles dont ils voudront se servir. Les planchers des halles pourront supporter un poids de 500 kilogrammes et même de 1,500 kilogrammes par mètre carré dans certaines parties: ils ne pourront être modifiés, déplacés ou consolidés pour les besoins des installations, que d'accord avec le Comité exécutif et aux frais des exposants calculés sur les prix des bordereaux déposés. L'enlèvement des cloisons pour les vitraux ou verres gravés, les charpentes de cloisons seront exécutés aux frais des exposants. Les exposants pourront fixer des tapis sur les planchers, utiliser les charpentes de cloisons pour attacher les revêtements ou leurs installations, pourvu qu'il n'y ait pas usage abusif; les bois ne pourront être entaillés. Si l'exposant peint les planchers ou les charpentes, il devra indemniser l'entrepreneur des halles si celles-ci sont louées et la Société de l'Exposition s'il s'agit de bâtiments définitifs. Le Gouvernement belge a assuré: *A.* Le transport gratuit sur les lignes de l'État, à l'aller et au retour, des œuvres, produits et travaux d'origine belge qui seront envoyés à l'Exposition, ainsi qu'aux caisses vides et emballages ayant servi à l'expédition et devant servir à leur réexpédition. *B.* L'application du tarif No. 10 sur toutes les lignes de l'État, pour les œuvres, produits et travaux étrangers. Ce tarif consacre la gratuité du transport au retour et la perception de la taxe pleine à l'aller. Des demarches seront faites pour obtenir des conditions analogues sur les lignes concédées et sur les réseaux étrangers en relation avec les chemins de fer belges. La plupart des lignes regulieres de navigation consentent des reductions sur les taux des frets. L'exposant devra installer ses produits à ses frais et les reemballer a la cloture de l'Exposition. Des adresses de representants de commerce seront données aux exposants qui en feront la demand, sans responsabilite pour le Comité exécutif.

Galerie centrale ([1]).

Galerie latérale.

Toutes les mesures ci-dessus sont les dimensions maxima de l'emplacement demandé.

Si l'exposant demande un emplacement pour des voitures ou des cheminées d'appartements, il donnera séparément les dimensions pour chacune d'elles, ainsi que la désignation du type des voitures.

***Je déclare**, par le present engagement, accepter les conditions des règlements et tarifs de l'Exposition **Internationale de Bruxelles en 1897**, et je m'y conformerai si ma demande est accueillie.*

Lieu:..............................*date:*..............................*1896.*

(Signature de l'exposant):

HALLES DE L'INDUSTRIE.

TARIFICATION.

Le prix des emplacements, *comprenant la decoration générale des halles et la manutention*, sera établi sur les bases suivantes, d'aprés la place occupée par les produits.

Emplacements non isoles.

SUR SOL	(*a*) La profondeur ne dépassant pas 1 mètre. **Par metre courant de façade . . . fr. 60**	*Exemple:*	Un emplacement de 2^m50 de façade $\times 0^m60$ de profondeur, payera: 2^m50 de façade à 60 francs par mètre courant . . =fr. 150
	(*b*) La profondeur dépassant 1 mètre. **Par metre carré de surface horizontale 60**	*Exemple:*	Un emplacement de 3 mètres de façade sur 1^m50 de profondeur, payera: 3 mètres de façade $\times$ 1^m50 de profondeur $\times 4^m50$ à 60 francs par mètre carré=fr.270
SUR CLOISON	**Par metre courant de façade . . . 60**	*Exemple:*	Un emplacement de 2^m50 de façade sur 2^m50 de hauteur, payera: 2^m50 de façade à 60 francs par mètre courant = fr. 150

Le prix des emplacements non isolés ne pourra être inférieur à 60 francs.

Emplacements isoles.

(*a*) Mesurés sur la plus grande dimension, la plus petite n'atteignant pas 1 mètre. **Par metre courant de façade . . . fr. 90**	*Exemple:*	Un emplacement de 2 mètres $\times$ 0^m75, payera: 2 mètres de façade à 90 francs par mètre courant . . = fr. 180
(*b*) Les deux dimensions dépassant 1 mètre. **Par mètre carré de surface horizontale 90**	*Exemple:*	Un emplacement de $1^m50 \times 1^m50$, payera: 2^m25 à 90 francs par mètre carré . = fr. 202·50

Le prix des emplacements isolés ne pourra être inférieur à 90 francs.

Dans les *galeries centrales*, le prix des emplacements.	non isolés, par mètre carré, fr.	90
	isolés, par mètre carré. . .	130
La taxe pour *salons* ayant au moins 5 mètres de façade sur 5 mètres de profondeur.	à façade, par mètre carré .	fr. 70
	sur angle, par mètre carré . .	90

Toutes les surfaces seront établies au grand carré.

Les installations seront mesurées d'après les plus grandes dimensions au-dessus du plancher.

Les installations ou vitrines isolées peuvent, dans certaines parties des halles, atteindre une hauteur de 10 mètres.

AVIS.

Le Conseil d'administration de la Société anonyme de l'Exposition se charge gratuitement de la décoration générale des halles et de la manutention de tour les colis dont le poids n'excédera pas 1,500 kilogrammes et qui lui seront remis, au plus tard, le 10 avril 1897.

La manutention comprend:

(*a*) La réception sur quai dans l'enceinte de l'Exposition;

(*b*) La mise à pied d'œuvre;

(*c*) L'enlèvement . . } des caisses vides et emballage;
(*d*) La remise à pied d'œuvre }

(*e*) L'enlèvement des colis rèemballés.

Les exposants se conformeront aux instructions qui seront données par le Comite exécutif pour faciliter l'enlèvement des caisses vides.

Les exposants devront effectuer à leurs frais le déballage, l'installation, l'étalage et le réemballage de leurs produits ainsi que la mise en état des caisses vides, etc. Le réemballage se fera dans l'ordre qui sera indiqué par le Comité exécutif et devra être effectué avant le 31 décembre 1897 : le démontage des machines devra être terminé de façon à en permettre l'enlèvement, au plus tard, le 31 décembre 1897. Passé ces délais, les produits non emballés ou non démontes seront enlevés d'office et emmagasinés aux frais, risques et périls des exposants. Les objets non retirés au 31 mars 1898 seront vendus publiquement et le Conseil d'administration de la Société anonyme de l'Exposition aura le droit de disposer du produit de la vente.

Pour les colis dont le poids dépasserait 1,500 kilogrammes, l'exposant aura à se mettre en rapport avec le Comité exécutif qui fixera une taxe modérée de manutention.

La Société anonyme de l'Exposition apportera les plus grands soins à la manutention dont elle se charge ; mais il est expressément stipulé qu'elle ne saurait, en aucun cas, être rendue responsable des pertes, manquants, dommages, avaries, etc., que les colis ou leur contenu pourraient subir.

Les taxes d'emplacement seront encaissées par les soins de la Société organisatrice. Elles seront payables en deux fois pour les sommes supérieures à 1,000 francs, la première moitié au moment de la réception du bulletin d'admission, la seconde moitié le 1er avril 1897. Les taxes inférieures à 1,000 francs sont payables en une fois à la réception du bulletin d'admission. (Voir art art. 38 du Règlement général de la Société organisatrice.)

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PATRON. — H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS.

OPEN 24TH APRIL 1897.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

RULES.

ART. I.—The catalogue will be issued as per the form hereunder. No stereotype or other plates will be accepted.

ART. II.—Every exhibitor has the right, for each class in which he exhibits, to four lines of detail. The name and address will be printed in large type, the description of the goods exhibited and rewards obtained in small type.

ART. III.—Extra lines will be inserted at the following prices.

First line	Fr.	1 00
Second line	„	2 00
Third line	„	3 00
Fourth line	„	4 00
Fifth line	„	5 00
Each following line	„	5 00

Each line consists of an average of 40 letters, figures and spaces (hyphens count for five letters).

Every incomplete line is reckoned as a full one.

ART. IV.—The form herewith duly filled up, and signed, must be returned, under stamped envelope, the same time as the form of admission, to the Executive Committee of the Exhibition, 10, Rue du Congrés, Brussels. The Exhibition Company declines any responsibility in regards to the matter furnished by the exhibitors.

ART. V.—The Executive Committee reserves the right to modify the wording,—notice previously being given to the exhibitor.

ART. VI.—Special arrangements will be entered into with groups of exhibitors, as to the number of gratuitous lines, mentioned in Art. II.

SPECIMEN SHOWING APPLICATION OF CHARGES.

Class 39. **104** **No. 142—166.**

4 lines gratis.	**142. Damman and Washer & Co., 69,** rue de la Clinique, Brussels. Floorings. Ordinary & Fancy Carpentering. Furniture for Offices and Banks.	**166, North's Portland Cement Works.** 61, Canal des Récollets, Antwerp. Artificial Portland Cement, withstanding official tests of every country. Important notice for exportation : Package in barrels with grooved and tongued joints, 10 wooden and 2 iron rings, and 4 rings for the inside to support the bottoms. Special cooperage at the Factory. Asphalted packing paper absolutely water proof.	4 lines gratis. Fr. 1 00 " 2 00 " 3 00 " 4 00 " 5 00 " 5 00 " 5 00 Fr. 25 00 to pay.

No. of Series.

Section.
Group
Class

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

OFFICIAL CATALOGUE.

Form to be filled up by the Exhibitor, and returned with the form of admission.

PLEASE WRITE CLEARLY.

Name, and Christian name or Name of firm. ....

Address. ....

Occupation. ....

Complete list of the products, etc., etc., with mention of the prices of each object. ....

Diplomas, medals, awards, distinctions obtained. ....

Signature :

....

Translator : J. Sleypen, rue Verboekhaven, 111, Brussels.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 26TH OCTOBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 24TH OCTOBER 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the 2nd-half of 1895.	Week ending 26th October 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 26th October 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 26th October 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 24th October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 24th October 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 24th October 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 26th October 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 24th October 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Miles.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	566	1,734	10,61,436	612	1,733	11,36,000	656	1,50,80,28[illegible]	1,52,01,000	1,20,718	...
Bengal-Nágpur	107	862	89,545	104	862	93,000	108	13,10,930	13,41,000	30,070	...
Indian Midland (*a*)	116	752	84,322	112	752	1,11,000	148	12,74,476	15,31,000	2,56,524	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	190	21	5,904	281	21	1,600	76	56,925	32,900	...	24,025
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	...	...	...	...	9	1,800	200	...	27,200	27,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	214	1,789	4,85,814	272	1,815	3,53,000	194	57,97,921	50,60,000	...	7,37,921
Pálanpur-Deesa	34	17	621	37	17	900	51	8,779	9,700	921	...
South Indian	166	1,042	1,30,706	125	1,042	1,74,000	167	28,26,074	27,33,000	...	93,074
Máyavaram-Mutupet	89	54	3,834	71	54	7,200	133	77,185	82,100	4,915	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	107	1,165	1,48,370	127	1,165	1,75,000	150	18,83,081	19,80,000	96,919	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	122	756	1,03,132	136	756	96,000	127	13,75,168	14,63,000	87,832	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	200	12,685	63	200	14,600	73	1,79,919	1,81,000	1,081	...
Assam-Bengal	64	128	8,402	66	159	11,000	69	1,12,745	1,68,000	55,255	...
TOTAL	230	8,520	21,34,771	251	8,585	21,75,100	253	2,99,83,48[illegible]	2,98,09,900	...	1,73,585
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	238	2,548	6,35,253	249	2,618	5,65,000	216	1,00,8[illegible],898	80,68,000	...	20,19,898
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	1,66,524	209	797	1,82,000	228	25,56,071	22,45,000	...	3,11,071
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges)	388	813	4,04,802	498	814	4,16,000	511	49,20,373	54,26,000	5,05,627	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	159	125	24,586	197	125	20,100	161	3,29,168	3,30,000	6,632	...
East Coast (state)	83	427	66,234	155	500	33,800	68	5,54,801	7,15,000	1,60,199	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	128	822	1,24,457	151	886	1,06,000	120	16,98,893	17,48,000	49,107	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	65	25	2,361	94	25	2,500	100	33,626	39,800	6,174	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	513	64	8	400	50	6,985	7,800	815	...
TOTAL	224	5,565	14,24,730	256	5,773	13,25,800	230	2,01,88,015	1,85,85,600	...	16,02,415
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	365	1,490	5,24,867	352	1,490	4,80,000	322	65,11,749	74,09,000	8,97,251	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	563	461	2,40,953	523	461	2,48,000	538	36,60,703	35,14,000	...	1,46,703
Madras	252	840	1,90,007	226	840	2,29,000	273	35,68,196	33,74,000	...	1,94,196
TOTAL	364	2,791	9,55,827	342	2,791	9,57,000	343	1,37,10,64[illegible]	1,42,97,000	5,56,352	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	16,876	45,15,328	268	17,149	44,57,900	260	5,39,12,148	5,26,92,500	...	12,19,648
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	161	31,050	103	161	26,400	164	4,25,466	3,74,000	...	51,466
Tarkessur	229	22	6,143	279	22	6,200	282	83,437	85,300	1,863	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	66	10,888	165	66	9,400	142	1,18,399	1,30,000	11,601	...
Bengal-Dooars	160	36	8,996	250	36	5,900	164	99,029	99,900	871	...
Dibru-Sadiya	149	78	13,779	177	78	13,100	168	1,92,327	1,93,000	673	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	14,151	277	51	14,000	275	2,26,603	2,29,000	2,397	...
TOTAL	169	414	85,007	205	414	75,000	181	11,45,261	11,11,200	...	34,061
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bína-Goona	23	73	3,397	47	74	2,500	34	27,013	27,900	887	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	...	...	...	114	10,200	89	...	1,59,000	1,59,000	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,400	41	...	(*h*) 21,700	21,700	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	169	333	54,040	162	333	63,300	190	8,02,678	9,22,000	1,19,322	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	92	13	870	67	13	2,300	177	19,170	18,900	...	270
Rájpura-Bhátinda	183	108	14,728	136	108	12,600	117	3,15,980	2,71,000	...	44,980
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	3,321	332	10	3,500	350	57,694	56,300	...	1,394
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	100	362	35,743	99	362	54,300	150	5,82,401	5,72,000	...	10,401
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	56	93	4,494	48	93	6,100	66	75,849	82,900	7,051	...
Kolhápur	74	29	2,032	70	29	3,300	114	34,200	33,000	...	1,200
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	2,905	40	72	4,200	58	49,505	48,700	...	805
Cooch Behar	43	22	1,[illegible]62	48	22	1,600	73	11,981	18,600	6,619	...
TOTAL	114	1,115	1,22,592	110	1,264	1,65,300	131	19,76,471	22,32,000	2,55,529	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	84	334	25,466	76	334	27,200	81	3,60,092	3,90,000	29,908	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	71	46	2,817	61	46	3,400	74	48,214	50,400	2,186	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	49	364	19,207	51	364	17,800	49	2,68,372	2,91,000	22,628	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	42	60	2,743	46	60	2,300	38	(*k*) 28,747	42,600	13,853	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	66	94	6,202	66	94	6,700	71	96,404	1,02,000	5,596	...
TOTAL	65	898	56,435	63	898	57,400	64	8,01,829	8,76,000	74,171	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	19,303	47,79,362	248	19,725	47,55,600	241	6,78,35,709	6,69,11,700	...	9,24,009

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 15th July to 24th October 1896.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*k*) Total earnings from 1st August to 26th October 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

Simla, the 5th November, 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXVIII of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 26th October 1895.			Week ending 24th October 1896.			Earnings from 1st April to 26th October 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 24th October 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
	Rs.	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Miles.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,734	10,61,436	612	1,733	11,36,000	656	2,93,03,257	2,80,73,000	...	12,30,257
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	89,545	104	862	93,000	108	33,00,902	29,09,000	...	3,91,902
Indian Midland (*a*)	126	752	84,322	112	752	1,11,000	148	25,21,660	28,66,000	3,44,340	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	5,904	281	21	1,600	76	1,05,779	69,900	...	35,879
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	158	...	...	...	9	1,800	200	...	44,000	44,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,789	4,85,814	272	1,815	3,53,000	194	1,32,06,694	1,08,54,000	...	23,52,694
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	621	37	17	900	53	20,667	30,700	10,033	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,30,706	125	1,042	1,74,000	167	52,09,932	51,66,000	...	43,932
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	3,834	71	54	7,200	133	1,47,065	1,52,000	4,935	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,48,370	127	1,165	1,75,000	150	38,77,474	40,15,000	1,37,526	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	1,03,132	136	756	96,000	127	30,23,221	30,75,000	51,779	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	200	12,685	63	200	14,600	73	4,08,490	4,14,000	5,510	...
Assam-Bengal	76	128	8,402	66	159	11,000	69	(*e*) 1,12,745	3,13,000	2,00,255	...
TOTAL	256	8,520	21,34,771	251	8,585	21,75,100	253	6,12,37,886	5,79,81,600	...	32,56,286
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	255	2,548	6,35,253	249	2,618	5,65,000	216	2,06,97,511	1,56,82,000	...	50,15,511
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,60,524	209	797	1,82,000	228	54,51,715	45,88,000	...	8,63,715
Eastern Bengal (state) (including metre and 2' 6" gauges)	337	813	4,04,802	498	814	4,16,000	511	77,20,452	83,35,000	6,14,548	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	144	125	24,586	197	125	20,100	161	5,37,543	5,48,000	10,457	...
East Coast (state)	94	427	66,234	155	500	33,800	68	11,15,589	13,69,000	2,53,411	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	822	1,24,457	151	886	1,06,000	120	34,24,471	36,19,000	1,94,529	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	58	25	2,361	64	25	2,500	100	54,964	60,000	5,036	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	513	64	8	400	50	11,474	14,400	2,926	...
TOTAL	236	5,565	14,24,730	256	5,773	13,25,800	230	3,90,13,719	3,42,15,400	...	47,98,319
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	5,24,867	352	1,490	4,80,000	322	1,59,13,352	1,72,10,000	12,96,648	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	2,40,953	523	461	2,48,000	538	99,32,584	85,37,000	...	13,95,584
Madras	253	840	1,90,007	226	840	2,29,000	273	64,70,194	62,00,000	...	2,70,194
TOTAL	437	2,791	9,55,827	342	2,791	9,57,000	343	3,23,16,130	3,19,47,000	...	3,69,130
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,876	45,15,328	268	17,149	44,57,900	260	13,25,67,735	12,41,44,000	...	84,23,735
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	31,050	193	161	26,400	164	8,30,788	7,05,000	...	1,25,788
Tarkessur	265	22	6,143	279	22	6,200	282	1,72,737	1,74,000	1,263	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	117	66	10,888	165	66	9,400	142	2,50,687	2,75,000	24,313	...
Bengal-Dooars	139	36	8,996	250	36	5,900	164	1,55,268	1,54,000	...	1,268
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	13,779	177	78	13,100	168	3,35,047	3,53,000	17,953	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	14,151	277	51	14,000	275	4,45,195	4,72,000	26,805	...
TOTAL	173	414	85,007	205	414	75,000	181	21,89,722	21,33,000	...	56,722
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bína-Goona	19	73	3,397	47	74	2,500	34	(*i*) 32,222	52,000	19,778	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	...	...	...	114	10,200	89	...	2,72,000	2,72,000	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,400	41	...	(*j*) 21,700	21,700	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	54,040	162	333	63,300	190	16,31,844	17,49,000	1,17,156	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	870	67	13	2,300	177	43,667	78,000	34,333	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	195	108	14,728	136	108	12,600	117	6,14,285	6,06,000	...	8,285
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,321	332	10	3,500	350	95,132	90,800	...	4,332
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*k*)	98	362	35,743	99	362	54,300	150	10,32,301	9,29,000	...	1,03,301
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	68	93	4,494	48	93	6,100	66	1,80,682	2,60,000	79,318	...
Kolhápur	82	29	2,032	70	29	3,300	114	69,968	66,000	...	3,968
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	2,905	40	72	4,200	58	1,41,124	1,31,000	...	10,124
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,062	48	22	1,600	73	23,016	36,700	13,684	...
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,22,592	110	1,264	1,65,300	131	38,64,241	42,92,200	4,27,959	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	25,466	76	334	27,200	81	10,77,317	9,96,000	...	81,317
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	2,817	61	46	3,400	74	1,01,533	1,02,000	467	...
Jodhpur-Bickaneer	60	364	19,207	53	364	17,800	49	5,64,041	6,20,000	55,959	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*l*)	42	60	2,743	46	60	2,300	38	(*m*) 28,747	75,900	47,153	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	6,202	66	94	6,700	71	2,19,094	2,21,000	1,906	...
TOTAL	85	898	56,435	63	898	57,400	64	19,90,732	20,14,900	24,168	...
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,303	47,79,362	248	19,725	47,55,600	241	14,06,12,430	13,25,84,100	...	80,28,330

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total earnings from 1st July to 26th October 1895.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 26th October 1895.
(*j*) Total earnings from 15th July to 24th October 1896.
(*k*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*m*) Total earnings from 1st August to 26th October 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 5th November, 1896.*

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRINTING OFFICE, *Simla.*





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 5th November 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3156 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 31st October 1896:—

No. 366 of 1896.—Bishambar Nath, assistant engineer, Provincial works, Multan, for a cheap water heater.

No. 367 of 1896.—Franz Joachim Alexander Kindermann, engineer, of Queen Street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for improvements in and connected with the driving mechanism of bicycles and like machines.

No. 368 of 1896.—Emile Stern, civil engineer, of 3, bis, Rue d'Athènes, Paris, for apparatus for closing vessels and charging them with liquefied or compressed gases.

No. 369 of 1896.—William Carew, retired warrant officer; Ordnance department, now living at Dum Dum Cantonment, for an improved tin lamp for use by the natives of India.

No. 370 of 1896.—Joseph Rowley, engineer, 27, Martin's lane, Cannon Street, London, for improvements in cricket stumps.

No. 371 of 1896.—Nathan William Horatio Sharpe, engineer, of 26, Perth road, Stroud green, London, for improvements in or connected with apparatus for drying tea leaf and similar substances.

No. 372 of 1896.—Nathan William Horatio Sharpe, engineer, of 26, Perth road, Stroud green, London, and Samuel Robert Baildon, gentleman, of 1, Whitefriars Street, London, for improvements in machinery for treating tea leaf, for sorting, ball-breaking, separating, cooling, drying and sifting purposes.

No. 373 of 1896.—William James Orsman, analytical chemist, of Gathurst, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in the manufacture of explosives, applicable for use in coal or other fiery mines.

No. 374 of 1896.—The Sussmann Electric Miners Lamp Company, Limited, of 37, Walbrook, and Sigmund Adolf Rosenthal, electrician, of 5, Christopher Street, Finsbury square, both in the city of London, for improvements in active material for secondary battery plates.

No. 375 of 1896.—John Malvern Dame, engineer, at present agent to Messrs. T. Cesser and Company, Lahore, for a patent fuel economiser for locomotive engines.

No. 3157 P.—A SPECIFICATION of the undermentioned invention has been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Every specification is open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and certified copies will be given to any person requiring them on payment of the expense of copying plus two annas for every hundred words :—

No. 197 of 1895.—Louis J. Bischoff, doctor of dental surgery, Kobe Lodge, Royapettah, Madras, for clay pigeons, combined with metal or other materials. (Specification filed 1st April 1896.)

No. 3158 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 215 of 1891.—Eduard Theisen, engineer, of Sinzig on the Rhine, Germany, for improvements in apparatus for evaporating liquids. (From 27th November 1896 to 26th November 1897.)

No. 216 of 1891.—Eduard Theisen, engineer, of Sinzig on the Rhine, Germany, for improvements in apparatus for condensing steam and other condensible vapours or gases. (From 27th November 1896 to 26th November 1897.)

No. 320 of 1891.—Daniel Kemp West, engineer, of 23, St. Mary Axe, in the city of London, for improvements in and connected with presses for baling cotton and other goods. (From 15th December 1896 to 14th December 1897.)

No. 227 of 1892.—Richard Harley Williamson, joiner, of 21, Victoria Street, Ashton-under-Lyne, in the county of Lancaster, for an improved mechanical stoker. (From 15th October 1896 to 14th October 1897.)

No. 3159 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have espectively failed to pay within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule o the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888) the fees hereinafter respectively menioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invenions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 311 of 1891.—Alexander Morison's invention for a machine for breaking, scutching and dressing flax and similar fibre-bearing plants. (Specification filed 29th July 1892.)

No. 59 of 1892.—Francis Gascoigne Lynde's invention for court bowls. (Specification filed 28th July 1892.)

No. 96 of 1892.—Pierre Lamena's invention for a new or improved motive-power engine. (Specification filed 28th July 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 129 of 1889.—George Henry Smith's invention for improvements in producing manifold copies, and in materials to be used for this purpose. (Specification filed 25th July 1889.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(*d*) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the sixth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 29th October, 1896.

No. 7683.—In consequence of the retirement of Khan Bahadur Muhammad Taki Khan, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Khojak Pass, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October, 1896, Muhammad Rafik Khan, Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade, is appointed to be Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General, Khojak Pass, substantive *pro tempore*.

The 30th October 1896.

No. 7752.—It has been decided that the paper to be used in Courts in the Quetta-Pishin, Thal Chotiali, Zhob and Bolan Pass districts for judicial petitions and copies of judicial documents shall be of the standard pattern from the 1st January, 1897 The following rules are, therefore, made with effect from that date to regulate the supply by the stationery depôt at Calcutta of paper of the standard pattern, the custody and sale of such paper and the credit of the sale proceeds to Governments.

2. From the 1st January, 1897, no paper other than the standard paper will be used for copies of documents (whether in English or the Vernacular) supplied to parties by judicial officers; and from that date all licensed petition-writers practising in the Courts in the Quetta-Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Zhob and Bolan Pass districts will be required to use the standard paper only.

3. In the case of copies supplied on payment of fees, the cost of the paper will be defrayed by the copyist; in the case of copies supplied by Government free of cost, no charge will be made

for the paper, but the paper used for such copies must be duly accounted for in the annual statement prescribed by rule VII.

4. The Treasury Officer, Quetta, Sub-Treasury Officers and the Courts will supervise the working of the arrangement in order to prevent vendors of the standard paper demanding more than the fixed price of three pies per sheet:—

(1) Paper required for judicial petitions and copies of judicial documents will be obtained from the Stationery depôt at Calcutta by annual indent.

(2) Requisitions for the paper will be sent by the Political Agents in Thal-Chotiali and Zhob to the Treasury Officer, Quetta, not later than the 15th October in each year. The Treasury Officer, Quetta, after including the requirements of the Quetta-Pishin districts will submit to the Political Agent in Quetta-Pishin not later than the 15th November in each year, an indent for the paper in the form prescribed for indents for stationery. The indent will provide for the requirements of all the courts in the Quetta-Pishin, Thal-Chotiali, Zhob and Bolan Pass districts, and will show the amount of paper required for use during the financial year.

(3) Expenses of carriage will be paid by the indenting officer out of the grant for judicial contingencies.

(4) The rules which regulate the custody of stamps and stamp paper will apply, *mutatis mutandis*, to the custody of the paper.

(5) The standard paper will be sold to licensed vendors of stamps at R7-8-0 a ream for cash for retail to the public at the uniform rate of three pies a sheet; ordinarily not less than a quarter of a ream will be sold to a licensed vendor.

(6) The receipts from the sale of the paper calculated at R7-8-0 a ream, will be credited in the Treasury accounts and in those of sub-treasuries and of the officer in charge of the stamp depôt at Chaman, to a distinct sub-head under "Stamps," the commission of one anna in the rupee, which will be allowed to license vendors being debited to the same head.

(7) At the close of each financial year, a statement of the operations of the year will be submitted by Sub-Treasury Officers through the Treasury Officer, Quetta, to the Political Agents in Thal-Chotiali and Zhob in the annexed form. Similar statements will be submitted by the officers in charge of the sub-treasury at Pishin and the stamp depôt at Chaman to the Treasury Officer, Quetta, who will submit a consolidated statement, in the annexed form, for Quetta-Pishin to the Political Agent in that district.

5. This Notification supersedes, with effect from the 1st January, 1897, the Notification from this Office, No. 7320, dated the 13th November, 1895.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT,

First Assistant.

FORM.

Statement showing the receipt and consumption of petition paper during the year and the financial results of the year.

Amount received.	Rms.	Qrs.	Shts.	Amount expended.	Rms.	Qrs.	Shts.
Paper in store on April 1st . . .				Paper sold during the year . . .			
Paper received during the year . .				Paper used for copies supplied free of charge			
				Paper in store on March 31st . .			
TOTAL .				TOTAL			

Receipt.	R	a.	p.	Expenditure.	R	a.	p.
Paper sold to licensed vendors at R7-8-0 a ream				Commission paid to licensed vendors .			
				Carriage of paper from to			
				Other expenses			
TOTAL .				TOTAL .			

Certified that I have satisfied myself that the balance of reams shown above was actually in store on the 31st March last, and that R being the price of at R7-8-0 a ream, were duly credited in the accounts of this treasury / sub-treasury / depôt during the year

Dated *Treasury Officer.*

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th October, 1896.

No. 48.—This office Notification No. 37, dated the 19th August, 1896, placing the services of first class Military Assistant Surgeon W. G Carleton at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for civil employment in that province is hereby cancelled.

No. 49.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon J. Goldsmith are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

No. 50.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon F. G. Fox are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for employment as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Naini Tal.

No. 51.—The services of second class Military Assistant Surgeon C. A. Farmer are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present duties as Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Naini Tal.

No. 52.—Second class Military Assistant Surgeon E. S. Baillie, Assistant Apothecary, Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, is appointed to the Station Staff Dispensary, Simla.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 6th November, 1896.

No. 165.—The following candidates are appointed Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, on probation, in the order in which their names stand, with effect from the dates on which they join their appointments .—

Mr. E. C. J. Bond.
Babu Jagdamba Prasad.
Mr. H. C. H. Cooper.
" C. E. C. French.
" C. C. Byrne.
" C. J. Veale.
" P. R. Anderson.
" E. G. Hardinge.
" C. A. O'Donell.
Munshi Ahmed Ali Khan Bahadur.
Babu Hanuman Prasad.
Mr. C. S. Littlewood.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 30th October, 1896.

No. 4613-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1700-G., dated the 20th October, 1896, Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Partabgurh, from Lieutenant E. Barnes on the afternoon of the 14th idem.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 27th October, 1896.

No 7625—Consequent on the appointment of Munshi Muhammad Rafik Khan, Naib-Tahsildar of Pishin, and officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade, and Tahsildar of Upper Zhob, to be substantive *pro tempore* Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Khojak Pass, Munshi Saifulla Khan, Naib-Tahsildar of Lower Zhob, is appointed to officiate as a Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Upper Zhob, with effect from the forenoon of 26th September, 1896.

No. 7628.—Consequent on the appointment of Kazi Mozaffar Khan, Tahsildar of the 2nd grade and Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, to be substantive *pro tempore* Extra Assistant Commissioner, the following changes are made in the graded list of Tahsildars of the Agency, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st October, 1896 :—

(1) Lala Hari Ram, Officiating Tahsildar of the 2nd grade, to be substantive *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 2nd grade.

(2) Lala Khillu Ram, Officiating Tahsildar of the 3rd grade, to be substantive *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 3rd grade.

(3) Munshi Saifulla Khan, Officiating Tahsildar of the 5th grade, to be substantive *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 5th grade.

The 29th October, 1896.

No. 7671—Under the provisions of Articles 277 and 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, Munshi Ghulam Mahomed, substantive *pro tempore* Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Musakhel, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty days, with effect from the 25th October, 1896, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 7672.—Munshi Ahmad Khan, 1st Naib-Tahsildar of Upper Zhob, is appointed to officiate as a Tahsildar of the 5th grade and Tahsildar of Musakhel, during the absence on privilege leave of Munshi Ghulam Mahomed, or until further orders, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

By Order,

W. M. CUBITT, *Captain*,
First Assistant.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 10th October, 1896.

No. 1235-*A*.—In exercise of the power conferred by clause (*d*) of section 40 of the Ajmere Laws Regulation (III of 1877), the Chief Commissioner is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, to direct that the following shall be substituted for rule VIII of the Rules for the Revenue Department published under the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 735, dated the 16th July, 1889:—

VIII.—Either before their nomination, or at the first half-yearly examination held after a period of three calendar months has elapsed since their nomination, all candidates, whether hereditary or otherwise, must pass an examination in the following subjects:—

(*a*) Hindi—reading and writing.
(*b*) Urdu—reading and writing.
(*c*) Arithmetic.
(*d*) English figures.
(*e*) Plane-table survey and computation of areas.
(*f*) General Revenue Law.
(*g*) Revenue Rules, with special reference to the Patwaris and Supervisors.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd November, 1896.

No. 10.—Mr. L. C. Witkowsky, Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade, Military Accounts Department, is granted a year's furlough out of India, under Article 371, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th December, 1896, or such later date as he may avail himself of it.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel*,
Accountant General.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd November, 1896.

No. 37-*A*.—Lieutenant R. G. King, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 24th October, 1896.

No. 38-*A*.—Lieutenant R. G. King, R.E., temporary Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the Colloquial examination in Hindustani, prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraph 28, on the 24th October, 1896.

N. ARNOTT, *Major-Genl.*,
Director General of Military Works in India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th October, 1896.

No. 85.—Mr. C. J. Cole, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 86.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 414, dated 7th October, 1896, Mr. H. J. Oddie, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, is posted to the Singhia-Madaripur-Chandpore Survey.

No. 87.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 439, dated the 23rd October, 1896, Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the North Western Railway.

The 29th October, 1896.

No. 88.—Mr. J. Woodside, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is, on return from leave, posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 2nd November, 1896.

No. 89.—Second Lieutenant E. W. S. Mahon, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is transferred from the Mari Attock Railway to the North Western Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 2nd November, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	82,82,663	7	2	1,55,74,450	7	9
Public Deposits at Branches .	72,91,787	0	7			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,97,20,810	1	3
Bank Post Bills, etc. . . .				2,54,117	12	4
Sundries				27,99,261	10	11
RUPEES .				10,55,48,640	0	3

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				55,31,477	0	
Other authorised Investments . .				86,91,472	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . . .				1,73,42,532	11	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .				1,71,86,435	6	11
Bills discounted and purchased .				3,00,88,376	8	10
Balances with other Banks . .				6,47,098	9	10
Bullion				2,719	11	4
Dead Stock				13,28,023	11	4
Stamps				8,727	6	3
Sundries				13,47,994	4	1
				8,21,74,857	10	
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	91,54 912	14	10	2,33,73,782	6	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,42,18,869	7	4			
RUPEES .				10,55,48,640	0	3

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 6th November, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 29·8.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 30th October, 1896.

No. 3416-S.—Whereas land is required in the Ajmere District for a public purpose, *viz.*, for the construction of Foy Sagar tank, this declaration is made in accordance with the provision of section 6 of Act I of 1894 :—

District.	Pergana.	Village.	Area required: For occupation: Permanent.	Area required: For occupation: Temporary.	Area required: Total.	Purpose for which required.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Ajmere .	Ajmere .	Kazipura . Hathikhera	359 3 0	...	359 3 0	For Foy Sagar tank at Kazipura. (Boundaries shown in the annexed plan.)	Plan can be seen at the Collector's Office, Ajmere.

The Collector of Ajmere is hereby authorized to take order to acquire the land notified.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,
Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara in the P. W. D.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 21 Co., So. Div., Royal Artillery, dated at Steamer Point, Aden, this 24th day of October, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 81421, Gunner Alfred Howell	Parish and County in which born, — Kidderminster, Staffordshire.
Age,—24 years 9 months.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—17th October, 1896
Height,—5 feet 0½ inches.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Steamer Point, Aden.
Colour of,—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown eyes, blue.	Marks,—Two cicatrices of wounds inside of lower part of left leg.
Trade,—Labourer.	Under 6 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—11th November, 1890	
Place of Enlistment,—Manchester.	

C. J. U MORRIS, *Capt., R. A.,*
Comdg. No. 21 Co., So. D., R. A.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 3rd November, 1896.

No. 5606.—Mr. J. C. Gardiner, Assistant Postmaster, Bombay General Post Office, is granted leave on medical certificate for one month and thirteen days, with effect from the 18th September, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Jivaji Pestonji is appointed to act as Assistant Postmaster, Bombay General Post Office, during the absence on leave on medical certificate of Mr. Gardiner, or until further orders.

No 5632.—Mr. Alfred F. Ryan, Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-nine days, with effect from the 17th November, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. Faichnie is appointed to act as Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Alfred F. Ryan, or until further orders.

No. 5637.—Mr. M. E. Monks, Postmaster, Rangoon, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 14th October, 1896.

The following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. E. F. Connor, Postmaster, Mandalay, to act as Postmaster, Rangoon.

Mr. D. N. Lahiri to act as Postmaster, Mandalay.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 3rd November, 1896.

Bennett & Anderson.
Besson & Co., Ld.
Bisson, John O.
Bianchi King & Co
Burchell, E. L.
Calder, W. (Tailor.)
Daniels, Mrs.
Dring, E. A.
Hoff Heins.
Lazarevich, Signor Marco di Giovani.
Mayer, J.
McIlrath, Mrs. H. D.
Page, Geo.
Sherman, J., & Co. (Seedsmen).

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allan, W. A. R.
Allison, H. P.
Ambler, F. R.
Anderson, J. M.
Archord, G.
Arthur, Miss R.
Barrett, John.
Beresford, C.
Beresford, Sam.
Birch, J. W.
Blair, Mrs.
Blair, the Hon. Mr. Justice.
Blanche, A.
Boyle, J.
Bride, Mrs. C.
Brownlow, E. O.
Chardi, J. F.
Chorlton, W. B.
Conway, Mrs M.
Cook, H. B.
Corchand, A. E.
Cotta, J. M.
Cottah & Co., J. M.
Crawshaw, Mrs.
D lwood, Mr.
DePas, Mrs. C. B.
D'Erinoo, P. W.
Devonshire, E. T.
Duflot, D. Paul.
Edwards, J T
Engl, Jean.
Flewery, Miss W.
Fraser, J F.
Galand, Jules.
Galperson, J
George, D.
Gilbert, H.
Gondie, J.
Gordon, R.
Grey, R.
Grunberg, Srul.
Hamilton, G.
Hantom Miss.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Houghton, R
Howard, M.
Hughes, H.
Ibrahim, M.
Ido, Miss Marie.
Johnson, J H.
Johnson, I. S., Capt.
Kelly, J.
Kennedy, Mrs. A. H.
Kennedy, I. A.
Kerr, J.
Lane, Mrs.
Lincoln, I. (Booksellers).
Loysean, Edgord.
Marum, Mrs.
Mayr, Mrs. Jones.
McMaster, Thos.
Morgan, Capt. W D.
Muller, Egon.
Murgatroyd, G. P.C.
Myer, F.
Natchal, Mrs. L.
Netherton, R.
Nininger, F.
Norman, Capt. Francis.
O Brien, G. W.
O'Grady, W.
Outtin, Harry.
Palomino-de Castro.
Peairs, W. A.
Railform, Mr.
Randall, A.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Rodgers, W. C.
Rodgerson, H.
Ross, Miss.
Rowley, J. D.
Sarkies, C. F.
Smith, Arthur.
Spragg, A.
Stengel Victor, St.
Stephenson, Miss Flo.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiller, H.
Stowell, Mr.
Sykes, Mrs.
Talbot, G.
Thornton, Elhe.
Tormidorf, Mrs. K.
Turner G C.
Varner, G.
Walsher, H. J.
Watson, Mrs. E.
Weiss, Miss J.
Weymans, J.
Wilson, R. H.
Winstanley, Miss L. B
Winstarley, Miss W.
Winter, A L.
Wise, A. G. H.
Woods, W. C.
Woodward, G.

Registered Letters.

Blair, Hon'ble H F
Leibmann, M.
MacWilliam, H. M.
Ord, E.
Renard, M L.
Wairs, R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, C. M., Mrs.
Alderson, Mrs.
Allabksh.
Alladeen, B.
Andrews.
Akins.
Aron, Ezra.
Beresford, Sam, Gunner.
Cook, Charles.
Cooper, Charles, Mrs.
Dyce, G. H. C., Col., C.B.
Decroix, Henry.
Dunell, C.
Duperell, Mark.
Edulji Jamsetji.
Godrell, Collin, Capt.
Gopal Baboo.
Greenway, A.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hogg, Hubert.
Ingli.
Joe Ahmed.
Limjibhoy Rustomji, Billimoria.
Lawrence, G.
Mulroney, E., Mrs.
Master, Robert.
Mitchell, G
McArthur, Donald.
Mitchell, B.
Mitchell, J.
Millne, A., Capt.
Nawab Mohsinul Mul Mohsinder.
Narayan Singh, Havildar.
O'Connor, T.
Pigot, J. L.
Prichard, G. M., Col.
Pettingell, Mrs.
Rajab Ally.
Rogers, Colonel, R.E.
Smith, Geo.
Sloane, Wm.
Virji Narayanji.
Woodsell, W. A.
Walker, Ernest.
Weghtman, Aneta.
Warburg, R. D., & Co.
Wilhelm, Meyer & Wien.
Worman, John S.
Walker, G. Stanley, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 2nd November, 1896.

Forbes, A
Greeves.
Larkin, W.
Sharpe, Miss.
Vardon, E. S.

The 7th November, 1896.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1896 11th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	10th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	7th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Colombo	9th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Sumatra.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	10th ,,	Per Steamer *C. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	13th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	10th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	7th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	8th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu Sandoway, and Rangoon	11th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	11th ,,	*Viâ* Madras.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	13th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Daphne.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1896.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

Debenture No. 14975, of the 5 per cent. Bombay Municipality Tansa Water Works Loan, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and Debentures Nos. 15542, 15543, 15544, 15545 and 15546, of the 5 per cent. Bombay Municipality Tansa Water Works Loan, for R500 each, originally standing in the name of the Hongkong and Sanghai Banking Corporation, and last endorsed to Krishnabai, widow of Bapuji Vishwanath Kale, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Debentures and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made to Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, for payment of interest and the issue of duplicates.

KRISHNABAI,

Widow of Bapuji Vishwanath Kale,
Shanwar Peith, Gadgil's Wada,
opposite Bara Jotilinga, Poona.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 45.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1896.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1896. *(The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Pennisillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	15 —	15 —
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	8 13	8 13	9 9	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344 2	344 2	17 15	17 14½
Moulmein and Amherst	5 9	5 9½	...	...	7 7	8 6½	8 6	9 9½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5½	...	...	5 11	5 11½	140 —	140 —	14 —	14 —
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	143 —	143 —	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	12 —	12 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	14 8	14 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	133 —	133 —	18 —	18 —
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 9	8 9	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 —	100 —	11 2	11 2
Bassein	...	...	...	...	7 6	7 3	7 8	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 7	12 8	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	15 12	17 11
Pegu (inland)—																										
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	440 —	440 —	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	6 8	8 5	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 1	7 2½	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	†	...	...	9 1	8 1	10 10	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	10 5	10 5		...	8 12	7 13	9 3	9 3	16 5	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3	16 —	28 3	28 3	8 8	8 8	280 —	245 —	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 4	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2	16 —	17 1	9 4	9 8	87 —	87 —	15 2	16 —
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	8 4	8 8	10 12	11 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	10 —	...	...	7 4	7 8	220 —	220 —	7 8	9 10
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	37 —	37 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	7 —	113 —	113 —	11 15	11 15
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 13	12 3	7 2	7 2	218 15	218 15	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	10 1	9 6	11 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 —	16 —
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	340 —	340 —	24 —	24 —
Akyab		...			7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...		...	...	...	...		9 8	9 8	...		8 8	8 8	150 —	150 —	13 —	13 —
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 4	7 8	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	10 —
Cachar	7 9½	7 9½	...	...	5 13½	5 13	7 9½	8 6½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 1	11 8	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	9 11	9 6
Hill tracts—																										
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	6 —	6 —	...	...	3 14	3 15	5 6	5 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 10	8 —	15 8	16 —	...	...	60 —	60 —	6 15	7 —
Garo Hills	...	...	...	...	6 —	5 —	8 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	7 —	8 —
Manipur	...	...	...	...	3 12	3 12	5 —	4 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	100 —	100 —	3 —	3 —
Brahmaputra—																										
Goalpara	13 4	16 —	...	...	6 4	6 4	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	180 —	200 —	10 8	10 —
Kamrup	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 12	...	...	8 8	8 12	40 —	40 —	10 —	10 —
Darrang	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 —	4 —	8 14	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 14	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	8 14	9 4
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Lakhimpur	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	140 —	140 —	8 —	8 —

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —
Eastern—																										
Backergunj	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 14 and 9 12	8 14 to 10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 4	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	10 —	10 —
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 6	8 8 to 10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	9 2
Chittagong	10 —	10 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 —	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	10 —	10 —
Tippera	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	6 11	8 —	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Dacca	9 4	10 —	...	...	7 2	7 —	9 3	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	12 —	...	...	8 8	10 12	120 —	120 —	9 6	9 6
Mymensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	100 —	100 —	8 —	8 —
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 6	9 8	8 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	9 2	9 2
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 — to 8 —	11 8	11 — to 12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	10 —	10 8 to 11 8	101 —	80 — to 100 —	10 8	10 4
Midnapur	9 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	15 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	13 —	16 —	240 —	240 —	10 8	11 —
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 7	12 4	12 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	15 3	...	...	10 —	11 3	90 —	100 —	10 5	10 —
Calcutta	8 —	11 —	14 8	16 —	6 10	6 12	8 14	10 —	16 —	16 —	12 4	13 5	...	...	10 —	10 10	10 —	13 —	14 8	16 —	11 6	13 —	80 —	80 —	9 —	9 —
Hooghly	11 —	11 —	...	...	7 14	8 —	10 3	10 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	11 7	12 5	20 —	20 —	7 —	7 4	12 —	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	17 12	...	...	16 —	16 —	128 —	128 —	10 10	10 10
Jessore	12 —	12 4	13 —	13 —	8 —	9 —	11 10	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	...	...	16 —	...	...	...	10 4	10 8
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 8	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Central—																										
Bankura	10 —	11 4	...	...	11 —	13 12	15 4	16 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	15 —	22 8	...	14 —	11 12	260 —	260 —	9 —	10 —
Burdwan	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	15 —	...	...	15 —	15 —	80 —	80 —	11 —	11 —
Birbhum	...	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —	20 —	...	10 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	11 8	11 8	19 —	20 —	9 —	9 8	12 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	18 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Sonthal Parganas	9 8	9 8	14 —	15 —	11 8	11 —	12 4	11 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	14 —	24 —	29 —	14 —	14 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Pabna	12 —	12 —	21 4	21 4	6 6	6 6	9 7	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 12	15 12	...	...	21 —	21 —	140 —	140 —	9 12	9 12
Bogra	9 12	12 —	...	...	6 12	7 8	9 —	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	90 —	90 —	9 12	9 12
Rajshahi	11 4	12 —	18 —	20 4	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	18 —	...	...	19 8	21 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 6
Malda	11 —	11 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	17 —	24 —	25 —	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Northern—																										
Rangpur		16 8	...	...	5 —	5 5	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	12 12	13 —	12 12	9 —	9 —	80 —	80 —	9 —	9 —
Dinajpur	10 —	10 12	...	...	7 8	8 4	10 4	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	10 —	130 —	130 —	8 —	10 —
Jalpaiguri	16 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 8	120 —	120 —	8 —	9 8
Hills—																										
Darjeeling	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	5 8	5 8	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	18 —	16 —	7 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Orissa—																										
Puri	7 3	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	17 —	17 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 7	14 7	...	...	14 7	12 —	80 —	80 —	12 8	12 8
Cuttack	7 8	7 14	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 12	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 12*	17 12*	...	...	17 [illegible]	17 12	90 —	90 —	10 12	10 12
Balasore	13 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —‡	13 —‡	...	...	9 8	10 —	102 —	102 —	10 —	11 —
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	100 —	100 —	7 —	7 —
Mánbhum	8 —	10 —	...	...	12 8	12 — to 13 —	14 —	14 —	24 —	...	...	16 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	13 —	...	32 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	10 —	12 —
Lohárdaga	6 8 to 9 —	7 — to 10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	23 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	16 —	14 —	9 —	9 8	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 —
Palámau	10 2	9 9	12 6	15 3	9 —	8 7	11 4	9 9	...	...	...	...	16 14	16 14	...	...	11 11	11 13	20 4	20 4	13 8	13 8	...	...	7 14	7 5
Hazáribágh	8 —	10 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	20 —	18 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	18 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	240 —	240 —	8 —	8 —

* Kalai.

† Not procurable.

‡ Chhola.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF SEPTEMBER 1896—continued (The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Districts.	Wheat: Half-month of report.	Wheat: Previous half-month.	Barley: Half-month of report.	Barley: Previous half-month.	Rice, Best sort: Half-month of report.	Rice, Best sort: Previous half-month.	Rice, Common: Half-month of report.	Rice, Common: Previous half-month.	Jawar or Cholum (Sorghum vulgare): Half-month of report.	Jawar or Cholum: Previous half-month.	Bajra or Cumbu (Penicillaria spicata): Half-month of report.	Bajra or Cumbu: Previous half-month.	Marua or Ragi (Eleusine coracana): Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi: Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (Setaria italica): Half-month of report.	Kangni or Kakun: Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (Cicer arietinum): Half-month of report.	Gram: Previous half-month.	Maize (Zea Mays): Half-month of report.	Maize: Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (Cajanus indicus): Half-month of report.	Arhar: Previous half-month.	Firewood: Half-month of report.	Firewood: Previous half-month.	Salt: Half-month of report.	Salt: Previous half-month.
Bengal—continued																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	9 — to 9 8	10 8	16 —	16 8	7 8	7 8	2 — to 9 8	9 8	15 —	15 —	...	..	...		13 —	13 —	13 — to 13 8	15 8	15 —	19 —	13 8	15 —	126 — to 168 —	126 — to 168 —	9 7	10 4
Gaya	9 —	10 —	12 4	14 8	8 8	8 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	...	...	18 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	13 8	14 —	.	..	16 8	17 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Patna	10 — and 10 8	11 — and 11 8	14 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	12 4	12 —	.	...	.	...	20 —	18 —	18 —	20 —	12 12 and 13 —	14 8	16 — to 17 8	17 8	16 —	17 —	130 —	130 —	10 —	10 —
Shahabad	9 — and 10 12	10 3 and 11 —	13 —	13 — and 15 —	9 — and 10 —	8 —	10 12 and 11 —	11 — and 11 8	..	.	.	..			..		12 8 and 11 —	14 8 and 16 —	15 —	17 —	.	.	120 —	140 —	10 —	10 8
Bihár, north—																										
Purnea	11 —	13 —	16 —	20 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	..		..	.	.	..	20 —		14 —	16 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	16 —	320 —	320 —	10 —	10 8
Bhágalpur	9 7½	10 11	12 10	15 2	8 13½	8 13	11 6	12 10			...	..		.	.	..	12 10	15 2	15 2½	17 10	15 2½	16 6	126 —	125 —	10 2	10 1
Darbhanga	9 —	10 —	13 —	18 —	9 8	9 8	12 —	12 8	.		.	.	19 —	21 —	...		12 —	15 —	15 —	20 —	13 2	15 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Muzaffarpur	9 8	11 —	13 —	17 —	8 —	8 12	10 —	11 —				...	20 —	20 —			13 —	16 —	17 12	19 —	15 8	17 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Sáran	8 8	10 8	14 —	15 8	9 —	7 8	12 —	11 —				..	22 —	22 —	16 —	16 —	12 6	15 —	16 —	17 —	14 8	16 —	160 —	200 —	10 —	10 4
Champáran	10 —	11 8	15 —	17 8	8 —	8 8	14 —	13 —		...	.	...		.			15 —	15 8	20 —	17 8	15 8	16 8	180 —	180 —	10 —	10 —
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	8 12	9 8	11 6	11 9	7 2	6 10	8 4	8 7	11 8	12 —	10 4	11 4	14 4	16 4	11 8	14 8	12 3	13 13	12 4	14 8	10 4	11 8	116 4	116 4	9 14	10 1
Benares	9 12	10 4½	11 10½	12 12	8 10½	9 7½	8 15	9 7½		13 9		12 5½	14 6	..	12 9	12 7	13 4½	14 5½	15 7	16 2	11 12½	11 9	130 —	130 —	9 4½	9 4½
Ghazipur	9 —	9 —	11 4	12 12	7 8	7 12	8 8	9 —	.	.	12 4	13 —	..		13 —	13 —	11 8	13 12	13 8	15 8	12 8	13 —	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 —
Jaunpur	8 12	9 10	11 —	12 —	6 4	7 —	8 —	8 12	..		..		..		...	.	11 —	13 —	14 —	15 12	10 12	12 —	170 —	170 —	10 —	10 —
Allahabad	8 6	8 14	10 10	11 6	7 —	7 —	7 12	8 4	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	11 —	14 —	11 10	12 6	14 6	14 4	13 8	14 8	102 8	100 —	10 —	10 —
Central—																										
Bánda	8 4	10 —	9 —	10 12	8 —	8 —	8 12	8 8	10 4	13 8	9 —	11 —	...	..	13 8	17 8	10 —	12 8	10 8	13 8	8 8	11 8	180 —	200 —	10 4	10 —
Fatehpur	8 —	9 4	9 —	11 12	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 8	.		.	.	...	.	..	.	9 4	11 12			8 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	8 13	9 14	10 1	12 —	7 —	8 —	8 5	8 11	11 15	13 —	10 1	11 4	.				10 10	12 9	11 13	14 —	10 0	10 14	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Jalaun	7 8	9 8	9 —	13 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	14 —	8 —	12 —	9 —	13 —	9 —	14 —	9 —	13 —	9 —	14 —	8 4	9 8	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	8 4	10 8	9 8	13 —	7 —	7 —	8 12	10 8	10 4	13 —	.	.	.	...	15 —	17 —	9 4	12 12	10 12	18 —	12 8	14 4	140 —	140 —	11 12	11 12
Jhánsi	8 —	10 —	12 8	13 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	11 —	14 8	10 8	13 —	..			.	9 12	11 8	11 4	15 —	9 12	12 8	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Etáwah	8 —	10 9	9 —	11 11	5 —	5 —	8 —	9 14		.			12 —	14 4	12 —	15 8	9 —	13 2	11 —	15 —	8 —	12 —	200 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Farukhabad	8 6	9 12	10 14	12 8	5 4	5 4	8 8	8 8	10 15	12 12	...			.	15 —	19 —	10 15	12 4	13 —	13 12	10 4	10 12	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 8
Mainpuri	9 12	10 8	10 10	12 8	4 8	4 8	8 —	10 —	10 15	12 5	9 4	10 —			14 8	14 8	10 12	12 8	12 13	13 15	10 10	12 —	160 —	160 —	11 4	11 4
Etah	9 2	10 6	10 12	12 2	5 8	6 —	8 4	8 8	...	..	..	12 4	12 4	13 8	8 8	9 8	10 2	12 2	12 4	13 4	10 4	11 4	160 —	160 —	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Meerut	8 4	11 8	10 —	16 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	14 —	..	13 —	...	..		10 —	10 —	12 8	11 —	14 —	12 —	16 —	100 —	100 —	12 —	11 —
Agra	8 8	10 4	10 8	12 8	4 —	4 8	8 4	9 —	10 12	13 8	10 4	11 12	..		10 8	11 —	10 4	12 4	11 12	14 —	10 —	11 8	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 8
Muttra	9 4	11 —	11 —	12 12	7 —	7 —	10 8	10 8	11 8	13 —	10 —	12 —	..	..	10 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	12 —		12 —	15 —	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —
Alígarh	9 4	11 12	11 —	13 —	5 8	5 —	7 8	7 8	12 8	13 8	12 8	13 8	.	...	14 —	14 —	11 8	13 —	12 —	14 —	10 —	11 12	140 —	140 —	11 12	11 —
Bulandshahr	9 —	11 14	11 —	13 —	—	6 —	9 —	9 —	11 12	14 —	11 —	12 —	..		...	13 —	10 4	12 12	12 —	13 8	10 8	11 8	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 8
Sub-montane, east—																										
Ballia	10 —	10 —	14 8	14 —	9 —	7 —	10 —	10 8	..	...	...	..	16 —	18 —	10 —	16 —	13 12	15 —		17 —	12 —	15 —	115 —	115 —	11 —	11 —
Azamgarh	9 —	9 12	11 4	12 12	7 8	7 8	9 —	10 2	..	..	..	...	13 2	..	..	.	13 8	13 8	15 12	15 12	11 4	12 —	177 8	177 8	9 12	9 12
Gorakhpur	8 8	9 14	11 11	12 10	8 2	8 9	9 14	10 13	11 11	11 12	10 13	10 13	16 3	17 2	14 6	16 4	10 13	13 1	15 5	18 —	10 —	11 3	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 10
Basti	9 8	10 6	13 —	13 8	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 6	13 —	13 —	...	...	17 —	18 —	11 —	11 4	11 12	13 —	18 —	19 —	11 4	13 —	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane, west—																										
Shahjahánpur	8 12	10 4	12 —	13 —	5 4	7 4	9 8	10 4	..	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	19 —	10 4	12 4	12 —	...	10 4	12 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Budaun	9 11	10 [illegible]	11 9	13 5	6 11	6 13	9 12	9 10	12 3	12 9	11 7	10 —	16 1	20 1	16 11	19 2	11 13	12 14	12 12	14 7	9 15	11 1	181 —	185 —	10 8	10 9
[illegible]	9 4	10 [illegible]	[illegible]	14 —	[illegible]	4 8	9 11	9 14	...	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	...	..	[illegible] 6	13 4	14 8	15 10	10 —	11 10	160 —	160 —	11 [illegible]	11 [illegible]

Bareli	8 3	9 6	10 —	12 14	4 10	4 11	8 8	8 13	11 12	12 14	9 6	9 6	...	...	12 8	13 —	10 —	12 —	11 12	14 11	10 —	10 1	125 —	125 —	10 —	10 —
Moradabad	9 —	10 9	11 15	13 9	5 —	5 —	9 3	9 14	13 8	14 15	11 4	11 12	...	...	15 12	14 3	11 11	12 13	14 11	14 12	10 13	11 9	150 —	140 —	11 —	11 —
Bijnor	9 9	10 11	10 2	11 4	8 9	8 9	9 9	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 13	...	...	12 15	12 15	112 8	112 8	11 —	11 —
Muzaffarnagar	10 —	12 4	...	14 6	5 8	5 8	9 6	9 14	13 4	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	13 4	...	...	11 —	12 2	110 —	110 —	11 4	11 —
Saháranpur	9 15	11 —	13 2	14 4	5 6	5 6	9 2	9 2	14 8	16 2	10 12	10 12	16 2	16 2	16 2	16 2	11 —	13 2	13 15	16 2	13 6	13 6	118 —	118 —	11 4	11 4
Dehra-Dún	9 8	11 1	10 11	12 11	7 12	8 —	8 8	8 8	11 4	13 —	10 —	10 —	12 8	14 5	...	...	9 14	12 7	12 5	16 4	12 —	12 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Hills—																										
Naini Tal	7 8	9 —	11 4	15 —	4 —	5 —	7 —	8 —	16 4	15 10	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	11 4	12 8	16 4	15 10	7 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	7 —	7 —
Almora	8 8	9 4	10 8	11 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 8½	9 12½	...	...	9 —‡	9 —‡	120 —	120 —	8 —	7 8
Garhwál	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 4	6 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	160 —	160 —	6 —	6 —
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	8 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	11 8	14 —	10 4	12 —	...	...	9 —	11 —	160 —	140 —	10 8	11 —
Sultánpur	8 8	10 —	11 —	12 —	6 8	7 8	10 —	9 8	...	.	10 6	10 —	13 8	14 —	13 —	14 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	...	12 —	15 —	160 —	160 —	10 12	10 12
Rae-Bareli	8 12	10 2	10 —	12 8	7 8	7 8	7 12	9 4	9 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 8	14 8	12 —	14 8	10 —	13 —	11 4	11 —	9 —	10 8	200 —	200 —	10 12	10 12
Unao	8 —	10 —	9 —	11 8	7 —	8 —	7 8	9 —	9 8	..	...	...	...	...	13 —	16 —	9 —	12 —	10 12	15 —	9 —	11 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Lucknow	9 6	10 —	12 —	12 4	5 12	6 —	10 4	9 —	12 —	13 8	12 —	12 —	...	12 8	16 —	18 8	11 4	11 8	13 4	16 —	13 8	13 8	115 —	115 —	11 —	11 —
Hardoi	9 12	10 8	13 —	14 —	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 —	21 —	11 8	13 4	15 —	17 8	10 8	12 —	200 —	200 —	11 —	10 8
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	9 4	10 7	11 8	13 8	8 8	9 15	10 —	10 14	...	..	...	...	..	..	14 4	14 6	12 —	13 12	14 5	14 8	11 4	12 10	150 —	150 —	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	9 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	7 8	8 —	10 4	11 —	11 —	11 —	7 8	8 —	17 —	22 —	9 8	9 —	11 8	12 12	14 —	13 —	10 8	12 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Gonda	9 8	10 14½	12 12	13 12	9 14	10 13	10 3	11 1	13 8	15 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	12 3	13 15	17 —	18 8	15 8	17 12	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 8
Bahraich	8 12	10 8	12 8	14 8	7 8	9 —	8 8	10 —	14 —	14 8	12 —	12 —	22 —	20 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	17 8	160 —	160 —	10 4	10 4
Sitapur	8 12	10 —	11 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	.	...	...	13 —	...	16 —	17 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	...	11 —	12 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Kheri	9 13	10 8	14 —	14 8	8 —	8 —	11 4	11 —	17 —	...	..	...	18 —	19 8	12 —	11 —	12 10	12 8	...	...	14 12	15 —	200 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 8	13 7	20 —	20 —	7 8	6 14	8 12	10 —	20 —	20 —	12 8	11 4	..	..	...	..	15 10	17 8	25 —	22 12	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —
Bánswára	15 5	17 8	17 13	21 —	6 2	6 4	11 14	12 8	...	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	19 4	22 8	40 —	45 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —
Meywar (Udaipur)	10 8½	11 11½	15 3½	16 6½	8 9½	8 3½	9 6	8 15½	17 3	20 5	13 4½	14 1	*Nil*	*Nil*	12 8	14 1	14 7½	14 13½	20 5	22 10½	10 8½	10 8½	160 —	160 —	10 8½	10 8½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	13 —	13 —	25 8	25 —	...	..	13 —	13 —	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	19 —	19 —	34 —	35 —	...	...	§	§	11 8	11 8
Sirohi	11 —	11 —	17 —	18 6	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —	19 —	21 —	...	...	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Erinpura	11 11	12 5	17 14½	19 5	6 2	...	8 2	8 10	17 —	16 —	17 —	16 —	...	...	..	..	14 9	11 6	...	...	..	...	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —
Ajmere	9 13	10 5	14 4	14 4	6 —	6 —	8 4	9 —	14 4	15 8	11 12	12 11	...	...	15 —	15 —	11 14	13 2	13 4	15 8	...	..	90 —	90 —	12 8	12 8
Abu	11 2½	11-5½ & 12 15	13 8	15 8	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	..	...	11 15	12 7	...	...	...	...	11 13	13 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Kishengarh	9 4	10 4	12 8	13 12	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	12 12	14 4	12 —	13 12	†	†	†	†	12 12	13 8	13 12	14 8	†	†	*	*	12 8	12 12
Bundi	13 —	14 4	18 —	19 —	7 8	9 8	8 —	10 —	19 —	20 —	..	...	...	...	...	...	19 —	18 —	20 —	...	...	...	163 —	120 —	10 4	10 4
Kotah	13 8	14 —	15 8	16 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	16 8	18 —	10 —	10 —	...	..	...	...	16 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	18 —	15 —	240 —	240 —	9 12	9 12
Jhallawar	11 —	12 0½	15 8	16 1½	7 1½	7 1½	10 3½	10 3½	15 14	18 —	13 4	13 6	...	...	14 12	14 4½	12 15	13 15	18 11	20 9	11 —	11 —	175 —	175 —	9 3	9 3
Tonk	10 15	11 12	13 2	14 3	4 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	13 —	13 13	12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	12 4	12 13	13 2	12 10	..	...	100 —	100 —	10 12	10 12
Jaipur	8 12	11 —	11 —	14 —	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 8	12 —	14 —	11 —	11 12	†	†	15 —	17 —	10 — & 11 —	12-8 & 13 —	13 —	15 —	13 —	17 —	100 —	100 —	12 8	12 8
Karauli	9 6	10 10	12 8	12 3	7 8	8 7	8 2	9 11	12 8	12 3	11 9	10 11	...	...	16 4	17 8	11 9	11 14	..	...	13 12	13 12	200 —	200 —	10 15	10 15
Dholpur	10 1	10 12	12 15½	13 8	8 —	8 4½	8 12½	9 9½	13 1½	13 6	12 4½	12 15½	...	...	12 6	13 8	11 14	13 7½	..	..	14 12½	15 5½	157 8	157 8	11 13	11 13
Bhartpur	10 1	11 1	12 2	13 10	5 5½	5 2½	5 9	5 5½	12 7	13 8	11 7	12 4	...	...	12 12	12 12	11 12	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	160 —	160 —	11 8	11 8
Alwar	9 15½	12 —	11 12½	14 —	6 10	6 10	8 8	9 9½	12 14½	14 4½	12 3½	13 10½	...	...	11 5½	11 8	11 9½	14 2½	13 —	14 12½	14 4½	16 8	140 —	140 —	12 8	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	12 8	13 10	15 14	18 6	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	18 10	18 11	17 8	17 8	...	..	...	...	15 10	15 15½	..	..	...	...	150 —	180 —	11 8	11 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 8	11 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	7 —	13 —	15 8	12 —	12 8	†	†	...	...	12 —	13 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	110 —	110 —	13 —	13 —
Bálmer	9 12	10 10	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	..	...	13 13	17 1	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	..	...	...	260 —	260 —	14 —	14 —
Anádra	12 6	12-12½ & 14 7	.	...	6 2	6 8	8 4	8 8	...	...	13 5	13 12	...	...	...	...	12 15	14 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —
Shahpura	10 8	12 4	14 —	17 4	8 —	9 6	9 —	11 6	15 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	..	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	17 —	19 —	...	...	160 —	160 —	11 6	11 8
Western—																										
Jodhpur	9-6 & 9 11	10-4 & 10 10	13 12	15 — & 15 10	[illegible] 4	6 4	7 8	7 8	13 2	14 6	10 10	11-4 & 12 8	...	...	...	...	10 15	12 13	16 4	16 4	8 2	10 —	..	...	13 2	13 2
Jaisalmer	10 —	10 —	...	..	6 12	6 12	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	10 2	10 8	...	...	...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	..	..	160 —	160 —	21 —	21 —
Bikanir	8 8½	9 12½	12 —	11 1½	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	8 7½	9 14½	...	...	...	...	10 14	12 9	...	..	8 —	9 7½	80 —	80 —	11 8	11 4½
Central India—																										
Indore	8 14	11 12	12 —	13 —	6 8	8 —	7 —	8 8	13 4	19 —	12 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	10 12	12 —	16 —	19 —	15 —	18 —	120 —	120 —	10 4	10 4
Nimach Cantonment	9 8	12 4	..	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	17 —	11 —	14 —	†	†	...	...	10 —	12 8	...	...	11 —	12 —	120 —	120 —	11 4	11 4
Guna	9 6	11 —	..	13 —	7 —	8 —	7 8	8 8	14 8	16 —	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 10	15 —	18 4	...	...	210 —	200 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior	9 2½	10 5½	11 15½	13 0½	5 5	5 5	7 15½	8 8	12 12	13 4½	¶	12 3½	...	...	17 —	17 —	9 4½	10 6½	[illegible]	¶	9 [illegible]	11 13½	194 4	194 4	[illegible]	[illegible]

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Gudjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	9 —	12 —	10 —	13 —	..	.	9 —	10 —	11 —	14 —	9 —	12 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	14 —	†	†	†	†	100 —	100 —	11 8	11 —
Ferozepur	9 —	11 —	12 —	14 —	..	.	9 —	8 —	12 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	13 —	14 —	11 —	14 —	12 —	16 —	11 —	10 —	110 —	150 —	13 —	12 4
Central—																										
Lahore	10 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	...	.	8 —	10 —	12 —	16 —	11 —	12 —	‡	‡	14 —	16 —	11 —	14 —	12 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	95 —	95 —	13 4	13 4
Gujránwála	10 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	10 —	13 —	†	†	14 —	16 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	15 —	†	†	95 —	95 —	13 —	13 —
Gujrát	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	..	10 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	†	†	10 —	10 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	†	‡	110 —	110 —	14 —	14 —
Jhelum	10 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	...		9 —	10 —	14 —	15 —	12 —	14 —	*	*	*	*	10 —	13 —	14 —	17 —	*	*	120 —	120 —	14 —	14 —
South-eastern—																										
Gurgaon	8 —	11 —	10 —	14 —	..	...	7 —	9 —	10 —	13 —	10 —	13 —	†	†	†	†	10 —	14 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	17 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Delhi	8 —	11 —	10 —	13 —		..	8 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	10 —	13 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	9 —	14 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	16 —	90 —	90 —	11 8	11 8
Rohtak	8 —	11 —	12 —	14 —		..	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	9 —	12 —	†	†	10 —	12 —	10 —	14 —	10 —	14 —	12 —	16 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Karnál	10 —	11 —	10 —	14 —	...		9 —	10 —	11 —	14 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	13 —	11 —	14 —	11 —	13 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ambala	9 —	12 —	11 —	15 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	14 —	16 —	10 —	13 —	‡	‡	8 —	8 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	16 —	‡	‡	130 —	130 —	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	10 —	12 —	11 —	14 —			8 —	9 —	12 —	14 —	10 —	13 —	†	†	13 —	14 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	14 —	11 —	12 —	110 —	110 —	13 —	13 —
Jalandhar	10 —	12 —	12 —	14 —			9 —	10 —	12 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	‡	‡	14 —	15 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	15 —	‡	‡	100 —	100 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshiárpur	9 —	13 —	12 —	16 —	..	.	9 —	9 —	14 —	16 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	16 —	13 —	10 —	120 —	120 —	12 14	12 12
Gurdáspur	11 —	12 —	14 —	18 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	15 —	18 —	14 —	16 —	†	†	14 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 *	16 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —
Amritsar	10 —	11 —	12 —	15 —	..	.	8 —	10 —	13 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	13 —	14 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	14 —	†	†	110 —	110 —	12 —	12 —
Siálkot	10 —	11 —	13 —	15 —	..	.	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	10 —	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	13 8	13 8
Hills—																										
Simla	9 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	13 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	80 —	80 —	8 —	8 8
Kángra	13 —	14 —	22 —	23 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	‡	†	‡	‡	20 —	20 —	‡	‡	10 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	120 —	100 —	11 —	10 —
Northern—																										
Ráwalpindi	10 —	11 —	12 —	14 —	...		7 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	12 —	12 —	*	*	11 —	11 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	*	*	73 —	75 —	13 10	13 10
Hazára	10 —	10 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†	‡	‡	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	†	†	81 —	81 —	11 8	11 8
Peshawar	10 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	12 —	10 —	9 —	†	†	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	18 —	78 —	78 —	19 —	19 —
Kohát	10 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	†	†	13 —	12 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	†	‡	128 —	102 —	21 11	21 11
Bannu	14 —	13 —	17 —	17 —	.	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	13 —	14 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	90 —	90 —	25 —	27 —
Western—																										
Sháhpur	12 —	12 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	†	†	160 —	160 —	13 —	13 —
Jhang	11 —	12 —	15 —	16 —	...		10 —	10 —	14 —	12 —	10 —	13 —	16 —	16 —	14 —	15 —	12 —	13 —	14 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	160 —	100 —	12 —	12 —
Multan	11 —	12 —	13 —	15 —	...		12 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	15 —	15 —	†	†	10 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	18 —	†	†	80 —	80 —	12 4	12 4
Montgomery	10 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	...	.	8 —	8 —	‡	‡	†	†	‡	‡	†	†	12 —	14 —	*	*	8 —	9 —	230 —	230 —	12 —	12 —
Dera Ismail Khan	13 —	12 —	16 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	‡	‡	4 —	4 —	14 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	9 —	128 —	131 —	20 —	20 —
Muzaffargarh	12 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	12 —	12 —	‡	‡	9 —	9 —	140 —	140 —	12 —	12 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	11 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	13 —	15 —	15 —	‡	‡	125 —	125 —	16 4	16 4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	...	...	10 8	11 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	91 —	91 —	14 [illegible]	14 8
Hyderabad	10 8	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	15 —	14 —	15 —	14 8	‡	‡	...	...	10 8	11 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	106 11	106 11	12 [illegible]	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	..	...	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	..	...	213 —	213 —	12 —	12 —
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	11 8	12 —	...	...	[illegible] —	8 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	...	..	‡	‡	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	9 —	11 —	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —
Upper Sind Frontier	11 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	‡	‡	...	...	11 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Quetta	10 4	11 8	13 5	13 12	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	13 8	12 —	12 12	‡	‡	6 —	6 —	9 14	11 10	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	66 —	66 —	9 —	9 —

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 2	10 2	17 1	17 1	15 —	15 —	21 9	21 9	...	..	11 9	11 9	...	...	11 4	11 4	212 —	212 —	10 10	10 10
Ratnágiri	9 7	9 7	...	...	9 13	10 14	11 4	12 13	•	14 5	•	13 4	16 7	16 7	...	...	9 2	9 10	...	...	10 5	10 13	112 —	112 —	10 4	10 1
Alibág (Kolába)	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 2	9 —	10 13	12 9	•	•	12 12	12 12	•	•	...	..	8 15	11 1	...	...	9 10	9 10	89 10	89 10	11 14	11 14
Bombay	10 6	11 11	...	...	7 10	8 5	9 12	10 6	13 8	14 11	13 5	13 4	12 6	12 6	...	...	10 —	11 4	..	...	10 3	10 3	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9
Tanna	10 1	10 1	...	...	7 6	9 4	9 4	10 3	•	•	12 10	11 11	•	•	...	...	10 10	11 1	..	...	10 1	10 1	89 10	99 9	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	12 —	13 12	...	...	11 8	11 8	12 7	12 7	27 6	27 6	19 9	20 1	...	...	...	..	12 5	12 12	...	...	11 12	11 12	100 —	80 —	11 4	11 4
Belgaum	12 11	13 11	...	...	11 13	11 13	12 1	12 10	23 5	24 14	15 10	19 8	26 —	28 —	...	...	11 8	12 12	...	...	11 3	11 11	131 6	69 5	11 2	10 12
Satara	13 3	13 6	...	...	8 10	8 14	9 10	10 2	15 13	17 4	13 14	14 9	•	•	...	...	13 1	13 6	...	..	12 15	12 7	76 —	72 14	10 6	10 6
Sholapur	12 2	14 7	...	...	6 11	7 10	9 12	11 11	16 1	23 4	14 5	17 14	•	•	...	...	10 13	14 14	...	...	12 4	14 —	80 —	80 —	11 10	11 10
Bijápur	10 10	14 3	...	...	7 6	9 4	10 7	11 14	18 —	23 6	17 10	19 6	...	...	...	...	10 12	14 5	...	...	8 6	10 1	80 —	80 —	9 12	9 12
Poona	10 7	12 —	...	...	8 8	9 11	9 10	10 13	17 10	20 —	13 13	15 —	15 13	14 13	..		10 15	12 10	...		10 5	11 15	81 1	81 1	10 3	11 —
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	10 2	13 1	...	...	7 6	8 13	9 1	9 13	13 12	20 10	10 4	16 1	•	..		..	10 6	13 3	.	..	11 3	11 14	80 —	80 —	10 5	10 5
Násik	10 12	12 3	...	...	8 2	8 2	10 4	10 4	•	16 11	11 5	14 —	12 10	19 9	...	...	10 11	12 13	...	...	10 11	10 11	107 —	91 7	11 6	11 1
Dhulia (Khandesh)	9 10	12 4	...	...	5 9	7 7	7 9	9 7	11 3	19 —	11 0	14 11	•	•	..	...	9 1	9 14	...	...	12 —	12 7	80 —	80 —	10 9	11 6
Guzerat—																										
Surat	8 13	10 3	...	...	6 15	7 6	7 14	8 5	14 13	15 4	10 10	11 9	•	•	...	...	9 11	11 2	.	...	10 10	11 2	74 —	78 15	12 —	12 —
Broach	8 —	11 —	...	...	6 8	8 —	9 —	10 —	14 —	16 —	11 8	11 —	•	•	..	...	9 8	11 —	...	...	8 8	10 —	101 —	101 —	13 4	13 4
Kaira	9 8	12 —	...	...	6 8	8 —	8 8	10 —	...	13 8	10 8	13 —	16 —	19 —	...	...	10 8	12 —	...	...	10 8	11 8	106 11	106 11	12 —	12 —
Baroda Cantonment	8 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 —	9 —	14 —	15 —	11 —	12 —	14 —	17 —	...	...	9 —	10 8	.	...	9 8	10 8	91 7	91 7	11 8	11 8
Ahmadabad	8 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	10 —	10 8	12 —	15 8	11 —	13 8	13 8	16 8	...	..	9 8	13 —	...	..	10 8	11 —	80 —	80 —	13 8	13 8
Godhra (Panch Maháls)	9 —	11 —	..	...	8 —	10 —	9 —	11 8	..	...	12 —	14 —	16 8	20 —		.	11 —	16 —	...	.	9 8	10 8	182 —	182 —	12 —	12 —
Disa Cantonment	10 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	7 8	8 —	15 —	17 —	14 —	16 —	•	•	..	...	10 8	13 8	...	...	9 8	10 —	106 8	106 8	11 —	11 —
Kathiawar—																										
Rájkot	11 4	12 5	...	..	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	14 2	14 2	12 8	13 1	•	•	...		9 7	10 —			9 —	9 —	80 —	80 —	60 —	60 —
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	10 1	11 2	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 9	10 9	15 8	17 5	...	..	..	...		..	10 11	11 5	.	.	10 11	11 2	100 —	100 —	10 14	10 14
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant.	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	...	18 —	...	17 —	•	•		...	...	13 —	...	...	•	•	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshangabad	9 3	10 8	...	...	7 13	8 6	8 6	9 —	11 13	13 15		...	..	..	..	..	11 1	13 1	...	...	8 13	9 10	160 —	160 —	9 8	9 8
Betul	10 4	12 —	...	...	.	..	10 4	10 4	14 6	14 6	...	...	.	...	..	..	10 4	13 1	...	..	8 —	9 —	240 —	240 —	8 12	8 12
Chhindwára	10 14	11 11	...	...	6 11	7 4	8 14	10 —	12 —	14 6	...	...	.	.	..	...	11 11	12 11	..	.	9 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Nágpur	11 14	12 8	...	...	9 6	10 —	11 9	11 4	17 8	18 12	..	...	...	..		...	13 2	13 12	..	..	12 8	12 8	105 —	115 —	10 —	10 —
Wardha	13 5	13 5	...	...	7 4	7 4	10 —	10 —	17 13	17 13	..	.	...	.			...	13 5	...	.	13 5	13 5	110 —	130 —	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	9 2	10 11	..	...	6 10	7 2	7 11	9 2	11 4	12 13	..	..	...	..		..	10 11	12 —	..	...	...	10 1	160 —	160 —	9 2	9 2
Saugor	8 13	8 13	...	...	8 5	7 16	8 10	8 5	12 —	11 7	..	..	...	...		.	9 1	10 12	.	...	9 5	9 5	130 —	130 —	9 2	9 2
Dámoh	8 9	8 15	...	...	6 14	7 4	8 9	8 —	10 15	12 —	..	..	..	...	.	.	10 —	11 7	..	.	9 —	9 —	...	284 —	9 —	9 —
Jubbulpore	9 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	9 8	11 —	...	..	..	...	..	...	...		11 —	12 12		.	10 —	10 8	180 —	160 —	9 —	9 8
Mandla	8 8	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	10 —	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 8	...	..	10 —	10 —	200 —	200 —	8 —	9 —
Seoni	10 4	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 11	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	..	...	11 —	12 7	...	...	11 —	11 8	190 —	190 —	8 —	8 —
Bálághát	10 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	..	...	...	...	..	..	...	11 —	13 —	.	.	9 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	9 —	9 —
Bhandára	11 4	12 8	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	15 —	...	...	.	12 8	12 —	240 —	240 —	9 8	9 8
Chánda	13 3	14 13	..	..			11 3	11 3	17 9	19 —	..	...	...	..	.	...	12 8	14 2	.	..	10 10	11 15	320 —	320 —	...	...
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	9 6	9 10	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 2	10 2	..	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	9 7	9 7	...	..	15 —	15 —	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Raipur	11 —	12 8	...	....	10 —	10 —	12 8	13 —	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	13 8	14 —	..	...	13 8	14 —	100 —	100 —	9 —	9 —
Sambalpur	10 —	10 8	...	...	11 8	11 8	13 8	13 8	.	...	...	...	...	...	..		11 —	11 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	120 —	180 —	9 4	9 4
Berar—																										
Buldána	11 —	12 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	18 8	24 —	15 —	18 —	.	...		..	13 —	13 —	...	..	11 —	12 —	182 —	182 —	10 —	10 —
Básim	12 —	15 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 8	10 —	16 8	25 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	10 —	..	...	11 8	13 —	95 —	75 —	9 —	9 —
Akola	9 8	12 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	15 —	22 —	..	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 8	...	...	11 8	11 —	120 —	106 —	11 —	11 —
Ellichpur	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	16 —	18 —	12 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	..	13 —	14 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti	10 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	16 —	20 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	..	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	90 —	90 —	11 —	11 —
Wun	10 8	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	18 —	25 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	...	..	12 —	12 8	.	...	18 —	16 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	9 4	9 11	•	•	6 3	6 12	8 4	9 2	17 12	18 4	21 7	15 8	20 1	17 4	•	•	11 4	13 3	•	•	13 3	11 15	100 —	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bolaram	10 8	11 1	•	•	6 2	7 —	8 12	8 12	19 1	19 13	•	•	•	•	•	•	12 11	14 —	•	•	•	•	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	10 —	12 —	•	•	8 8	[illegible]	9 [illegible]	11 —	15 —	19 —	14 [illegible]	10 [illegible]	•	•	•	•	[illegible]	[illegible]	•	•	•	•	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Districts.	Wheat. Half-month of report.	Wheat. Previous half-month.	Barley. Half-month of report.	Barley. Previous half-month.	Rice. Best sort. Half-month of report.	Rice. Best sort. Previous half-month.	Rice. Common. Half-month of report.	Rice. Common. Previous half-month.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Half-month of report.	Jawar or Cholum. Previous half-month.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Half-month of report.	Bajra or Cumbu. Previous half-month.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni or Kakun. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Capjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Firewood. Half-month of report.	Firewood. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 —	12 —
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	19 10	20 14	19 2	22 5	21 5	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 13	109 13	10 5	10 5
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 10	10 10
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	20 14	20 14	18 8	18 14	23 14	23 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216 5	216 5	10 14	10 14
Central—																										
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 11	10 13	22 11	28 13	...	...	22 5	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	10-13 & 11-8	10-13 & 11-8
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 13	10 13	22 11	27 5	...	...	24 3	29 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 8	11 8
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 6	20 8	22 2	*	*	25 8	27 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	120 8	11 13	11 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 11	24 11	27 6	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	10-3 & 11-10	10-3 & 11-10
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	25 —	26 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	11 —	11 —
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 11	11 5	...	...	24 13	24 13	23 3	25 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 —	12 —
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 8	21 2	24 —	...	...	21 13	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 2	12 2
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 2	13 11	9 8	*	*	20 14	19 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 13	14 13	20 13	26 13	*	*	25 6	25 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	11 2	18 11	18 11	...	...	21 10	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 11	96 11	13 5	13 5
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	12 2	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 14	91 14	12 14	12 14
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	21 13	21 13	19 13	19 13	26 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 2	12 2
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	21 10	23 2	21 5	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 —	209 —	12 13	12 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	21 —	24 11	24 3	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...		12 11	12 11	20 11	21 6	20 5	22 3	24 14	23 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	131 8	146 13	11 5	11 5
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 —	14 —
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 5	12 5	19 6	19 6	19 2	19 2	21 11	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 2	13 2
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 8	8 —	8 4	9 4	9 4	39 —	39 —	25 —	25 —	29 —	29 —	25 —	25 —	10 8	10 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	96 —	96 —	9 12	9 12
Bangalore	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	23 —	23 —	...		28 4	28 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	...		13 —	13 —	96 —	90 —	10 —	10 —
Kolar	11 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	20 —	27 —	16 —	17 8	30 —	31 —	10 4	11 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	192 —	192 —	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	12 —	12 8	11 —	10 8	9 8	9 8	10 —	10 —	25 —	28 8	32 —	32 —	32 —	32 —	40 —	40 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	224 —	224 —	10 8	10 8
Hassan	...		10 8	11 —	9 —	9 —	10 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	32 —	30 —	19 —	20 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	15 —	13 —	144 —	144 —	8 8	8 8
Kadur	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	32 —	32 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —
Shimoga	11 —	10 12	...	.	8 15	9 7	12 1	12 10	29 6	31 —	...	...	31 8	35 11	...	...	11 9	12 10	...	...	...	...	320 —	320 —	10 8	10 8
Chitaldrug	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	38 —	40 —	24 —	24 —	44 —	44 —	40 —	40 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	16 —	163 —	163 —	9 —	9 —
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 8	9 —	8 8	8 —	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	...	.	...	...	*23 —	21 8	...	...	16 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	110 —	110 —	8 8	8 8
Aden	9 4	9 4	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	65 5	65 5	32 —	32 —

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ORGANISATION OF RELIEF WORKS IN THE PATNA DIVISION.

THE following papers are published for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

M. FINUCANE,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT—AGRICULTURE.

Calcutta, the 10th December 1896.

RESOLUTION—No. 5133.

READ—

(1) Notes made on his tour in Bihar by the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane, Revenue Secretary to this Government, between 23rd November and 5th December 1896.

(2) Notes of the Proceedings of a Conference held at Muzaffarpur on the 4th and 5th December 1896.

(3) Letters from the Commissioner of Patna, No. 625G., dated 19th November, and No. 669G., dated 7th December 1896.

Read again—

Notes of Proceedings of a Conference held at Sonepore on 20th November 1896.

Report of the Commissioner of Patna, No. 699G., dated 11th November 1896, drawn up in accordance with section 9 of the Famine Code.

At the Conference held at Sonepur on 20th November, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, in summarising the results of the discussion that had taken place on impending scarcity in the Patna Division, said that as the Commissioner and local officers were of opinion that it would be undesirable for the Lieutenant-Governor personally to visit the affected areas at that time, he would refrain from doing so, but would leave behind him the Hon'ble Mr. Finucane, the Revenue Secretary to this Government, who would visit the various districts with Mr. Bourdillon, the Commissioner, and that both of them would discuss with District Officers the relief works necessary, the area and organisation of relief circles, the tasks of work to be demanded, the rates of wages to be given, and various other details of famine-relief administration. The Commissioner was, unfortunately, owing to temporary ill-health, unable at that time to go on tour; but Mr. Finucane, accompanied by the District Officers, moved rapidly over the tracts in which the failure of the winter rice crop is greatest and distress imminent and likely to be severe. He laid the results of his observations before a Conference held at Muzaffarpur on the 4th and 5th of December, at which there were present Mr. Bourdillon, the Commissioner, Messrs. Hare, Macpherson and Carlyle, Collectors of Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Darbhanga, Mr. Stevenson-Moore, Settlement Officer, Mr. Russell, Subdivisional Officer of Sitamarhi, the Hon'ble Mr. Glass, C.I.E., Chief Engineer and Secretary to this Government in the Public Works Department, Mr. Mills, Inspector of Local Works, and Mr. Healy, District Engineer of Champaran.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor considers that Mr. Finucane's tour has been most useful, and is much indebted to him for the care and thoroughness with which he has gone into the questions that came before him. The results of the deliberations of the Conference are summarised in their recommendations annexed to this Resolution, on which the Lieutenant-Governor now desires to record the following observations and orders:—

Area affected in the Patna Division.

It appears that the rice crop is very seriously short, and in some tracts almost a total failure, throughout the non-irrigated parts of the rice-growing areas of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Champaran.

The following statement shows the areas estimated by the District Officers to be more or less severely affected in these districts. In some of the areas shown in the statement distress is already beginning to be felt, and in the rest it will certainly be felt more or less generally a little later on. In the former

areas it is proposed to form relief charges at once, and in the latter as the necessity arises. The following table also shows the number of relief charges and circles which it is proposed to create, and the number of relief charges proposed to be created at once and later on:—

District.	Area likely to be ultimately affected.	Population of the affected area.	Number of Superintendents' charges—		Number of circles—	
			Ultimately to be formed.	Now to be formed.	Ultimately to be formed.	Now to be formed.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sq. miles.					
Champaran ...	2,589	1,469,308	11	4	55	9
Muzaffarpur ...	1,851	1,660,000	12	6	85	33
Darbhanga ...	2,044	1,720,000	8	5	57	24
Total ..	6,484	4,849,308	31	15	197	66

Establishment proposed for administration of Famine Relief.

It is proposed to appoint a Superintendent of relief of the rank of a gazetted officer to each charge, having an area of 200 to 300 square miles and a population of about 250,000 persons, with a staff of Circle Officers or Inspectors and clerical and other establishment as noted in the margin. The number of Circle Officers in a Superintendent's charge is to be so regulated that each Circle Officer will have an area of about 30 to 40 square miles with a population of about 25,000 to 30,000 persons. The proposed establishment is large, especially in Muzaffarpur, where the number of charges proposed by the Collector may probably be reduced, but the Lieutenant-Governor sanctions the scheme so far as present requirements are concerned, for His Honour is clearly of opinion that a strong and efficient establishment is necessary at the early stages of a famine, in order to make sure that relief works are properly organised and undertaken, as soon as they are required, in strict accordance with the provisions of the Famine Code, that lists of deserving objects of gratuitous relief are drawn up after house-to-house visitation and enquiry, as contemplated by sections 31 (*a*) and 41 to 43 of the Code, and that respectable women and others who are unable to labour and are ashamed to beg, and have nobody to maintain them, are not allowed to die in their homes for want of food.

Clerical and other staff for each Superintendent—

	Rs.
A clerk on ..	30
A muharrir on	20
One orderly on	6
	56

For each Circle Officer or Inspector—

One muharrir on	12 to 20
One peon on	6
Petty establishment to be selected from applicants for relief.	

3. In all the areas for which it is now proposed to organise relief charges, rice is the predominating, and in some of them almost the only crop grown, and serious failure of that crop must necessarily mean severe and protracted distress. It is to be remembered that while in *rabi*-growing tracts a good *rabi* crop will replenish the food-supply in April, in rice-growing areas, on the other hand, food-supplies will not be replenished till the next *bhadoi* harvest in August and September, and in these latter tracts credit is contracted and alarm felt sooner, while distress lasts longer than where hopes of early relief may be entertained from *rabi* crops.

4. The Conference for these reasons recommends that relief charges should be organised immediately in areas where the failure of the winter rice is greatest and distress is beginning to be already felt, and that afterwards, as the necessity for them shows itself, relief charges be created in the remaining tracts in which the failure of crops has not been actually so great.

The Lieutenant-Governor accepts the recommendations of the Conference on this point.

The comparatively slight expense that will be entailed by the early appointment of an adequate relief staff where distress is likely to be acute will be recouped manyfold later on, not only in saving life and guarding the classes dependent in ordinary times on private charity and others, from getting into a state of weakness and emaciation, but also in preventing the waste of money and confusion that may arise if large bodies of people were suddenly to rush on to relief works, before the staff necessary to classify them and to exact the tasks and to distribute the maximum and minimum wage prescribed by the Code, is prepared to receive them.

5. It is proposed to appoint 15 Superintendents of relief and 66 Circle Officers at once. Of the Superintendent's charges, five can be filled up from the existing staff of Government officers in the Division, and every effort will be made by the Appointment Department to fill up at once some of the other charges by Assistant Superintendents of Police of some standing from other parts of Bengal.

The Conference recommend that the remaining charges should be manned by Indigo-planters (if their services can be obtained) with local knowledge and experience of the country and people, on salaries of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 per month, with horse allowance of Rs. 100, and that Superintendents of relief who are Government servants be allowed, in addition to their ordinary pay, a horse allowance of Rs. 100 per month.

Having regard to the facts, that a great strain is already placed on the administration of these Provinces by the employment of a large number of officers on settlement and survey work, that distress more or less severe is apprehended in nearly all districts, that it is consequently impossible to weaken the normal staff in districts outside Bihar, that it is improbable that other Provinces will be able to lend any of their officers, and looking especially to the advantages secured by the employment on famine duty of gentlemen of active habits, local knowledge and experience, the Lieutenant-Governor is anxious, if the Government of India have no objection, to secure the services for famine relief, of as many suitable Indigo-planters as can be procured and may be required. Young assistants of a few years standing with an adequate knowledge of the language would be the kind of agency to be sought for.

It is, however, to be clearly understood that non-official gentlemen who may be employed as Superintendents of relief charges, in the way proposed by the Conference, are for the period of such employment to be regarded as Government servants, that they are to be exclusively engaged on famine duty, that they are to be liable to be employed in any part of Bihar at the discretion of the authorities, and that they are to be subject to the same discipline and control as Government servants.

6. The Indigo Planters' Association have offered to give the services of its members in their respective neighbourhoods, as circle officers, under the Superintendents and free of charge. The Lieutenant-Governor thankfully accepts the offer, but here again it is necessary that it should be clearly understood that these gentlemen should perform the famine duties which they voluntarily undertake, under the same rules and conditions as to submission of returns and accounts and supervision of relief works and distribution of gratuitous relief, as other circle officers who are paid by Government. A small clerical establishment may be allowed them for the compilation of returns and accounts if found to be necessary.

Suitable candidates to fill up the remaining number of circle officers, who are to be paid, can, the Commissioner reports, be obtained locally on a pay of Rs. 50 with Rs. 25 horse allowance. The Commissioner is hereby authorised to entertain these officers as they may be found to be required.

7. It is believed that the arrangements, as regards establishment, now authorised, will be amply sufficient to meet present requirements. By the time when it becomes necessary to extend the organisation of relief charges and circles, it is probable that a large number of officers will be set free, say, by the end of February, from survey and settlement work, and will thus become available for employment on famine relief, so that it will not, it is hoped, at any time become necessary to draw very largely on the regular staff of other districts, which is already as small as it can safely be.

Provision of tents, treasure-chests, &c.

8. In paragraph 11 of the memorandum of the proceedings of the Conference, it is recommended that each Superintendent of relief should be furnished with a tent for himself and a *pal* for his servants, and each Circle Officer with a *pal*. The Military Department will be asked if they can lend the requisite number of tents and *pals* on indent from the Commissioner; if not, the Lieutenant-Governor will sanction their purchase.

9. His Honour sanctions the purchase of treasure-chests as proposed in paragraph 12 of the memorandum—one for each Superintendent, to hold Rs. 10,000, and two for each Circle Officer, one of iron to hold Rs. 500 in silver, and another of wood to hold the same amount in copper.

Accounts.

10. The Lieutenant-Governor also accepts the proposals contained in paragraph 13 of the memorandum, namely, that sums available for expenditure on relief works by District Boards should, with the consent of the Boards, be placed to the credit of the Collector. It is certain that the District Board Funds will have to be largely supplemented by Government, and it is obviously desirable that there should be uniformity from the outset, in the method of keeping famine accounts, and that the delays attendant on the cumbrous procedure of estimates and sanction by the Boards at meetings which it may not be possible to convene in due time, should be avoided. The Boards should, however, be consulted and their wishes met, so far as possible, in the allocation of their funds to the particular works on which they may desire to expend them. The transfer will only be made for the purpose of facilitating the keeping of accounts in a proper and uniform manner.

11. Sir Alexander Mackenzie agrees (paragraph 14 of the memorandum) that for all major works carried out under the Public Works Department agency, accounts should be kept under the Public Works departmental system, and that for all other accounts the Collector is to be responsible. He is also of opinion that in order to avoid keeping Subdivisional Officers tied down to their offices, and to enable them to move about freely and supervise all relief work in their respective subdivisions, they should be merely disbursing officers and not officers of account.

The Accountant-General will be asked to depute an officer to Bihar to confer with the Commissioner and Collectors, and to arrange the details of the account system on the lines indicated.

Contributions for well-sinking (paragraph 16 of the Memorandum).

12. It is proposed, in order to encourage the extension of the sowing of *rabi* crops, and especially of food *rabi* crops, such as barley, potatoes, *cheena* and *khesari*, for the sowing of which it is not yet too late, and to secure the *rabi* that has been sown against possible failure from want of rain, that a contribution of one rupee should be given by Government for each *kutcha* well sunk after the date of notice, up to a limit of two lakhs of rupees over the whole Division. The cost of these wells is only about Rs. 2-8 each. Every well sunk now, in suitable land, will not only add largely to the food-supply of the country in March and April, but will also save Government later on from expenditure on wages of cultivators on relief works, who by securing and extending their *rabi* crops will *pro tanto* be enabled to keep longer away from relief works. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore sanctions the proposal, and hopes that vigorous steps will be taken to give effect to it. The expenditure incurred in this way may be charged to famine relief. It is said that in some tracts the raiyats are unwilling to irrigate their lands from wells or to sow *rabi* crops where they have not hitherto been accustomed to do so. The Lieutenant-Governor believes that the apathy of the raiyats and their unwillingness to help themselves in this way are exaggerated; and that if prompt steps are taken to give effect to the orders regarding well-digging already passed, and now repeated and emphasised, much good can still be done in this direction.

It may, no doubt, be a fact that in certain parts of Bihar the conditions of the soil, sub-soil and water are such that well-irrigation may prove injurious, and that as regards such parts caution is necessary. Samples of the soils and

water referred to have been sent to Dr. Leather, Agricultural Chemist to the Government of India, whose opinion will be communicated to the local officers on the earliest possible date.

Advances for purchase of grain imported from beyond the seas (paragraph 17 of the memorandum).

13. It was brought to the notice of the Conference that many gentlemen of position, local knowledge and experience in Bihar, are of opinion that stocks, especially in the more inaccessible places, are likely to become depleted before private trade could supply the local deficit, and it was suggested for consideraation whether, without in any way interfering with private trade, Government might unobjectionably advance money, at moderate interest, for the purchase of grain imported from Burma or elsewhere, which might be sold or distributed locally without any interference on the part of Government. The Commissioner recommends that the suggestion be accepted "as the last bulwark against depletion of stocks in out-of-the-way places," on the condition that grain for which loans are made is in the first instance imported from beyond the seas and purchased in Calcutta or other distant markets, and that full and adequate security is forthcoming for the repayment of the loans. The Commissioner is also of opinion that such advances should only be made to well-known men who may be trusted not to compete with local bunniahs. In 1873-74 Government sanctioned arrangements whereby, in places likely to be in want, and in which there were not thought to be traders to import food, advances might be made—

(*a*) to zamindars, planters or others, on the condition that they would import grain from a distance and sell it as near as possible at cost price, all expenses included;

(*b*) to traders and others of safe and responsible character at a moderate interest of 6 per cent., who were to import grain from a distance without any conditions as to the rate or manner of selling it.

Proposals such as were sanctioned under head (*a*) in 1873-74 clearly involve interference with private trade, and cannot now be entertained; but there appears to the Lieutenant-Governor to be no strong objection to advances of money by Government at reasonable interest (say 6 per cent., and on adequate security, for purchase in Calcutta of grain, imported or to be imported from beyond seas, and sale or distribution of it in remote areas, provided the persons to whom such loans are given are allowed to sell or otherwise dispose of it at their discretion and at their own risk. The only conditions which it would be necessary to stipulate for would be (1) that supplies are drawn from districts beyond those in which scarcity extends or is apprehended (in the present instance all India), and (2) for occasional inspection of grain invoices (chalans), in order to verify that the persons to whom advances are made do really import grain into the inaccessible tracts, and that it was obtained originally outside Bengal or other provinces threatened with scarcity. No maximum or minimum limit need be put on the amounts of such loans, nor need any distinction be made as to the class of persons to whom such loans may be made as long as they can give sufficient security for repayment with interest at any time, up to the end of 1897 that Government may demand repayment. If the conditions of the loan should be violated, the amounts advanced might be realised at once, but otherwise they would not be recovered before the end of 1897.

Page 50 of Correspondence on Famine in Bengal and Bihar of 1873, Vol. I.

The question appears to be more one of finance than of interference with trade. It will be submitted for the orders of the Government of India, but meanwhile if, pending receipt of the orders of the Supreme Government, the Commissioner or District Officers receive any definite applications for loans for the purpose indicated, they should submit them for the orders of Government.

Charitable Relief Committees (paragraph 18 of the memorandum).

14. The question of the creation and functions of Charitable Relief Committees is under the consideration of the Government of India. The Trustees of the Bengal Distress Relief Fund have been requested to place at

the disposal of the Accountant-General the Funds on their hands, for distribution among Commissioners and Collectors in order to meet the immediate wants of those who are in need of gratuitous relief.

Relief Works (paragraphs 19 to 27 of the memorandum).

15. Sir Alexander Mackenzie approves the suggestion that the Hon'ble Mr. Glass, who has had large experience of famine relief works, should draw up scales of work to be done by individuals and gangs for various classes of soils and varying conditions of lead and lift, and His Honour desires that the scales thus drawn up should be generally adhered to by local officers. The task of work to be demanded being fixed, Collectors can, under the Commissioner's control, determine the daily wage to be given under the provisions of the Famine Code.

The Lieutenant-Governor agrees that the major works mentioned in paragraph 20 of the memorandum should be placed directly under the officers of the Public Works Department, and be administered by an entirely separate staff. They should not, however, be carried out on piece work by contractors, but as relief works under the rules prescribed in sections 89 to 96 of the Famine Code. Ordinarily only able-bodied labourers should be employed (section 89) on them, but the wages of the labourers who are employed should be regulated by the provisions of Chapter VII, sections 101 to 106 of the Code, as regards the maximum and minimum wage. Section 52 (4) of the Code prohibits the carrying out of any famine relief work by contract.

16. An officer of the Irrigation Department has been directed to proceed to Bihar at once, as suggested by the Conference (paragraph 20). He should first examine the possibility of the irrigation schemes already suggested in North Madhubani and afterwards of the other schemes proposed in North Bettiah and Muzaffarpur. Another officer of experience is also being deputed to examine the country generally with a view to the elaboration of other schemes.

17. The Lieutenant-Governor approves the proposals of the Conference for expediting the taking up land for the proposed railway lines noted in the margin, to the survey of which the sanction of the Government of India has already been received.

Nos 2 and 3, Barragnia-Bagaha and Sakri-Joynagar

18 The proposals made in paragraph 24 of the memorandum regarding the establishment required for supervision of relief works is approved, but His Honour thinks that one, or at the outside two, Civil Hospital Assistants ought at first to be sufficient for each Superintendent's charge. Many of the labourers on relief works will return daily to their homes, but where large numbers are congregated in one work and do not return daily to their houses, one Civil Hospital Assistant and sanitary arrangements may be required for each camp with 3,000 persons at work; for small works a visiting Hospital Assistant and one central hospital in each charge ought to suffice. The Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, in communication with the Commissioner, will be requested to make the necessary arrangements for giving effect to these orders.

The arrangements indicated in paragraph 26 of the memorandum as to supply of baskets, *kodalis*, medical stores, including permanganate of potash and chloride of lime, &c., are approved.

Advances for tanks and other village improvements (paragraph 27).

19. The Conference suggest that advances should be given by Government, free of interest, in the distressed areas to zamindars, middlemen, substantial raiyats, and traders, for excavation in their own villages of tanks and execution of other petty works.

The Lieutenant-Governor considers that it would be desirable to give advances freely for such works, provided that care is taken that the works for which they are given are really executed, and that the money advanced is not spent on purposes other than those for which it is advanced, and that the works are really improvements which are likely to add to the supply of water for drinking or irrigation purposes. This object might be attained by making such advances in instalments, the later instalments not being paid till the Government officers are satisfied that the sums previously advanced have been properly spent.

. It is probable that a saving to the State would be ultimately effected by making such advances to persons who, from religious or charitable motives or in order to perpetuate their names, are now willing to excavate tanks, but have not the necessary funds available. Even if the whole of the amounts so advanced are not ultimately recovered, what may be realised will be so much saved, for in any case the tanks, if not made by such persons, would probably have to be made as relief works at the expense of the State. Before advancing Government money for tanks, care should be taken that the sites of tanks proposed are selected and approved by the officers of Government with due regard to levels, so that it may be possible to connect them with rivers by *pynes* or channels, and thus to have them flushed with water when it is required, and so made permanently useful for purposes of irrigation and consequent prevention or mitigation of future scarcities from drought. This is an object which should be carefully borne in mind in connection with all relief works of this class in North Bihar.

The rules for making advances under the Famine Code (section 200) do not, however, permit of advances or loans being given without interest. The Government of India will be asked whether they are willing to relax, during the present and following year, the rules under the Land Improvement and Agricultural Loans Acts, in areas affected by scarcity.

20. In connection with this subject the attention of all officers is invited to section 77 of the Tenancy Act, which empowers raiyats at fixed rates and occupancy raiyats to make improvements [in which term are included tanks and wells, water channels for irrigation, and storage and supply or distribution of water for the purposes of agriculture or for the use of men and cattle employed on agriculture] without the consent of the landlord, where the landlord is unwilling to execute them himself Instances have come to the notice of Government in which raiyats were desirous to execute such works, but were prevented from doing so, because the landlords refused consent, though unwilling themselves to make them. If the provisions of the law in this respect are made widely known, it is possible that many works will be voluntarily undertaken by private persons which would otherwise have to be done at the expense of Government.

21. As to the question whether the people should be drafted off at the early stages to the major works, as suggested in paragraph 27 of the memorandum, a reference will be made to the Government of India.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie is himself disposed to think that when villagers take advances for relief works to be executed in their villages, at their own expense, they may be left to decide for themselves whether they will carry them out at the early or later stages, as they think fit, but that in case of works executed at the public expense, the people should at the earlier stages be provided with work near their homes; and that as soon as they have become accustomed to the system of work and payment and have acquired confidence in the officers under whom they are employed, the able-bodied may be drafted off to the major works in the manner prescribed in sections 72 to 75 of the Code.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor notices with pleasure that, in the areas over which Mr. Finucane travelled with one or two exceptions, no complaints were made by the raiyats of their being pressed by their landlords for payment of rent, but on the contrary that it was admitted by the raiyats that no attempts were being made to realise from them now, rents which they are manifestly unable to pay.

23. In conclusion, Sir Alexander Mackenzie trusts that the arrangements now sanctioned will be sufficient and suitable for effecting what is the paramount aim of famine relief, namely, the saving of human life—while they will at the same time, it is hoped, be adequate to guard against unnecessary waste of public money, and His Honour has every confidence in the ability and determination of the Commissioner, the District Officers and their subordinates, with the willingly promied aid and co-operation of the non-official community, European and Native, to attain these most important objects.

24. The memorandum of the   of the Conference with the Revenue Secretary's diary are published with this Resolution for general information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

E. M. KONSTAM,

For Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

MR. FINUCANE'S DIARY FROM THE 23RD NOVEMBER TO 5TH DECEMBER.

23rd November.—Left Sonepur at 10 A.M. on the 23rd November 1896 Mr. Bourdillon was, owing to temporary illness, unable to come. Mr Hughes travelled with me to Muzaffarpur. Ploughing for *rabi* sowing going on in the neighbourhood of Hajipur, where some rain fell on the night of the 22nd.

Sarai Railway Station.—Little rain last night, and no ploughing going on here. Between Sarai and next station little rain. *Rahar* and sugarcane good Much potatoes sown in this neighbourhood.

Bhagwanpur Station —Only a slight shower last night.

Garaul Station—Batcul a part of dehat.—Scarcely any rain last night. No ploughing. Rice between Sonepur and Garaul I should say 4 annas or more.

Garaul to Kurhani.—No ploughing. Very little rain last night. Rice worse than in the preceding tract.

Kurhani to Turki.—Some *koeri* cultivation. *Rabi* not sown yet in parts and not being sown now. Station-master says there were importations of *makai* (1,000 maunds) last week; none in corresponding period of last year Rice will be, he says, 4 annas if there is rain now; otherwise 2 annas *Rabi* may, with rain, be 16 annas. Only a slight shower here last night. No ploughing for *rabi* going on.

Apparently there was somewhat more rain near Muzaffarpur. Rice better near Muzaffarpur than in the preceding tract.

Breakfast at Muzaffarpur Rice crop estimated by Director in Sadar subdivision at 3 annas. I should say it will be much more in villages so far along the line of rail. Muzaffarpur station-master says exports and imports here are normal. He thinks large stocks are in hand in the town

Left Muzaffarpur at 12-30 Rice and other crops in immediate neighbourhood of Muzaffarpur on Darbhanga route comparatively good. Crops between Muzaffarpur, Silout and Dholi stations very good. Rice I should say 8 annas *Rabi* doing well. *Rahar* and sugarcane very good. I should think this tract safe. Little rain last night. Between Dholi and next station (Waini) tobacco very good. Rice 8 to 10 annas. *Rabi* doing well. Crops here unexpectedly good. Saw large *mats* or stretches of rice which I should say have a 10- to 12-anna rice crop. Cattle in good condition. *Rabi* doing well, and villages in normal condition.

Samastipur to Darbhanga —Rice crop on the Darbhanga side is far worse than on the Muzaffarpur side Saw buffaloes grazing down the rice in parts, a few miles out of Samastipur. The crop generally near the railway is very bad (2 annas at the outside) near Samastipur. The rice crop in the Director's returns in the Darbhanga Sadar subdivision is put down at 4 to 5 annas. About Kishenpur Railway station it does not appear to me to be so much.

Kishenpur to Hyaghat —In some of this tract there is no crop on the ground. Little or no rain last night. Near Hyaghat *rahar* and *chota janera* very good. Cattle in good condition.

Darbhanga side of Hyaghat *rahar* and *janera* good. Raj peons at Hyaghat say rice only a 2-anna crop. Approaching nearer Darbhanga about Laheria Sarai rice extremely bad.

24th November.—Left Darbhanga for Sakri with Mr. Carlyle, C.S., Collector of Darbhanga, having previously discussed relief matters with Mr. Bell, Manager of the Darbhanga Raj. Mr. Gladstone, of Gillanders, Arbuthnot and Company, Calcutta, has sent up samples of Californian maize, which can be landed in Calcutta at Rs. 4 a maund. It appears to be quite good.

Station-master at Darbhanga says that imports are normal, and that telegraphic messages have come from up-country to traders in Darbhanga telling them to stop purchases for there owing to recent rain. Export of food-grain for week ending 7th November, 15,372 maunds against 27,303 maunds last year. Week ending 14th November, exports 15,512 maunds against 28,865 last year. Imports, 7th November, 18,754 maunds against 10,215 maunds last year; imports 14th November, 12,810 against 12,424 maunds last year. Exports are therefore less and imports more than in the previous year.

Darbhanga Station to Tar Sarai.—Great part of the land not even sown down with rice. What there is of rice is extremely bad—not more than 2 annas. These villages require very careful watching and opening of relief works without delay. Most of the villages belong to the Darbhanga Raj

Tar Sarai to Sakri.—More of a *rabi* country than preceding tract. *Rahar* and sugarcane good. Rice also better More of it irrigated from tanks

Drove from Sakri to Madhubani (10 miles). *Rabi* germinating well. Rice looks better than I expected. Sugarcane and *rahar* good. This is an indigo and therefore a *rabi* country.

Drove from Madhubani to Nararh (21 miles). The rice crop all over this tract is bad; and there is little *rabi* Mr Carlyle estimates the rice we saw in this part at 6 to 8 annas. I should think it was not so much—about 4 annas at the outside.

Arrived at the camp of the Subdivisional Officer, Mr. Smither, C.S. (at about 8-30 P.M.) at Jageeahi on the Nipal frontier. Mr. Smither estimates the outturn of the rice crop in the subdivision generally at less than 4 annas In the tract where he is in camp from Jageeahi to the Devoge outpost, 4 miles all round, it is, he thinks, less than 1 anna rice crop. At Dedar there will be a 16-anna crop owing to irrigation by the Kamla river. The Subdivisional Officer has opened one relief work at Nararh, raising the *likha* of a road; one at Kamtaul, raising the approaches to a bridge; one at Khajauli, raising the road there. There were 130 workmen yesterday at Nararh.

The average task is 35 feet of earthwork for each person (man, woman and child), or 105 feet for a family of three.

Wages.

	As.
For full-grown men	1½
For full-grown women	1¼
For big children	¾
For small children	½

These works all require some professional supervision. The task appears to be too small.

Harbans Sahai, Deputy Inspector of Schools, who has been appointed by Mr. Carlyle to inspect certain villages round Jageeahi, says that he has visited nine or ten villages, and that beggars and old women are already suffering from distress. He is giving gratuitous relief in grain doles an anna's worth to adults, half anna's worth to big children and a quarter anna's worth to small children. He thinks the crops here worse than in 1873-74. He was on famine relief in Sitamarhi in 1873-74: thinks there are no stocks in hand.

Saw the Tahsildar (an ex-Sub-Inspector of Police) who has been endeavouring to collect rents in villages Parwa, Jageeahi and Kamlabari.

November 25th, morning.—Went through Jageeahi village and saw the standing crops. The rice may be said to be almost a complete failure. The land is quite hard and dried up. Raiyats complain much that the zamindar's agents are pressing for rents. Some few raiyats ran away within the last few days.

It is admitted that some of the jeth raiyats have some 50 maunds of grain each in stock. No rain here recently.

Saw relief work at Dhulapatti. Men employed are principally *dosads* and *chamars*: women and children numerous, and children rather weakly. Rode from Nararh to Porsa. First dâk; rice here appears to me to be 6 to 8 annas or more. *Rahar* good.

I saw Mr. Christian at Umgaon. He says the rice is a total failure in parts of the country round Umgaon; that the crops generally are worse than in 1872-74. Imports from Nepal are stopped. People from our side going over for work there are turned back. On the whole, the rice is very bad from Umgaon to Balwa and there is little *rabi*. Relief works will be required in this part of the country in a month or less. People came out here and asked to have work on tank excavation begun, or work given on roads. For a month, they say, they may get on with such employment, as they can get in cutting *dhan*, &c. After that, relief works will be required generally. In one place raiyats said it is necessary to open relief works now. In particular villages where there were means of irrigation the rice crops looked far better than I expected. In them there will be an 8- to 12-anna crop, but generally the rice crop about Umgaon all the way as far as I saw it before it become dark was very bad, 2 to 4 annas, and in places nothing: *rabi* germinating fairly where sown, but no rain here recently, and soil is too hard to permit of further sowings.

Arrived at Kamtaul 8-30 P.M.; distance driven about 46 miles. Mr. Cruickshank, who is Manager of Kamtaul, for the Darbhanga Raj, says rice crop about Kamtaul is a total failure in some places. He has 42 villages, in 8 of which there will to be 8 to 12 annas, irrigated from the Kamla. In the rest either nothing or 2 to 4 annas. Stocks in hand from last year's crop put down at 65,000 maunds for villages containing 30,000 persons.

Messrs. Halliday, Manager of Rai Gunga Pershad's estates, and Carlyle, who accompanied me from Sakri to Jageeahi and thence to Kamtaul, agree in the above estimates of crops.

26th morning.—Drove through the following villages with Mr. Cruickshank and Mr. Carlyle, and made enquiries—

(1) Herapath, (2) Jagwari, (3) Madhpore, (4) Rajwan, and (5) Megwan.

1 to 4 are all non-Raj villages. The Darbhanga Raj has a small share in 5. The rice crop in all these villages is a complete failure. There are large stretches of rice land, which are absolutely without anything. There is little *rabi*, and that not good. People came out on the way and asked to have relief works opened. The more substantial raiyats asked for advances, offering to pledge their lands: they said no rents are being collected by their maliks. Kishunbullub, who is part owner of a village where we stopped and made enquiries, says he has no grain in stock, but others have, and thinks that grain will be procurable if work be given on roads and tanks, and charitable relief to those who cannot work. There is a good deal of sickness (paralysis) here, said to be caused by eating *khesari*. Some of the children look underfed and suffering from spleen. A relief work has been opened at Kamtaul by the Darbhanga Raj. Told Mr. Carlyle to inform Mr. Bell that more works might be opened with advantage in this locality.

Eight or ten villages here west of Palu and including East Jageeahi, all like the villages visited. No *dhan* on the ground. North of Trimohan a good crop, 8 to 12 annas along the frontier. One mahajan has 10 or 12 thousand maunds of grain in stock. Want of drinking-water felt here. Mr. Cruickshank thinks a tank is required, which I think ought to be dug. Returned to Kamtaul; after breakfast left by rail for Sitamarhi.

26th evening.—Arrived at 9 P.M. at Sitamarhi. Stayed the night with Mr. Russell, C.S., Subdivisional Officer, and discussed state of subdivision with him.

27th morning.—6 A.M.—Went with Mr. Russell up to Righa, 6 miles by trolly, on the Bengal and North-Western Railway to Bairagnia. The rice crop here is very bad. Whole stretches of rice land are without a crop. The rice has been in places grazed or cut down, and

what is standing is without much grain. I should say 1 to 2 annas about all there is here. *Rabi* germinating well and a number of kutcha wells being made. Saw these wells all over the place. *Rabi* is being irrigated from them. Area under *alwa* (yams) increased manyfold this year (six times) owing to failure of rice. The wells and sowing of *alwa* are new. It is satisfactory to see that the people here are endeavouring to help themselves by sinking kutcha wells, sowing *alwas* and *rabi* crops where they are not usually sown Very little has been done in the way of making advances by Government for wells, but Mr. Russell deserves much credit for his personal successful efforts in inducing the people to sink wells and sow (*alwas*) yams. Will ask Mr. Hare to encourage giving advances.

Started for Muzaffarpur. 1st dak, Sitamarhi to Dhema. Went off the road to paddy-fields where rice was being cut, and questioned the raiyats and coolies. I should say the crop here was generally about 4 annas. The coolies said they received one bundle of paddy out of 16 per day for wages, which came to a seer a day for cutting two kottahs. This would mean an outturn of 10 × 2 × 16 seers per bigha of about an acre = 8 maunds, but this was a better field than the average. *Rabi* looks promising. Mahajans here are said to have 10,000 maunds. Well irrigation not so much practised as towards Righa; but there are numerous kutcha wells from which *rabi* was being irrigated. Saw relief work at Sitamarhi. People employed look thin and fit objects of relief. Road being widened. It is a matter for consideration whether it is not being made too wide. It would be well, I think, to have a professional sub-overseer appointed to supervise the work.

Saw Mr. Crowdy, indigo-planter, at Belsund Factory. He thinks the rice crop as bad as in 1873-74. Thinks relief work should be opened. Crops appear to me to be good, especially the *rahar* and sugarcane *Rabi* germinating well. The country from Belsund to Attri appears to me to be particularly good, and I should be inclined to say, so far as the villages I saw are concerned, safe from famine.

Saw Mr. Stevens, indigo-planter, at Rooney-Saidpur Factory. Mr. Stevens says crops are worse than in 1873-74, especially between Rooney-Saidpur and Poopri in Nanpore direction to north-east of Saidpur. He would recommend relief works to be opened on road south-west from Bangaon at once. In irrigated rice land there will be something of a crop, but he says there is nothing in non-irrigated lands.

Started from Saidpur-Rooney about 3 P.M. From there to Janarh (first dàk, about five miles) rice crop along the road on high land very bad—about 2 annas or less. In some few places there are irrigated low lands with a fair crop: little *rabi* here and little irrigation.

Janarh to the Bhagmutti river. Some good *rahar* on banks of the latter.

Bhagmutti to Rampur bungalow.—Rice appears bad—about 3 annas perhaps. Some *rahar* near the river fairly good; nothing else.

From Rampur to Bikanpur.—Rice very bad and little *rabi*. No well irrigation being carried on as in Sitamarhi. This is bad as any tract I have hitherto seen.

Arrived at Muzaffarpur about 7 P.M. (distance driven over, 56 miles).

28th morning.—Wrote letters; discussed famine matters with Mr. Hare, Collector of Muzaffarpore; advised him to encourage advances, or even give rewards, for well-sinking; to employ two kanungos in Sitamarhi to assist the Subdivisional Officer in pushing on wells and in making enquiries, &c, especially as to persons who should receive gratuitous relief.

Mr. Hare also wants a Deputy Collector to relieve Mr. Russell of case-work at Sitamarhi, where crime is increasing; wrote accordingly to His Honour.

Left 11 A M. for Motihari. Station-master of Muzaffarpur says coolie emigration to Assam largely increasing this year.

Muzaffarpur to Kanti (first station on line to Motihari).—Rice withered up 2 to 4 annas. No kutcha wells and no irrigation going on. Kanti Station-master says exports of food-grains stopped, but no imports have begun. He thinks there will be "great famine" in March or April.

Kanti to Motipur.—Rice very bad—1 to 2 annas. This is as bad as any tract I have seen. No *kutcha* wells being made. Station-master says that water is 10 *hàts* below the surface. Grain said by the Station-master to be scarce in the bazars. Little *rabi*, rahar or sugarcane here.

Motipur to Mahowl (flag) station.—Same as preceding tract; very bad.

Muzaffarpur district ends here. Rice said by Station-master to be difficult to procure. This tract requires, I think, careful enquiry and looking after, without delay. River Bura Gandak completely dried up.

CHAMPARAN DISTRICT.—*Mahowl to Maisi.*—Looks better. More *rabi* and *rahar*; richer looking country generally. *Rabi* seems to be germinating well. Little rice crop seen from railway line. Export of *makai* was going on a fortnight ago, but is, according to station-master, now stopped. No imports of food-grains.

Maisi onward to Bara.—Rich looking *rabi* country. *Rabi* doing well, and a good deal of it like neighbourhood of Madhubani and Pandowl in Darbhanga.

There is an indigo factory at Bara. I should say with a good *rabi* crop this tract would be comparatively safe. Exports of *makai* stopped; no imports.

Leaving Bara [illegible]
there is is bad [illegible] generally;
after. Some [illegible] m-master
rice very bad. No exports. One waggon of paddy came from Pratabganj, about 172 maunds, a few days ago. This is the first I have heard of importation of food-grain from outside the district.

Pipra to Jodhara.—Rice near Pipra very bad—2 annas. *Rahar* poor. This tract generally looks poor, and requires looking after. Not much *rabi*. Soil poor.

Jodhara.—Crops entirely dried up. Rice about here almost *nil*. Much land gone out of cultivation, probably, owing to change of river course or something of the kind. The country looks bad and wretched; but this is, to some extent, its normal state.

Jodhara to Motihari.—Country gets better after crossing river near Jodhara, but still is jungly and poor. Village *bastis* about here consist of wretched mat huts.

I see the Collector estimates the outturn of the rice crop in the Sadar subdivision at 5 annas. In the tract I saw along the railway I should put it down, except in the neighbourhood of Maisi, at much less; but as railway lines run along the highest part of the country, it is probable that the rice near them is worse than the average of the whole area which they serve.

Arrived at Motihari and discussed the state of things with the Collector (Mr. Macpherson) and District Superintendent of Police (Mr. Tucker). The Collector informs me that as a matter of fact, the rice crop in thana Adapur to the north is really good; hence the estimate of 5 annas for the whole subdivision.

November 29th.—Left Motihari accompanied by Mr. Macpherson (Collector). Met Mr. Crawford, Manager of Bara Factory. He says he was here 22 years ago in the famine of 1873-74, and thinks the crops worse now than then. From Motihari to Semra rice crop wretched. *Rabi* germinating well. Land out of cultivation. Soil and country bad at the best, I should think.

Semra to Segowli.—Same as preceding tract. Saw one or two *kutcha* wells being made. Railway being made from Segowli. A good deal of *parti gadid* (new fallow land) or land recently gone out of cultivation in this neighbourhood. *Rahar* looks better near Segowli, but is poor between here and Motihari.

Segowli to Majhowlea.—Rice practically a total failure. *Rabi* bad for the most part. *Rahar* poor. The soil itself looks bad. Villages of wretched huts; an altogether poverty-stricken tract. Population sparse Noticed some opium cultivation in places.

Majhowlea to Bettiah.—Same as preceding tract. Arrived at Bettiah in the evening. Met Mr J. Macleod and Mr. Apperly at the residence of Mr. Lewis, Manager of the Bettiah Raj. Mr. Macleod says a cheque given by him for purchase of rice to Indigo Planters' Association was returned, as grain could not be got cheaper in Calcutta than in local markets: told him of an offer by Mr. Wilson of Serajganj to deliver good Bengal rice in Bihar at Rs. 4 a maund.

30th November.—Left Bettiah for Ramnagar by road with Mr. Macpherson (28 miles by road) First dâk to Gurwalia (about 4 miles). Rice crop I saw from road fairly good, 6 to 8 annas. *Rabi* doing well. Opium being cultivated here. Villages look far more substantial than on Motihari side. Second dâk to Siswara. Country same as preceding tract; comparatively safe, I should say; *rabi* good. Sugarcane and *rahar* good.

Third Dâk, Siswaria to Porsa. (A factory here.) Getting more into rice country. Not so good as in the preceding tract.

To Lowria.—Nearly the same, but slightly worse than preceding tract.

Lowria to Ramnagar.—This is quite the worst tract I have seen. The country is almost entirely rice-producing. There is no rice crop worth speaking of, and little or no *rabi*. The country looks bare and desolate. Saw some weakly persons on the road, who said they had nothing to live on. Went into the house of one, and found only a seer or two of rice in it. Picked up on the road an emaciated woman with two children, who said she had come from Bhagalpur, and was travelling in an aimless way. Had her brought into Ramnagar, where she was put on charitable relief by the Collector.

Arrived at Ramnagar—28 miles from Bettiah by road—about 12-30 P.M. Met Mr. Sealy, the District Engineer, and discussed matters with him. In the evening went with Messrs. Sealy and Macpherson to see a relief work 3 miles from Ramnagar. There were 111 persons employed in digging out an old tank, a large proportion of whom were women and children. Questioned them as to task and wage and payment of it. The provisions of the Code are not fully complied with. Gangs are formed and paid at Rs. 2 per 1,000 cubic feet for work done, but the lead is a long one, 100 feet or more. The Collector's instructions were in accordance with the Code, but the District Engineer found a difficulty in complying with them strictly, owing to inadequacy of establishment for keeping muster-rolls, &c. The workers all got at least the prescribed minimum wage of 1½ anna a day for men and in proportion for women and children. Many of them were miserable creatures who evidently stand in need of relief. Among them I noticed a Brahmin of about 13, who said he had four female relations at home and one brother who had gone to cut *dhan*. The workers complained that they were paid in Government pice, which were not accepted by the *bunniahs*. Arranged with Mr. Sealy that a *bunniah* be brought on to the work and told to accept Government pice, which would be exchanged for their value in rupees by the overseer in charge every day. This is what the Collector contemplated and explained should be done when he ordered Government pice to be used. The coolies were satisfied with this arrangement. On the whole, the work was being satisfactorily done, though susceptible of improvement. The labourers were evidently people who need relief, and the wage was not excessive but sufficient to carry them on with. There is no time to be lost, I think, in organising circles and preparing lists of deserving objects of charitable relief in this part of the country. I notice from the fortnightly reports of 1873-74 that this (Ramnagar) tract was far the worst in Champaran in that year also. Suggested that patwaris, the village panch or zamindars should be asked to furnish lists of deserving object of gratuitous relief which lists can be tested when a Circle Officer and suitable agency

[The necessary instructions for this have since been issued by the Collector on the 3rd December to the Subdivisional Officer and the Manager, Bettiah Raj.]

1st December. Started from Ramnagar for Bagaha and Patkaulia (20 miles). Rice crop fair between Ramnagar and the Masan river, where irrigated by a *pyne* from the latter. Also irrigated up to a distance of 4½ miles west of Ramnagar. Then again got into bad non-irrigated rice country where there is little or nothing of a rice crop.

Went into village Nadha Parsowni Went into the house of a Brahmin jeth raiyat who has 20 bighas. He had no grain in stock. Other jeth raiyats have food for two months: saw some few emaciated people, and specially one child of 3 or 4, son of a *Musahar* widow, who seemed to be much emaciated. The village headman said this was caused by insufficient food. Went into the village Bagaha, and saw some weakly persons who, the Assistant Surgeon said, were reduced by want of food.

		Inches.		Inches.	
Rainfall at Bagaha	September ...	4·20	against	2·57	at Bettiah.
	August ...	9·68	„	10·86	
	July ...	13·17	„	9·49	
	June ...	2·23	„	2·67	
	October				

I think that organisation for preparation of charitable relief lists should be made here at once, and that advances for sinking wells and purchase of seed should be more freely made. Told Mr. Macpherson this, and he issued full instructions on his return. Picked up a deaf and dumb woman on the road at Bagaha and an old man who was in an emaciated condition. The Assistant Surgeon here examined them and said they were suffering from insufficiency of food and the woman from diarrhœa also. Arranged that Mr. Wood, the Subdivisional Officer, should undertake making organisation for the preparation of charitable relief lists at once, and that a test relief work be opened between Bagaha and Ramnagar, and that advances should be given more freely for wells and seed and for any other improvements.

Went into a house at Patkhowlia (4 miles north of Bagaha) and examined "kothis" (receptacles for storage of grain) of one of the petty maliks. He had one "kothi" full of *dhan* and several empty. Returned in evening to Ramnagar.

December 2nd.—Left Ramnagar *en route* to Motihari *viâ* Shikarpur, Sati and Bettiah. 32 miles by road).

Visited on way village Chauki in the zamindary of Mahant Gopal Gir. In these villages seven families have run away, leaving their houses deserted and tumbling down. There are altogether about 80 houses in the village. The Mahant is not pressing for rent, but giving no assistance to his tenantry. *Rabi* being sown with well irrigation. Oats, wheat, *china* being sown.

Thirty families out of 60 said to have run away from Pipra owing to distress: 7 were raiyats: rest who fled were labourers (Musahars).

Village Banwaha.—Muhammadan raiyats say they would take money for digging wells and for *rabi* seed; told them to go to Mr. Wood (Subdivisional Officer) who has instructions to give money. Raiyats said to be running away.

Lucknowlee.—Raiyats complain that the ticcadar, Debi Prasad of Gorackpur, is pressing them for rent. He is a ticcadar of the Ramnagar Raj. About here there is some irrigation from a pyne. The country generally from Ramnagar is very bad. No rice crop—little *rabi*—and raiyats absconding—all the usual signs of imminent distress.

Shikarpur.—There is a relief work going on here—raising the road from Shikarpur—in charge of sub-overseer of Bettiah subdivision—pay Rs. 50 to Rs. 75.

Near Shikarpur, where land is irrigated by a pyne from the Pandai river, there are good rice crops to a distance of 2 miles south of Shikarpur and 2 miles beyond Lak, but a few miles from the river the crops again look poor.

Called in at Mr. Coffin's factory and had breakfast. The country round here is irrigated by pynes made by Mr. Coffin at his own expense, and the crops are in consequence very good and in marked contrast to those on parched country previously gone through. Mr. Still, who has taken great interest in irrigation and helped Mr. Coffin to construct pynes, was here. He thinks advances for wells and seed and purchase of grain might be freely made with advantage. The crops continue good up to within a short distance of the Sikrana river.

Went into Chandnipitta Bazar with Mr. Macpherson and made enquiries as to stocks. This is one of the biggest bazars in the district. The mahajans said they had only 2,000 to 3,000 maunds of food-grains in hand, but were prepared to import food-grain as soon as the difference between prices here and in Calcutta or elsewhere is so great as to make it profitable to import. They expect that the food-supply in the country and proceeds of *rabi* and *aghani* with imports from Nepal, which are still being smuggled across the frontier, will suffice till Jeyt and Asar, when they expect prices to go up. They would themselves import if they could make so small a profit as 2 annas a bag of two maunds.

Arrived at Bettiah 28 miles from Ramnagar, about 5-30 P.M. Met Mr. Lowis, Mr. J. Macleod, Mr. Apperley, Mr. Coffin and Mr. Canning (indigo-planters) here. Mr. Macleod said a case of emaciation from starvation had come to his notice yesterday. He ordered his *amla* to give relief at once. Some 90 beggars assembled at his factory to-day on hearing that he had given some relief. These gentlemen are doubtful whether private enterprise will suffice to import grain in time.

Told them that I thought advances for wells should be made as freely and as soon as possible, in order to promote the sowing of *rabi*, and ensuring the growth of what has been sown. They agreed. I told them that Mr. Wood had been instructed to give advances at once, but that he was to go round and see that the wells are actually sunk; that where money is taken for wells or *rabi* seed, but not expended on these objects, the Subdivisional Officer had been told to recover the amount advanced at once. Also asked them to help in having lists of deserving objects of gratuitous relief prepared for their several villages at once, and sent to the Subdivisional Officer They agreed to do so. I suggested that wherever zamindars and raiyats wished to dig tanks or to carry out other works of improvement, advances might be freely given by Government in instalments, on the condition that the Subdivisional Officer or other officer of Government would see that a reasonable portion of the work for which an instalment is given is completed before he gives a second instalment. They seemed to think the zamindars would not care for this form of assistance, but the raiyats probably would. I found in 1875-76 that respectable raiyats were willing to make tanks at *their own expense* without any advances. Even if the advance is never realised in full, what is realised is gained, for otherwise Government would have to dig the tank at its own expense.

Tanks should be made, however, with some regard to levels and to the possibility of their being flushed by pynes from the rivers, and thus being made permanently useful in preventing the recurrence of famines.

I also suggested to Mr. Lowis and the other gentlemen present, who were doubtful whether private traders would import grain sufficiently early, that importation of food deficit for their tenantry should not be left by themselves to chance. They should make definite enquiries from mahajans with whom they are acquainted and see if they, as a fact, will import. If so, well and good; if not, I said I thought they might import themselves, and that it would not, in my opinion, be interfering with private trade if Government gave them advances for importation of grain at moderate interest, Government making no other condition than that of getting adequate security for repayment of the loan. They promised to consider this matter. I pointed out that tenants were already beginning to "abscond," and this meant lands going out of cultivation and reduction of their rentals, which things they were as much or more interested than Government in guarding against. Mr. J. Macleod agreed. He said he had experienced the loss that accrued to zamindars from allowing their tenants to run away in years of scarcity. It is easy to let them go, but difficult to get them back.

Came on by train with Messrs. Macpherson and Sealy to Motihari, where we meet Messrs. Stevenson-Moore, Coupland, and Tucker.

December 3rd.—Drove with Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Sealy from Motihari to Seraha (Sir William Hudson's Factory), 12 (?) miles. The country from Motihari to Seraha is principally a *bhadoi* and *rabi* growing tract. *Rabi* doing fairly well, and with the usual winter rains there ought not to be much distress here, but if winter rain fails, *rabi* will also fail. Irrigation not practised here. It is said that irrigation from wells spoils the soil, producing an efflorescence of *reh*. If once irrigated, the land must, it is said, be always irrigated. Brought specimens of soil and water for analysis. Had a long talk with Sir William Hudson. He thinks private trade will not suffice for importing food requirements. Stocks in hand are not, he says, sufficient for three months, and thousands will die of starvation before private trade imports grain from a distance.

Evening.—Went with Sir William Hudson and Mr. Macphersen to village Chowrosia where a tank has been started as a relief work. Yesterday there were at work—

Men	...	349
Women	...	238
Children	...	204
Total	...	791 (or 800)

to whom was paid Rs. 50-14-3: work done 21,694 cubic feet of earthwork. Average wage 1 anna ½ pie per day per person. As elsewhere, the provisions of the Famine Code have not been strictly conformed to in the matter of giving every one a minimum wage, and nobody more than the maximum, but on the whole the work was being done satisfactorily.

Rice very bad in tract we went over: practically nothing.

Sir William Hudson proposes that the indigo rates fixed by Sir Ashley Eden should be raised by 25 per cent., because prices of other produce has risen 25 per cent. He has actually raised the rate himself 25 per cent. in his own villages, and has expended Rs. 12,000 in importing grain, Rs. 1,400 for wells and increased wages. Altogether he will sustain a loss of Rs. 40,000 or more by expenditure on relief and suspension or remission of rent.

Sir W. Hudson expects that 40 per cent. of the entire population of the very bad tracts in his neighbourhood will come on to relief works.

4th December.—From Seraha (6 miles) to Bara station, and thence by rail to Motihari, with Messrs. Macpherson and Sealy. At Muzaffarpur met the Commissioner (Mr. Bourdillon), Mr. Hare, Collector of Muzaffarpur, Mr. Carlyle, Collector of Dharbanga, Mr. Russell, Subdivisional Officer of Sitamarhi, and Mr. Stevenson-Moore, Settlement Officer. We proceeded to discuss famine matters.

I said the general result of my tour was to confirm the estimates of Collectors of the districts I had visited (Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Champaran) as to extent of failure of crops in non-irrigated rice tracts. The rainfall appears to have been very unequally distributed even in different thanas of the same subdivision. It is extremely difficult to strike an average of the outturn in particular local areas, as some villages in which advantage was taken of water from rivers or tanks for purposes of irrigation had an unexpectedly good crop of rice, and others a worse crop than I had anticipated. It would be well to differentiate villages now if possible before the traces of the crop in the ground disappear. If Collectors erred at all, it was, I thought, in the direction of under estimating rather than over estimating the extent of failure in the non-irrigated rice lands. I pointed out that advances for wells and tanks might be more freely given and that indigo-planters, zamindars, village panchayats and patwaries might be called upon at once to prepare lists of deserving objects of gratuitous relief, which could be tested by the official organization about to be introduced. Meanwhile the Subdivisional Officers had been instructed to give charitable relief wherever they found it to be needed. I suggested that we should discuss—

1st.—The area most seriously affected at present; the strength and pay of the staff immediately required for administration of relief in it; how far that establishment can be locally procurable, and how far the locally available establishment will have to be supplemented by Government.

2nd.—Next, that we should consider what establishment would be required and would be locally available later on as the distress spreads, and what further establishment would have to be supplied by Government.

The task to be enforced and rate of wage might next be considered and establishment required for supervision of relief works, so as to ensure conformity with the provisions of the Famine Code, which I thought to be absolutely essential from the outset; also the question of encouraging advances for wells and tanks, both with a view to extend *rabi* sowing and to ensure area already sown against failure of the winter rains. Finally, we might consider, if possible, the question of stocks in hand, whether it would be desirable or necessary to give advances to merchants or planters for importation of grain for sale on the relief works or to the public generally also, and the questions of establishment of poor houses, kitchens, relief of artisans and respectable classes—fodder for cattle, medical arrangements, and keeping of accounts. We discussed these subjects on the 4th and 5th December. The conclusions come to are shown in the annexed notes of the proceedings, drawn up by Mr. Bourdillon.

M. FINUCANE.

The 8th December 1896.

Memorandum of a Conference held at the Collector's house in Muzaffarpur on the 4th and 5th December 1896.

PRESENT ON THE 4TH:

The Hon'ble Mr. Finucane, Messrs. Bourdillon, Hare, Macpherson, Carlyle, Stevenson-Moore, and Russell (Subdivisional Officer of Sitamarhi).

PRESENT ON THE 5TH:

The same gentlemen as above (except Mr. Stevenson-Moore), and also the Hon'ble Mr. Glass, Mr. C. A. Mills, and Mr. Sealy (District Engineer of Champaran).

1. Mr. Finucane laid on the table the rough draft of a note he had commenced, stating that the result of his tour in the districts of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Champaran was to confirm fully the estimates of the Collectors. If they erred at all it was not on the side of exaggeration of distress, but rather on that of optimism. He also propounded a list of subjects for discussion.

2. The Commissioner also laid on the table a list of questions and matters for discussion.

3. All matters referring to relief works and those in which Public Works officers were concerned were left till the morning of the 5th.

4. The following is a summary of the conclusions arrived at:—

PART A.—GENERAL.

5. *Nomenclature.*—Each sub-division should be divided into "charges" under "Superintendents," each charge into "Circles" under "Circle officers," and if any smaller areas are required, they can be obtained by increasing the number of circles.

Size of areas.—The "charge" should be, generally speaking, 300 square miles in extent. This being 20 miles by 15, the "Superintendent" ought to be able to go to any part of his charge and back in a day, and to ride at once to any spot without previous notice. With an average mean density in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga of 875 to the square mile, this area will give the population to be supervised at 262,500. In Champaran the population is less dense, and deducting hill and jungle, the area is 5,230 square miles, which gives a population of about 170,000 to each charge. Each charge should ordinarily contain about 10 circles. At first circles may be doubled up, and two or more may be placed under one circle officer, but boundaries should be settled at once as far as possible, and exterior boundaries once settled should not be broken. Where planters are available for circle officers, the circles should be made to fit their "dehats."

7. *Staff.*—For each charge an officer of the standing of Assistant Magistrate, Deputy Magistrate or other gazetted officer, such as officers of the Survey, Opium, Police and other Departments, will be required. When the supply of these fails, or good material is locally available, non-officials may be entertained. Officials should draw their own salary plus Rs. 100 a month as horse allowance or permanent travelling allowance, provided that they keep three horses. Non-officials to receive up to Rs. 300 a month besides the allowance as above.

8. For each circle an officer of the kanungo class will be required on Rs. 50 with Rs. 25 a month horse allowance, provided that he keeps two horses. Many of the circles will be gratuitously supervised by planters.

9. Charges and circles will be manned only as wanted. The requirements of the three districts are given in an appendix.

10. *Establishment.*—For each Superintendent's office will be required—

				Rs.
One clerk on	...	...	...	30
One muharrir on	...	...	...	20
One orderly on	...	...	...	6
		Total	...	56

and for each circle officer, 1 muharrir on from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 (say Rs. 16), and a peon at Rs. 6; total Rs. 22. Other petty establishment may be selected from applicants for relief (see below).

11. *Tents and huts.*—Each Superintendent will require a tent for himself, and a *pal* for his servants, and each circle officer will need a *pal*. As the weather gets hotter it may be found necessary to build wattle and daub huts, as was done in 1873-74. Tents should be borrowed on indent from the Military Department. The district and divisional reserve of tents will all be wanted for the ordinary staff. Each officer will supply his own furniture.

12. *Treasury arrangements.*—Each Superintendent who will usually have his head-quarters at a thana, will require a treasure chest to hold not less than Rs. 10,000. It has been decided after discussion that cash cannot be sent direct to circle officers, but must go through the charge Superintendent. It has been calculated that each circle officer will

distribute not less than Rs. 1,000 a week in bi-weekly payments, and each of them therefore will require two chests, an iron one to hold silver (Rs. 500 worth), and a wooden one to hold the same amount of copper. The price of a large chest in Messrs. Leslie and Company's list is quoted at Rs. 130, and that of a small one at Rs. 80.

13. The contributions of District Boards should be placed to the credit of the Collector and all expenditure should be taken out of the hands of the District Boards and placed under the control of the Collector. When the accounts are finally settled the District Board can be debited with the amount which they have been able to contribute for famine relief.

14. For all works under Public Works Department agency, accounts may be kept under their own system. For all other accounts the Collector will be responsible. The Conference were unanimous that the Subdivisional Officer should be merely a disbursing officer and not an officer of account. The Circle officers should send their accounts to the Superintendent of the charge, who should be supplied with an imprest or permanent advance, which should be recouped from the nearest treasury, whether Sadar or Subdivisional. But the bills and vouchers should go direct to the Collector's office. On the bills and vouchers being passed, a pay order should be issued from the sadar treasury, enfaced for payment where required.

15. Accepting this as the general principle, details should be settled by an officer of the Account Department, to be sent up by the Accountant-General to confer with the Commissioner and Collectors.

16. *Advances*: (*a*) *for wells*, (*b*) *for purchase of grain*.—As to (*a*) it was decided, though with some doubts on the parts of the Collectors of Champaran and Darbhanga, that Mr. Finucane's suggestion might be tried, and a contribution of one rupee paid to every person who, after the date of notice, should construct a *kutcha* well. It was decided that the Commissioner should ask Government to allow him to spend up to two lakhs in this manner over the whole Division.

17. As to (*b*), it was brought to the notice of the Conference that many gentlemen, especially those in comparatively inaccessible places, were afraid that stocks might be depleted, and it was therefore thought desirable to recommend Government to advance funds to them at a low rate of interest for the purchase of grain, which they would be permitted to sell locally at their discretion. Full and complete security would be demanded, which would be certified by the Collector of the district and the Commissioner, and Sir W. B. Hudson and the Manager of the Bettiah Raj were mentioned as willing to take advances on these terms.

18. *Charitable Relief Committees*.—Articles 187, 188 of the Famine Commissioner's Report (Part I) were referred to, and it was the opinion of those present that if private charity were now checked, it would probably not flow again at the end of the famine relief operations. It was thought best that no general appeal should be made for private subscriptions, at any rate until Mr. Finucane had been able to discover whether anything was to be done in Calcutta in the way of a provincial relief fund, but that it would be well in all towns and large villages to appoint a few of the leading residents as a Vigilance Committee, to check the lists of the indigent and to report cases of distress, and eventually, if need be, to control charitable relief.

PART B.—RELIEF WORKS.

19. *Division of duties*.—It was decided, after a perusal of the Resolution of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, dated the 20th October 1896, that the principles advocated in paragraphs 7 and 14 of that Resolution, which agree with section 54 of the Famine Code, should be adopted, viz., that all large works requiring professional supervision, should be placed directly under officers of the Public Works Department, and be administered by them with an entirely separate staff, and a separate organisation, while all the rest should be under the control of the District Engineer and the District Officer. It was understood that the definition of the powers of the latter, as laid down in section 22 of the Famine Code, should be fully accepted, so that he would have full power to visit works under the Public Works Department, and to bring to the notice of the Superintending Engineer anything that he thought necessary: over other works his authority would be supreme. It was suggested that these major works would be carried out by contractors as in ordinary times.

20. *Major Works*.—The following schemes were mentioned as likely to be taken up by the Public Works Department in each district.

Champaran.

1. Feeder roads for railways.
2. Bairagnia-Bagaha Railway.
3. Tribeni Canal Scheme.
4. Dhanauti Drainage Scheme.
5. Madhubani Canal extension and distributaries.

Muzaffarpur.

6. Bhagamati Irrigation Scheme.
7. Feeder roads to railways.

Darbhanga.

8. Sakri-Jainagar Railway.
9. Irrigation scheme for the north of Madhubani.

Saran.

10. Distributaries for the Saran Canals.

Most of these schemes are still only in the preliminary stage. It was, therefore, decided that the Commissioner should request Government to have the surveys for schemes 2 and 8 put in hand as soon as possible, and to depute an officer of the Irrigation Department to examine the possibility of an irrigation scheme for the north of Madhubani (No. 9). It was understood that schemes 6 and 10 are already under the consideration of the Superintending Engineer, Sone Circle, and that Mr. Mills would at once look into schemes 3, 4 and 5. The remaining works, Nos. 1 and 7, can be taken up at a later stage.

21. Complaints having been made as to the difficulties felt in obtaining and making over land to the Railway authorities, it was decided that the Commissioner should request Mr. Stevenson-Moore to depute several parties to each work, who would, in Darbhanga survey and plot the land as quickly as possible, and in Muzaffarpur would mark the land on the existing village maps. When this has been done, and the land made over, it is proposed that the Land Acquisition Deputy Collector should take up the work and carry it out to completion. The cost of the settlement establishment should be charged to the Land Acquisition Department.

22. *Tanks.*—Much discussion took place on this subject, and Mr. Glass' great experience enabled him to give much valuable advice. Finally he agreed to prepare, for several classes of soil, and for varying conditions of lead and lift, scales of work to be done by typical gangs. Mr. Hare undertook to check these and to prepare similar tables from actual statistics to be obtained from the Railway authorities while constructing the Hajipur-Katihar line.

23. *Relief work staff.*—It was pointed out by Mr. Glass that the requirements of works in this respect differed vastly according as the labourers were concentrated or dispersed. After much discussion the following were laid down as general principles to be adopted in ordinary cases.

24. If, as stated above in paragraph 6, the number of persons in a circle is about 30,000, it may be expected that 10 per cent of that number, or 3,000, will be on the work for a considerable period, though the numbers would be much higher for a short time, and much lower at the beginning and end of the operation. Taking 3,000 persons as a unit, the staff * named in the margin would be required. There will also be a Civil Hospital Assistant eventually for each circle, and one or more baniyas at each work. It is proposed that the mate-muharrirs should muster the gangs morning and evening, and pay them when required, and that during the day they should work under the sub-overseer. The cashier must be a trustworthy man and well paid. Pensioned officers of Government would be suitable for this work and perhaps for that of mate-muharrir. Most of the establishment, from the blacksmiths downwards, would be selected from the applicants for relief, and they might be paid a daily wage somewhat in excess of that given to the coolies, but for the guards and chaukidars it would be advisable to obtain pensioned soldiers, who abound in Shahabad and Saran. It is proposed to keep the petty establishments in a separate list, and not to enter them in the registers with the coolies.

	Rs.
Cashier, 1 at	30
Sub-overseer, 1 at	20
Store-keeper, 1 at	15
Blacksmiths, 2.	
Carpenters, 4.	
Mate-muharrirs, 6 when the work is concentrated and 12 when it is diffuse.	
Treasure guards and chaukidars, 4.	
Sweepers, 3.	
Water-drawers, water-carriers and messengers, as required.	

25. Treasure chests have already been referred to. It is calculated that with payments twice a week each circle officer's chest should always contain at least Rs. 400 in Government copper coin, Rs. 200 in small silver, and Rs. 400 in rupees. Arrangements will be made for exchanging silver for copper coin daily with the baniyas. If the gang system is properly worked, many of the payments can be made in silver.

26. In addition to and including the articles mentioned in the Famine Code, a supply of the following articles would be required at each relief work :—(1) baskets and (2) kodalies; 2,400 of the former and 600 of the latter for every 3,000 persons, with a constant reserve of 20 per cent. and a much larger reserve at the head-quarters of each charge. Some of the relief workers might be employed to make baskets, (3) wood for handles, (4) bamboos, (5) string, (6) earthen pots for water, (7) simple medical stores, including permanganate of potash and chloride of lime, (8) flags, (9) registers, forms, paper and ink. The above list is not exhaustive, and as soon as poor-houses and kitchens are opened and house to house relief is organised, other articles will be required.

27. *Village works.*—It was also agreed that Government should be moved to allow money to be advanced free of interest (at a very low rate) to zamindars and substantial men in villages for the excavation of tanks and other petty works in their own villages. Security would be taken. It was noted that the execution of works of this nature was found to be very useful in Bundelkhand. If Government approve the proposal, applications will be called for and sanction can be given when the time comes; for the Conference were of opinion that the policy of Sir A. P. MacDonnell, as stated in an article in the *Pioneer* and suggested in paragraph 12 of the Resolution already referred to, should be adopted *i.e.*, to collect relief workers on large works first, and afterwards to turn them into village works. The Conference recognise the following advantages in this policy :—

(*a*) The people are induced to leave their villages while they are still in good case and can do a fair day's work;

(*b*) They are collected in large numbers while the weather is good and the season healthy;

(c) They are sent back to their homes and the gathering is dispersed before the unhealthy season commences; and

(d) they are then on the spot to resume agricultural operations as soon as these require to be taken up.

28. Lastly, it was noted that some of the forms and registers could probably be simplified.

J. A. BOURDILLON,

Offg. Commissioner.

BANKIPORE,

The 6th December 1896.

APPENDIX A.

DISTRICT REQUIREMENTS.

CHAMPARAN.

Area likely to be affected, excluding hill and jungle ...	2,589 sq. miles.
Population of affected area	1,469,308 „

A.—SADAR SUBDIVISION—

(a) *Magisterial staff available.*—1 Joint Magistrate (Mr. Bonham-Carter), 1 Assistant Magistrate (Mr. Coupland), and 3 Deputy Magistrates.

(b) *Relief staff required.*—5 Superintendents and 25 Circle Officers, of whom 2 Superintendents, and 3 Circle Officers are wanted at once.

B.—BETTIAH SUBDIVISION—

(a) *Magisterial staff available.*—1 Subdivisional Officer (Mr. Wood), 1 Deputy Magistrate (immediately expected), 1 Sub-Deputy Magistrate.

(b) *Relief of staff required.*—6 Superintendents and 30 Circle Officers, of whom 2 Superintendents and 6 Circle Officers are wanted at once.

Of the above relief staff immediately required, viz., 4 Superintendents and 9 Circle Officers, Mr. Macpherson proposes to obtain 2 locally from among the indigo assistants. I am sending him Mr. Forrester, Assistant Magistrate from Gaya, and he will require one officer from the Chief Secretary. Later on he hopes to obtain 3 Superintendents locally (including Mr. Coupland), and to ask the Chief Secretary for four more officers. Circle Officers will be obtained locally.

MUZAFFARPUR.

Area of affected tract	1,851 sq. miles.
Population of tract	1,660,000 „

A.—SADAR SUBDIVISION.

(a) *Magisterial staff available.*—1 Joint-Magistrate (Mr. Roe), 1 Assistant Magistrate (Mr. Sheepshanks). 4 Deputy Magistrates and 1 Officiating Deputy Magistrate.

(b) *Relief staff required.*—4 Superintendents and 46 Circles Officers, of whom 2 Superintendents and 20 Circle Officers are wanted at once.

B.—SITAMARHI SUBDIVISION.

(a) *Magisterial staff available.*—1 Subdivisional Officer (Mr. Russell), 1 Deputy Magistrate (Babu K. N. Mookerji), 1 Sub-Deputy Collector (Babu Probhat Chunder Mukerji).

(b) *Relief staff required.*—6 Superintendents and 23 Circle Officers, of whom 4 Superintendents and 12 Circle officers are wanted at once.

C.—HAJIPUR SUBDIVISION.

(a) *Magisterial staff available.*—1 Subdivisional Officer (Mr. Gruning), 1 Sub-Deputy Collector (Syed Abdul Fazail); a Deputy Magistrate urgently required to set the Subdivisional Officer free.

(b) *Relief staff wanted.*—2 Superintendents and 16 Circle Officers, of whom only 1 Circle Officer is wanted if the Deputy Magistrate above asked for can be given.

The total Superintendents immediately wanted is 6. Mr. Sheepshanks, Assistant Magistrate (Sadar), will be one, and Mr. Clarke from Patna (Sitamarhi) another. Three officers will be selected locally, and 1 is required from the Chief Secretary. All the remainder—6—will probably be wanted from the Chief Secretary. Circle Officers will be entertained locally, many of them being planters.

DARBHANGA.

Area of affected tract	2,044 sq. miles.
Population of affected tract ...	1,720,000 „

A.—Sadar Subdivision—

(a) *Magisterial staff available.*—1 Joint-Magistrate (Mr. Wheeler), 1 Assistant Magistrate (Mr. Blackwood), 4 Deputy Magistrates.

(b) *Relief staff required.*—3 Superintendents and 22 Circle Officers, of whom all the Superintendents and 9 Circle Officers are required at once.

B.—Madhubani Subdivision—

(a) *Magisterial staff available.*—1 Subdivisional Officer (Mr. Smither), 1 Deputy Magistrate (to arrive shortly), 1 Sub-Deputy Collector (Babu Khettro Bhushan Pershad).

(b) *Relief staff required.*—4 Superintendents and 30 Circle Officers, of whom 2 Superintendents and 15 circle officers are wanted at once.

C.—Samastipur Subdivision—

(a) *Magisterial staff available.*—1 Subdivisional Officer (Mr. Beachcroft), 1 Officiating Deputy Magistrate (Babu Ram Niranjan Pershad).

(b) *Relief staff required.*—1 Superintendent and 5 Circle Officers, of whom none are required at present.

Of the above relief staff immediately required, viz., 5 Superintendents and 24 Circle Officers, Mr. Carlyle already has Mr. Blackwood (Assistant Magistrate), and Mr. Byrne (Assistant District Superintendent of Police), and will endeavour to obtain three men locally. He will eventually require three officers from the Chief Secretary. Circle Officers will be obtained locally.

J. A. Bourdillon,

Offg. Commissioner.





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No. 46.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Simla, the 5th November, 1896.

No. 1727.—Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal.

EXAMINATIONS.

Calcutta, the 13th November, 1896

No. 431.—With reference to paragraph 1 of Home Department Notification No. 409, dated the 29th October 1896, it is hereby notified that the examination prescribed for filling vacancies in the Lower Division of the Secretariat Clerical Service of the Government of India and attached offices, and in the Clerical Establishment of the offices subordinate to the Government of Bengal, will be held at Calcutta in the Senate House of the Calcutta University on Saturday, the 9th January 1897, and following week days.

The Examination at Allahabad and Lahore of candidates for appointments in the Secretariat Offices of the Government of India and attached offices will be held on the above dates at the places to be appointed by the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab, respectively.

JUDICIAL.

The 12th November, 1896.

No. 1425.—The services of Lieutenant D. G. Peart, I.S.C., Officiating Cantonment Magis-

trate, Cawnpore, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the date on which he is relieved by Lieutenant W. A. Bailey.

The 13th November, 1896.

No. 1431.—Under the provisions of section 4 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. A. H. S. Reid, Barrister-at-Law, to be a Judge of the Chief Court, Punjab, *vice* Mr. H. T. Rivaz, deceased.

POLICE.

The 13th November, 1896.

No. 646.—In consequence of the retirement from the service of Mr. F. Wright, a District Superintendent of Police of the 1st class, the following promotions and appointments are made in the Police of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 1st October, 1896, unless otherwise specified:—

Mr. H. F. Cotgrave, a District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd class (on furlough on medical certificate), to be District Superintendent of Police of the 1st class.

Mr. H. A. Heath, a District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd class and an Officiating District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd class, to be District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd class, and to officiate until further orders as District Superintendent of Police of the 1st class.

Mr. C. A. Fraser, a District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd class, to officiate until further orders as District Superintendent of Police of the 2nd class.

Mr. R. Galloway, a District Superintendent of Police of the 4th class and an Officiating District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd class, to be a District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd class.

Mr. J. Sewell, a District Superintendent of Police of the 4th class, to officiate until further orders as a District Superintendent of Police of the 3rd class.

Mr. R. MacGill, an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 1st grade, to be a District Superintendent of Police of the 4th class.

Mr. F. L. Crawford, an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 2nd grade and an Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 1st grade, to be an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 1st grade.

Mr. G. G. Wright, an Inspector of Police of the 1st class and Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 2nd grade, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 2nd grade, and to officiate until further orders as an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 1st grade.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th November, 1896.

No. 1799-G.—Mr. W. M. Young, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, Resident of the 1st Class and Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, is granted privilege leave for two months and six days, with effect from the 4th December, 1896 or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 13th November, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

No. 1241.—*2nd Infantry*—

Captain H. Lowther, officiating Wing Commander, 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Wing Commander;

6th Infantry—

Captain G. W. Priestley, Wing Commander, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, to be Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command;

Dated 12th November, 1896.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No 1242.—Lieutenant J. Duncan, Royal Scots Fusiliers, officiating Aide-de-Camp to Major-General J. Duncan, Commanding Poona District, is confirmed in that appointment. Dated 7th October, 1896.

No. 1243.—Lieutenant H. W. F. Cooke, 24th Punjab Infantry, officiating Aide-de-Camp to Major-General E. Stedman, C. B., Commanding Burma District is confirmed in that appointment. Dated 7th October, 1896.

CANTONMENTS.

REGULATIONS.

No. 1244.—The following draft of certain rules, which it is proposed to make for the Cantonment of Poona, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26, clause (14), and section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), is hereby published, as required by the said Act, for the information of all persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor-General in Council after the 14th December, 1896.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the

draft before the date aforesaid will be considered by the Governor-General in Council:—

DRAFT RULES.

1. (1) Whenever it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any block of buildings is, by reason of the manner in which the buildings are crowded together, in an unhealthy condition, the Cantonment Authority may cause the block to be inspected by a Committee consisting of—

Removal of over-crowded buildings.

(a) the Sanitary Officer,

(b) the Civil Surgeon of the district, or, if his services are not available, some other medical officer of the Government, and

(c) the Executive Engineer, or some person deputed by him.

(2) Such Committee shall make a report in writing on the sanitary condition of the block; and, if they consider that its overcrowded condition is likely to cause risk of disease to the inhabitants of the buildings or of the neighbourhood, or to endanger the public health, they shall clearly indicate, on a plan verified by the Executive Engineer or by the person deputed by him to serve on the Committee, the buildings which should, wholly or in part, be removed in order to abate the unhealthy condition of the block.

(3) If, upon receipt of such report, the Cantonment Authority is of opinion that all or any of the buildings indicated should be removed, it may, by notice in writing, require the owners thereof to remove them:

Provided that the Cantonment Authority—

(i) shall make compensation to such owners for any buildings which may have been erected under proper authority; and

(ii) may, if it appears to it to be equitable under the circumstances to do so, pay to such owners such sum as it may think fit as compensation for any buildings which may not have been erected under proper authority.

(4) The sum payable as compensation under sub-clause (1) of this rule may be settled by mutual agreement between the Cantonment Authority and such owners as aforesaid, or, in default of agreement, by a Committee of Arbitration constituted as provided in the Appendix to these rules.

EXPLANATION — In this rule "buildings" include enclosure-walls or fences connected with buildings.

2. If it appears to the Cantonment Authority that any building used as a dwelling is so overcrowded as to endanger the health of the inmates thereof, it may, after such enquiry as it may think fit to make, by notice in writing, require the owner or occupier, within a reasonable time, to be specified in the notice to abate the overcrowding of the building by reducing the number of lodgers, tenants or other inmates thereof.

Reduction of number of inmates of over-crowded dwelling

3. Whoever fails to comply with any notice issued under rule 1 or rule 2 shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and, in case of a continuing failure, with an additional fine which may extend to five rupees for every day after the date of first conviction on which the failure is proved to have been persisted in.

Penalties.

APPENDIX.

I. If the Cantonment Authority and the person or persons concerned are unable to agree as to the amount of any compensation payable under rule I, sub-clause (1), the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall proceed to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine the amount payable.

Obligation of Commanding Officer of cantonment to convene a Committee of Arbitration to determine amount of compensation payable.

II (1) Whenever a Committee of Arbitration is to be convened, the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall cause an order to be published in Station Orders, stating the matter to be determined.

Procedure for convening Committee of Arbitration.

(2) The Cantonment Magistrate shall send a copy of such order to the District Magistrate and to the parties concerned and shall, by notice in writing, require such parties to nominate members of the Committee in accordance with rule III and rule IV.

III. (1) Every Committee of Arbitration convened in pursuance of rule I shall consist of—

Composition of Committee of Arbitration convened in pursuance of rule I.

(a) the District Magistrate or, if it is inconvenient for him to act on the Committee, some Magistrate, being a Justice of the Peace, appointed by him to act in his stead,

(b) a member to be nominated by the person or persons concerned, and

(c) a member to be nominated by the Cantonment Authority:

(2) Provided that—

(i) if the person or persons referred to in clause (b) of this rule shall fail to nominate a member within seven days from the date on which he or they may be called upon to do so, or

(ii) if any member nominated by such person or persons neglects or refuses to act, and such person or persons shall fail to nominate another member in his place within seven days from the date on which he or they may be called upon to do so,

the Commanding Officer of the cantonment shall forthwith appoint a member

in the place of a nominee of such person or persons.

IV. No person shall be nominated or appointed a member of a Committee of Arbitration who is personally interested in the matter under reference, and whose services are not immediately available for the purposes of the Committee; and the nomination of any person who is so interested, or whose services are not so available, shall be deemed to constitute a failure to make a nomination.

Members of Committee of Arbitration to be persons who are not personally interested, and whose services are immediately available.

V. When a Committee of Arbitration has been duly constituted, the Cantonment Magistrate shall, by notice in writing, inform each of the members of the fact, and the Committee shall assemble within seven days from the service of such notice.

Assembly of Committee of Arbitration.

VI. The District Magistrate or the Magistrate appointed by him to act in his stead shall be the chairman of every Committee of Arbitration.

President of Committee of Arbitration.

VII. (1) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be determined by the majority of the votes of the members present at a meeting at which the chairman attends and of which notice specifying the time and place therefor has been served on each of the other members of the Committee.

Decision of Committee of Arbitration to be by vote.

(2) In case of an equality of votes, the chairman shall have a second or casting vote.

(3) The decision of every Committee of Arbitration shall be final

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1245 —The following extracts are published for general information :—

"*London Gazette," dated the 16th October, 1896, pages 5677 and 5678.*

India Office, 16th October, 1896.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Services, and Admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Henry Spencer Wheatley. Dated 3rd August, 1896.

Harry Howlett Young. Dated 27th August, 1896.

Captains to be Majors.

William Charles Pollard. Dated 14th August, 1896.

George Walter Brandon Swiney. Dated 26th August, 1896.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Frank Hay Norie, from the Hampshire Regiment. Dated 26th May, 1895, but to rank from 29th August, 1892.

Lieutenant Aubrey John O'Brien, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 17th May, 1895, but to rank from 12th December, 1892.

Lieutenant Pelham Maitland-Home, from the South Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 21st December, 1895, but to rank from 1st June, 1893.

Lieutenant Harold Hamer Grey Stansfeld, from the King's Own Scottish Borderers. Dated 5th January, 1895, but to rank from 26th August, 1893.

Second Lieutenant John Cecil Cortlandt Angelo, from the North Staffordshire Regiment. Dated 27th October, 1893.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

To be Surgeon-Major-General.

Surgeon-Colonel Henry Cook, M.D., Bombay Establishment. Dated 2nd March, 1896.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, Henry Hawkes. Dated 22nd April, 1896.

First Class Assistant-Surgeons to be Senior Assistant-Surgeons with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.

Henry Roberts. Dated 2nd February 1896.

Thomas Benjamin Zedekiah Hesterlow. Dated 22nd April, 1896.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers :—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel Thomas ffrench-Mullen, M.D., Bengal Establishment. Dated 11th August, 1896.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, George John Duckworth, Madras Establishment. Dated 22nd April, 1896.

Senior Assistant-Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, Peter Barretto, Bombay Establishment. Dated 18th July, 1896.

"*London Gazette," dated the 20th October, 1896, page 5725.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

20th October 1896.

* * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Major-General Julius Middleton Boyd is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 4th October, 1896.

Colonel Francis William Collis, C.B., to be Major-General. Dated 4th October, 1896.
Major-General Francis William Collis, C.B., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 4th October, 1896.
Colonel John Munro Sym, C.B., to be Major-General. Dated 4th October, 1896.

MEMORANDA.

* * * * *

The undermentioned Officers, Assistant Adjutant-Generals in India, are granted the substantive rank of Colonel in the Army:—

Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel A. Currie, Indian Army. Dated 15th December, 1892.
Lieutenant-Colonel and Colonel W. L. Ranking, Indian Army. Dated 1st June, 1893.
Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel R. Westmacott, C.B., D S.O., Indian Staff Corps (since vacated Assistant Adjutant-Generalship). Dated 2nd March, 1894.
Lieutenant Colonel and Brevet Colonel G. H C. Dyce, C B, Indian Staff Corps. Dated 24th January, 1896.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1246.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval —

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major John Willoughby Wray—12th November, 1896.

To be Major.

Captain Charles Stevens—11th November, 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1247.—The undermentioned Colonels of the Staff Corps and Indian Army are admitted to the Colonels' allowances, with effect from the dates specified :—

27th October, 1896.

George Crawford Hogg, C.B., Bombay Cavalry.

Algernon Currie, Bombay Cavalry.

4th November, 1896.

William Jackson Parker, Indian Staff Corps

13th November, 1896.

James L. N. Willis, Indian Staff Corps.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1248.—*19th Regiment of Madras Infantry.*

Havildar Anthony, to be Jemadar, *vice* Venkanna, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th July, 1896.

Havildar Bháwáni Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Abdul Azim Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August, 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 71.—The following appointments to the Royal Indian Marine have been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 20th August, 1896 —

To be Assistant Engineers.

Frank Todd Frazer

Ernest Albert Vile

P J MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 13th November, 1896.

Under Clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned Commissioned Officer on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 7th and the 13th November, 1896.—

Corps	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate	REMARKS
Unattached List, Indian Staff Corps (attached to 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade).	2nd Lieutenant F L. McMahon	11th November, 1896	Rawal Pindi		

ERRATUM —In Notification of the death of Surgeon Major C. Henderson, Indian Medical Service (Madras Establishment), published in the *Gazette of India*, dated the 22nd August, 1896 *for* "17th July, 1896," *read* "16th July, 1896."

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th November, 1896.

No. 474.—The furlough for nine months granted to Mr. A. T. Goodfellow, Examiner of Accounts, in Notification No. 67, dated the 31st January, 1896, has been extended by one week by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

The 10th November, 1896.

No. 475—Mr. S. H. M. Cole, Store-keeper, on probation, in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to class III, grade 3, sub *pro tem.*, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1896.

No. 476.—Mr. John Silvester, Mechanical Draftsman, North Western Railway, is appointed on probation, to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, in class III, grade 3, of that Establishment and his services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways for employment on the North Western Railway.

No. 477.—Mr. L. C. Desmazures, Store-keeper in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is promoted to class II, grade 2, sub. *pro tem.*, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1895.

No. 478.—Mr. G. W. Sweet, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance.*

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th November, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3181 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 7th November 1896:—

No. 376 of 1896.—Kavasji Khurshedji Mehta, secretary, Central India Spinning, Weaving and Manufacturing Co., Ld., No. 3, Pedder road, Bombay, and Dinshaw Pestonji Mehta, mechanical engineer, Grant road, Bombay, for improvements in cotton gins.

No. 377 of 1896.—Horace Walter Cobham, lieutenant, Indian Staff Corps, at Quetta, Baluchistan, for a camel saddle.

No. 378 of 1896.—Ghanshamdas Khatanmal Kirpalani, sarishtadar to the Collector of Karachi, for improving the structure of the closet used in India.

No. 379 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in tea leaf-rolling machines.

No. 380 of 1896.—David White, engineer, and Thomas Moore Simpson, metallurgist, both of Stawell, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved method and apparatus for extracting precious metals from slimes or other finely divided material containing the same.

No. 381 of 1896.—Samuel Benjiman Allison, gentleman, of New Orleans, Lousiana, one of the United States of America, at present of Guatemala, Central America, for improvements in machines for separating and cleaning the fibres of plants of every description.

No. 3182 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act. Copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Every specification is open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office in the Imperial Secretariat Buildings, Government Place, West, Calcutta, on payment of a fee of one rupee, and certified copies will be given to any person requiring them on payment of the expense of copying plus two annas for every hundred words:—

No. 255 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in apparatus for filling tea or other substances into chests or the like while being packed. (Specification filed 29th October 1896.)

No. 266 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in tea equalising or cutting mills. (Specification filed 29th October 1896.)

No. 314 of 1896.—James Woolford, metallurgist, No. 659, Commercial road, east, in the county of London, for a process for extracting precious metals from refractory ores. (Specification filed 29th October 1896.)

No. 3183 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 172 of 1890.—Robert Aitken Speirs and Heinrick Stumpp, rice millers and engineers, Upper Poozoondoung, in the city of Rangoon, for improvements in rice milling. (From 18th December 1896 to 17th December 1897.)

No, 220 of 1890.—Cornelius Curtin Sullivan, head master of the Thomason civil engineering college, Rurki, in the North-West Provinces, for a new machine for raising water, earth and other substances, (From 13th January 1897 to 12th January 1898.)

No. 3184 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased:—

No. 15 of 1892.—Alfred Ernest Markwick's invention for improvements in sheet metal can and case openers, (Specification. filed 1st August 1892.)

No. 264 of 1891.—John Gillespie, Cairns Deas and Henry Wicks' invention for a self-registering target. (Specification filed 1st August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

[II A 2

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 30 OF ACT XII OF 1882.

(*The Indian Salt Act.*)

In exercise of the powers conferred by the 2nd paragraph of Notification No. 769, dated 11th February, 1888, issued by the Governor General of India in Council (in the Department of Finance and Commerce), under section 28 of Act XII of 1882, and published at pages 67—72 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th February, 1888, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras Presidency, under section 30 of Act XII of 1882, authorizes each of the persons named below to exercise the powers of a Salt Revenue Officer :—

Locality.	Name.	Rank.	Powers to be conferred on each.	REMARKS.
Province of Orissa	Lakshm Jena	3rd grade peon	Salt Revenue Officer	*Vice* Bharatlal Singh, dismissed.
Ditto	Banamali Jena	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Madhu Sudan Patra, dismissed.
Ditto	Sridhar Jena	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Goona Rout, dismissed.
Ditto	Fakir Dhar	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Khetra Sahu, dismissed.
Ditto	Chintaram Pajar	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Banamali Mahanti, dismissed.
Ditto	Bahaduli Sahu	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Ananda Mahalik, dismissed.
Ditto	Shiba Prodham	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Salar Khan, transferred to the Assistant Commissioner's establishment.
Ditto	Chamai Jena	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Mir Mahiboo, deceased.
Ditto	Trilochan Biswas	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Nityanand Dass, struck off as deserter.
Ditto	Arat Barik	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Malik Haroo, dismissed.
Ditto	Chintai Behara	Ditto	Ditto	to fill up a vacancy.
Ditto	Sheik Gulzar	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Soondarnarayan Sing, retired.
Ditto	Karunakar Das	Ditto	Ditto	to fill up a vacancy.
Ditto	Dinabandhu Dolai	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Bhagi Torai, dismissed.
Ditto	Nisakar Bagudai	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Maiboo Khan, resigned.
Ditto	Sadhoo Behara	Ditto	Ditto	to fill up a vacancy.
Ditto	Alimbux	2nd grade peon	Ditto	*Vice* Maiboo Khan, dismissed.
Ditto	Jagoo Dass	3rd grade peon	Ditto	*Vice* Peer Mahamad, dismissed.
Ditto	Nidhi Behara	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Raghunath Naick, dismissed.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
(SEPARATE REVENUE);
The 29th October, 1896.

N. S. BRODIE,
Acting Secretary.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st October, 1896.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.
Balance of 15th October, 1896	18,93,800	2,26,88,700	18,98,87,300	3,15,61,100	1,51,64,500	47,12,500	33,100	26,40,47,200
Add—								
Amount of 3½, 1853-54 and 1893-94, transferred to 3°/o 1896-97, in London	6,43,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st October, 1896	5,00,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st October, 1896	...	2,000	8,30,000	19,200	1,000			8,52,200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October, 1896	1,000	1,200	5,000	4,000	...	...	...	10,200
	30,38,000	2,26,91,900	19,07,21,300	3,15,84,300	1,51,65,500	47,12,500	33,100	26,49,08,600
Deduct—								
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	6,000	8,57,200	1,34,400	25,100	6,39,700	3,500	16,65,900
Balance on 31st October, 1896	30,38,000	2,26,85,900	18,98,64,100	3,14,49,900	1,51,40,400	40,72,800	29,600	26,32,42,700

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.
Balance of 15th October, 1896	8,427	17,900	31,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,15,927
Add—							
Amount of 3½, 1853-54 and 1893-94, transferred to 3°/o 1896-97, in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st October, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st October, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	8,427	17,900	31,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,15,927
Deduct—							
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	15,000	...	...	...	15,000
Balance on 31st October, 1896	8,427	17,900	16,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,00,927

PARTICULARS.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1870.	Of 1878.	Transfer Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent. Portion.	TOTAL.	Transfer Loan of 1879, Seven Shilling per cent. Portion.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1896-97.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th October, 1896	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,63,92,127
Add—							
Amount of 3½, 1853-54 and 1893-94, transferred to 3°/o 1896-97, in London	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,43,200
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st October, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,00,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st October, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,52,200
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st October, 1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,200
	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,83,09,727
Deduct—							
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,80,900
Balance on 31st October, 1896	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,66,28,827

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 31st Aug., 1896, enfaced from India, 9,504 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,213 lakhs.
„ 1st Sept., 1896, „ 15th Sept., „ ditto 18 „ ditto 8 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 30th „ „ ditto 9 „ ditto 9 „
„ 1st Oct., „ „ 15th Oct., „ ditto 13 „ ditto 6 „
„ 16th „ „ „ 31st „ „ ditto 13 „ ditto 10 „

9,558 lakhs. 8,246 lakhs.
8,246 „

Balance against India . 1,312 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 6th November, 1896.

A. M. LINDSAY,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th November, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0	Government Securities	53,79,386	0	0
				Other authorised Investments	86,44,547	12	•
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0	0	Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,85,11,206	1	6
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 65,92,508 a. 14 p. 9; Public Deposits at Branches . R 86,14,920 a. 12 p. 2	1,52,07,429	10	11	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,61,04,948	3	5
				Bills discounted and purchased	2,86,25,447	15	7
				Balances with other Banks	7,80,163	5	9
				Bullion	2,719	11	4
				Dead Stock	13,25,921	3	7
				Stamps	8,636	2	0
				Sundries	13,49,045	12	7
					8,07,32,028	3	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	5,76,18,040	13	0				
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,97,795	0	11	Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . R 84,57,071 a. 0 p. 6; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . R 1,38,61,768 a. 12 p. 10	2,23,18,839	13	4
Sundries	28,27,596	8	3				
RUPEES	10,30,50,862	1	1	RUPEES	10,30,50,862	1	1

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 12th November, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 29·4.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
William Leach	St. George Hospital, Bombay.	30th August, 1896	The Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, on 14th October, 1896.	The deceased was a Boiler-maker Foreman of the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, Central Shops, Ajmere. Mr. Davison, the Executor, has applied for Probate of the Will.
J. B. Lumsden	Not stated	7th August, 1896	The Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, on 10th October, 1896.	The deceased was Foreman of the Ledo Colliery in the district of Lakhimpur, and died intestate. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
C. W. Burn	Srinagore	26th September, 1896	The Deputy Commissioner, Damoh, on 12th October, 1896.	The deceased was the Deputy Commissioner of Damoh and died intestate. Mrs. Burn, the widow of the deceased, has applied for Letters of Administration.
A. Connell	Fyzabad	10th September, 1896	The District Judge, Fyzabad, on 21st October, 1896.	The deceased was an Army pensioner, and his widow, Mrs. Mary Connell, has applied for Probate of the Will.
H. D. White	Sahebganj	3rd December, 1895	The Deputy Commissioner, Dumka, on 24th October, 1896.	The deceased was a Railway Guard and died in estate. No one has yet applied for Letters of Administration.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET
Calcutta, 12th November, 1896.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th November, 1896.

No. 20.—Offices reported opened and closed during October, 1896 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Government Telegraph Offices.		
		1896	
Arimalam	Madras	15th Oct.	Opened.
Arantangi	Ditto	16th "	Ditto.
Barkur	Ditto	1st "	Closed.
Bodasakurru	Ditto	4th "	Opened.
Dhamangaon	Central Provinces	1st "	Ditto.
Dungagali	Punjab	31st "	Closed.
Ganeshkhind	Bombay	16th "	Ditto.
Gharial	Punjab	28th "	Ditto.
Ghora Dhaka	Ditto	5th "	Ditto.
Hungarcutta	Madras	1st "	Opened.
Kalyan	Bombay	7th "	Ditto.
Kot-Puthi	Rajputana	26th "	Ditto.
Kuldona	Punjab	22nd "	Closed.
Madras Guindy	Madras	16th "	Opened.
Mahabaleshvar	Bombay	1st "	Ditto.
Mandalay Race Course.	Burma	20th "	Ditto.
Ditto	Ditto	27th "	Closed.
Mussooree Charleville.	North-Western Provinces.	31st "	Ditto.
Myitkyo	Burma	5th "	Ditto.
Nanguneri	Madras	9th "	Opened.
Narayandahar	Bengal	1st "	Ditto.
Natiagali	Punjab	22nd "	Closed.
Ramachendrapuram	Madras	14th "	Opened.
Ranikhet Cantonment.	North-Western Provinces.	26th "	Closed.
Rawalpindi West Ridge.	Punjab	17th "	Opened.
Shekh Budin	Ditto	17th "	Closed.
Suffry	Assam	10th "	Opened.
Ziarat	Baluchistan	9th "	Closed.
	Railway Telegraph Offices.		
		1896.	
Bairagnia	Tirhoot State Railway.	22nd Oct.	Opened.
Ballykhal	East Indian Railway.	3rd "	Ditto.
Bhavnagar Bunder	Bhavnagar-Gondal Junagad-Porbundar Railway.	16th "	Ditto.
Dumra	East Indian Railway.	31st "	Ditto.
Goalundo East Face.	Eastern Bengal Railway.	13th "	Ditto.
Nalla Sopara	Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.	1st "	Ditto.

NOTE.—The station hitherto known as Salimpur on the Bengal North-Western Railway, is now called Bhatpur.

W. F. MELHUISH,

Director, Traffic Branch,

for Director-General of Telegraphs.

No. 21.—Mr. E. J. B. Hudson, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, is allowed furlough for eighteen months under Article 340(b) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the forenoon of the 15th October 1896.

S. P. W. V. LUKE,

Offg. Director-General of Telegraphs.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Mr. W. D. Cruickshank has returned from leave and resumed the office of Secretary and Treasurer.

By order of the Board,

A. M. LINDSAY,

Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;

Calcutta, 10th November, 1896.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th November, 1896.

No. 53.—First class Military Assistant Surgeon G. R. Crowe is appointed Medical Officer in charge of the Junior grades of the Establishments of the Government of India and the Punjab at Simla.

The 9th November, 1896.

No. 54.—No. 627 Second grade Hospital Assistant Ram Lal is granted privilege leave for two months under Article 277, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st October, 1896, or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.*,

Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 7th November, 1896.

No 166.—Mr. T. H. Rendell, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, is granted 34 days' privilege leave, from the 3rd October, 1896, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 3rd November, 1896.

No. 4676-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, on return from the special leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 574-G., dated the

7th April, 1896, resumed charge of the Meywar Residency from Lieutenant-Colonel J H. Newill, Indian Staff Corps, on the forenoon of the 29th ultimo.

The 5th November, 1896.

No. 4717-G.—First class Hospital Assistant No. 277 Kataru Ram, attached to the Merwara Battalion, is granted sixty days' leave of absence on full pay, with effect from the 13th October, 1896.

The 9th November, 1896.

No. 4767-G—Third class Hospital Assistant Hariram Bhaishanker Pathak, of the Native States Reserve List, was transferred to Bhurtpore Raj service, with effect from the forenoon of the 11th October, 1896.

No. 4769-G.—First Class Hospital Assistant No 283, Niranjan Dass, attached to the Imperial Service Infantry at Bhurtpore, was granted leave of absence, on full pay, for sixty days, with effect from the 26th October, 1896.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 3rd November, 1896.

No. 1356—373.—It is hereby notified that Surgeon-Major D. ffrench-Mullen, M.D., received charge of the offices of Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere, and Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion from Surgeon Major P. D. Pank on the forenoon of the 26th October, 1896.

The 4th November, 1896.

No. 1364—328.—With reference to this Office Notification No 1860—328, dated the 28th August, 1896, it is hereby notified that Mr. H. V. Cobb, Indian Civil Service, resumed charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner and Registrar of Assurances, Ajmere, from Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, on the forenoon of the 26th October, 1896.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 5th November, 1896.

No. 3998.—Mr. Abdul Rahman Khan Bahadur, 2nd Magistrate and Officer in charge of the Resident's Treasury, Bangalore, is, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 7th instant or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

2. During the absence of Mr. Abdul Rahman on privilege leave, or until further orders, Mr. Mahomed Yacoob, Acting Thasildar of Trichangode in the Salem District, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Resident by the Government of Madras, is appointed to act as 2nd Magistrate in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore and Officer in charge of the Resident's Treasury.

3 Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr. Mahomed Yacoob is appointed to be a Magistrate of the 1st class in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, during the absence of Mr. Abdul Rahman on privilege leave, or until further orders, and under section 37, he is invested with the additional powers specified in schedule 4 of the said Code as conferable on Magistrates of that class by the Local Government excepting the power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the 2nd and 3rd classes.

4 Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, Mr Mohamed Yacoob is authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with his own hand in the English language.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Resident.

THOMASON ENGINEERING COLLEGE, ROORKEE.

NOTIFICATION.

Roorkee, 7th November, 1896.

It is notified for public information, under the authority of G. O. 449—XV-413-1, dated 12th August 1896, North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government, that the scholarships for the second grade Overseer class will be R25 per mensem for students entering at the next competition and hereafter.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Colonel, I.S.C.,*

Principal, Thomason Engineering College.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th November, 1896.

No. 11.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—

Major W. St. J. Richardson, I.S C, Military Accountant, 4th class (p. a.), for one year under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel,*

Accountant General, Military Department.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

Quetta, the 6th November, 1896.

No. 7865.—ADDENDA.—In this Office Notification No. 600-C., dated 1st September, 1896, cancel order regarding transfer of Lala Khilluram, and substitute "Duki" *for* "Sibi" at the end of the order regarding Lala Hariram.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,

for First Assistant.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th November, 1896.

No. 177-D.-Ent.—Mr. Frank Finn, Deputy Superintendent of the Indian Museum, returned from the deputation to Dehra Dun Forest School, sanctioned in the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 1970—33-2, dated 21st August, 1896, and resumed his duties on the forenoon of the 1st November, 1896.

By Order,

C. LITTLE,

Honorary Secretary.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 25th October, 1896.

No. 130.—Mr. E. D. Beatson, Probationary Assistant Superintendent, Kalabagh Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291, Section ii, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 10th September 1896, forenoon.

The 26th October, 1896.

No. 131.—Mr. R. G. Rose, Superintendent, Pachbadra Division, is granted privilege leave for ten days, under Article 291, Section ii, Chapter XII of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 7th October, 1896, afternoon.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Cheshire Regiment of Foot, dated at Bellary, this 5th day of November, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2191, Private Thomas Albert Douglas. Age,—29 years 7 months. Height,—5 feet 8½ inches. Colour of,—Complexion, ruddy, very freckled; hair, red; eyes, blue. Trade,—Clerk. Date of Enlistment,—14th January, 1886. Place of Enlistment,—Umballa. Parish and County in which born,—Madras.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—4th November, 1896. Place of Desertion or Absence,—Escaped from escort when on way to Secunderabad Prison; jumped from train between Lingampalli and Fatchnagar, Nizam's Railway. Marks,—*Nil.* Under 11 years' service.

J. DEERING, *Lieut.-Col.*,

Comdg. 1st Battn., Cheshire Regt.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 7th November, 1896.

No. 5693.—Moulvi Hafiz Mohamed Abdul Gunny is appointed as Superintendent, 4th grade, sub. *pro tem.*, with effect from the 9th October, 1896, and until further orders.

The 9th November, 1896.

No. 5712.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 8th August, 1896, *vice* Mr. H. M. Harcourt, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, deceased:—

Babu Praphulla Chandra Banerji, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 1st grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. K. Homan, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 2nd grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Babu Hem Nath Basu, Superintendent of Post Offices, acting in the 3rd grade, is confirmed in that grade

Mr. R. N. Vear, Acting Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade.

The 10th November, 1896.

No. 5762.—Mr. H. T. Bedford, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 7th October, 1896.

Mr. Ganesh Narshiv Joshi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is appointed to act in the 3rd grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Bedford, or until further orders.

No. 5769.—The following appointments are made, with effect from the 1st November, 1896, *vice* Mr. C. L. Hanson, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, retired:—

Mr. Moreshvar Ragholba, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade.

Mr. Dinsha Kharshedji Sukhia, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade.

Mr. Ganesh Narshiv Joshi, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade.

Mr. Sorabji Ratnaji Sinde to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, until further orders.

The 12th November, 1896.

No. 5863.—Mr. M. C. Byrne, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for thirteen days, with effect from the 2nd November 1896.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 10th November, 1896.

Ackerman, A. H.
Allen & Co. (Shipping Agents).
Bennett & Anderson.
Bisson, John O.
Branchi King & Co
Burchell, E. L.
Calder, E. P.
Calder, W. (Tailor).
Colvin, Messrs. (Bankers).
Cotton, Evan.
Daniels, Mrs.
Drafford, C.
Dring, E. A.
Dundee, Monsieur.
Durant & Co., A.
Eyser & Co. (Saddlers).
Gilchrist, W. G.
Hoff Heins.
Lambert and Butler.
Lazarevich, Signor Marco di Giovani.
Manager, *Central News.*
Mayer, J.
Mcllrath, Mrs. H. D.
Page, Geo.
Procier, Charles Paul.
Richards, L., & Co. (Drapers).
Schiller, M.
Spelsberg, Ed.
Stewart & Co (Jewellers).
Sumner, Miss A.
Thomas, R., & Co.
Willi and Futzi.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aldham, C. J.
Allan, W. A. R.
Allison, H. P.
Ambler, F. R.
Anderson, J. M.
Arthur, Miss R.
Barrett, John.
Beresford, C.
Beresford, Sam.
Birch, J. W.
Blanche, A.
Boyle, J.
Bride, Mrs. C.
Brocco, A.
Brown, Mrs. W.
Brownlow, E. O.
Chardi, J. F.
Chester, Mrs. N.
Chidley, Mrs. H.
Chorlton, W. B.
Conway, Mrs. M.
Cook, P. D.
Cotta, J. M.
Cottah & Co., J. M.
Crane, H.
Crawshaw, Mrs.
Dalben, J.
Dalwood, Mr.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
DePas, Mrs. C. B.
D'Erimoo, P. W.
D'Padua, J. L.
Duflot, D. Paul.
Earl, T. S.
Ede, F. J.
Engl, Jean.
Flewery, Miss W.
Fraser, J. F.
Galperson, J.
Garrette, Leoni, Miss.
George, D.
George, W. W.
Gilbert, H.
Gondie, J.
Gordon, R.
Grey, R.
Grunberg, Srul.
Hamilton, G.
Haritom Mina.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Heldon, M
Houghton, R.
Howard, M.
Hughes, H.
Ibrahim, M.
Ido, Miss Marie.
Johnson, J. H.
Johnson, T. S., Capt.
Kelly, J.
Kennedy, Mrs. A. H.
Kennedy, T. A.
Kerr, J.
Lane, Mrs.
Lincoln, T. (Booksellers).
Loysean, Edgord.
Lyon, Henry.
Mactaggart, A.
Maret, Julien.
Marum, Mrs.
Mayr, Mrs. Jones.
Meikle, James.
Meyers, H.
Monks, M. E.
Moorhead, Surgn.-Lt.-Col.
Muller, Egon.
Murgatroyd, G. P.C.
Myer, F.
Natchal, Mrs. L.
Netherton, R.
Newton, Ed.
Nininger, F.
Norman, Capt. Francis.
O'Brien, G. W.
O'Grady, W.
Outtin, Harry.
Palomino-de Castro.
Peairs, W. A.
Rallform, Mr.
Rundall, A.
Reid, Mrs. A.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Robinson, Geo.
Rodgers, W. C.
Rodgerson, H.
Rowley, J. D.
Sarkies, C. F.
Smith, Arthur.
Spragg, A.
Stev...rson, Miss Flo.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiller, H.
Stowell, Mr.
Streeton, H. C.
Stuart, Miss.
Sykes, Mrs.
Talbot, G.
Thomas, W.
Thornton, Ellie.
Tormidorf, Mrs. K.
Traval, H.
Turner, G. C.
Upcott, F. R.
Varnei, G.
Wakefield, E., Miss.
Walsher, H. J.
Weiss, Miss J.
Weymans, J.
Wheeler, Dr. H.
Wilson, R. H.
Winstanley, Miss L. B.
Winstanley, Miss W.
Winter, A. L.
Wise, A. G. H.
Woodward, G.
Wynters, Mrs. D.

Registered Letters.

Edwards, C.
Leibmann, M.
Ord, E.
Wairs, R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, C. M., Mrs.
Alderson, Mrs.
Allabksh.
Alladin, B.
Andrews.
Akins.
Beresford, Sam, Gunner.
Cook, Charles.
Cooper, Chas., Mrs.
Dyce, G. H. C., Col., C.B.
Decroix, Henry.
Dunell, C.
Duperell, Mark.
Eduljee Jamsetjie.
Godrell, Collin, Capt.
Gopal Baboo.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hogg, Herbert.
Ingli.
Joe Ahmed.
Limjibhoy R., Billimoria.
Lawrence, G.
Mulroney, E., Mrs.
Master, Robert.
Mitchell, G.
McArthur, Donald.
Mysterieux, Michel.
Mitchell, B.
Mitchell, J.
Millne, A., Capt.
Nawab Mohswal-Mul Mohsnudola.
Narain Singh, Havildar.
O'Connor, T.
Pigot, J. L.
Prichard, G. M., Col.
Pettingell, Mrs.
Rajab Alli.
Roger, Col., R.E.
Smith, Geo.
Virji Narayanji.
Woodsell, W. A.
Walker, Ernest.
Weghtman, Aneta.
Warburg, R. D., & Co.
Wilhelm, Meyer & Wien.
Worman, John S.
Walker, G. Stanley, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th November, 1896.

Nil.

The 14th November, 1896.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	18th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	17th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	14th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	16th ,,	Per Steamer *Suisang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	20th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	17th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	14th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	15th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	18th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	17th ,,	*Viâ* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	14th ,,	Per Steamer *Congella*.
Ditto ditto . . .	16th ,,	*Viâ* Madras.
Mauritius	16th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any Steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی— يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی - يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ يک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں مين بهي بکتي هی - ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post free,	R18-12.
½ „	R 9,	„	R9-8.
¼ „	R4-8,	„	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৸৹
৷ আধ „ „	৯৲	„	৯৷৹
। সিকি „ „	৪৷৹৲	„	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depôt at R62 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and application should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials	(1895),	R2-0.
„	II.	Masonry	(1891),	R1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry	(1889),	R1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork	(1892),	R1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).		

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings	(1891),	R1-4.
„	VII.	Bridges	(in the Press).	
„	VIII.	Roads	(in the Press).	
„	IX.	Railways	(1891),	R1-4.
„	X.	Irrigation Works	(1873),	R1-8.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Vol. II (1867 edition). R3.

* Date of Edition on sale.

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R8

„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press)

MANUALS.

VII. **Surveying** (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition), with Curve Table (in the Press)

XIII. **Drawing** (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.).* R8

XIIIa. **Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical** (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. **Simple Applied Mechanics** (2nd edition), Parts I and II in one. R3.

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a

XV. **Examples of Estimating.** Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail) By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition) (in the Press).

XVI. **Earthwork Estimating,** with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. 4a.

XVII. **Specimens of Printing** used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 10 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunhya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 8a.; mounted on cloth and bound (in the Press). R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. R1-4.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. 4a.

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunhya Lal (in the Press).

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 12a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying. R1-4.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6a

Tables for Degree Curve and Intersection Angles, from 90° to 180°, and for Fixed Tangents from 100 feet to 7,500 feet. By F. G. Brook Fox, Esq., M.I.C.E. R2-4.

Graphic Hydraulic Diagram for Channels in earth, etc. By R. G. Kennedy, Esq., Executive Engineer. R7-8.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.

MATHEMATICAL.

Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

Boileau's Tables of Log sin² ½ P (for computing time). 4a.

Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. (in the Press).

Cape's Geometry. R1-4.

„ **Mechanics.** R1.

Military Topography. 8a.

* Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar (in the Press).

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1.

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R1.

History of India (*Ithas Timirnásak*), Hindi, **Parts I and** II, each part 4a

Short Account of Ganges Canal (English and Urdu). 8a.

NOTE AND FIELD-BOOKS, etc.

Note-Books (Section paper), large and small. Each R1-4

Surveying Field-Books (ruled). R1.

Levelling Field-Books (English Pattern). **R1-8.**

„ „ (Canal „). **R1-8.**

„ „ (College „). **R2-0.**

P. W. D. Note-Book. R1-4.

„ **Measurement Book.** R1-4.

Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches (exclusive of packing). R1-6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary Velocity and Discharge Table. By Capt. Allan Cunningham 8a.

Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India") R1-8.

Ditto, ditto, in Urdu. R1-4.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

Debenture No. 14975, of the 5 per cent. Bombay Municipality Tansa Water Works Loan, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Agra Bank, Limited, and Debentures Nos. 15542, 15543, 15544, 15545 and 15546, of the 5 per cent. Bombay Municipality Tansa Water Works Loan, for R500 each, originally standing in the name of the Hongkong and Sanghai Banking Corporation, and last endorsed to Krishnabai, widow of Bapuji Vishwanath Kale, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Debentures and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Bank of Bombay, and application is about to be made to Municipal Commissioner for the city of Bombay, for payment of interest and the issue of duplicates.

KRISHNABAI,

Widow of Bapuji Vishwanath Kale,
Shanwar Peith, Gadgil's Wada,
opposite Bara Jotilinga, Poona.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 46.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1896.

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Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
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Moulmein and Amherst	5 9	5 9	...	...	7 7	7 7	8 6	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	140 —	140 —	14 —	14 —
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Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	143 —	143 —	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	13 8	14 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	133 —	133 —	18 —	18 —
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	8 12	8 9	9 15	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 —	100 —	11 2	11 2
Bassein	...	...	...	...	6 13	7 6	7 8	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 13	11 7	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	15 12	15 12
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Tharawaddi	...	...	...	...	9 15	9 15	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	440 —	440 —	14 3	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	5 12	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	9 6	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	†	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	9 9	10 5	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 3	9 3	19 9	16 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	14 3	25 —	28 3	8 10	8 8	301 —	280 —	12 14	12 14
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Mandalay	...	...	...	...	9 4	9 8	9 13	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 2	...	16 —	8 10	9 4	87 —	87 —	16 —	15 2
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	7 14	8 4	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	12 6	...	...	7 4	7 4	220 —	220 —	7 8	7 8
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 —	8 —	37 —	32 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	113 —	113 —	11 15	11 15
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 13	12 13	7 2	7 2	218 15	218 15	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 11	10 1	13 1	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 12	16 —
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	340 —	340 —	24 —	24 —
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Maimensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	..	..	13 —	13 —	100 —	100 —	8 —	8 —
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Khulna	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	9 14	9 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	..	..	10 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	9 2	9 2
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 —	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	13 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	100 —	101 —	10 —	10 8
Midnapur	9 —	9 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	11 —	15 —	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	240 —	240 —	10 8	10 8
Howrah	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	12 —	12 4	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	11 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	90 —	90 —	9 —	10 5
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	14 8	14 8	6 10	6 10	8 14	8 14	16 —	16 —	12 4	12 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	14 8	14 8	11 6	11 6	80 —	80 —	9 —	9 —
Hooghly	10 —	11 —	...	...	7 8	7 14	10 —	10 3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	12 —	13 8	.	..	10 —	10 8	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	10 —	11 7	13 5	20 —	7 4	7 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	12 13	15 —	...	...	14*9	16 —	128 —	128 —	10 10	10 10
Jessore	8 —	12 —	10 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 10	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	13 4	16 —	...	...	10 —	16 —	...	...	9 2	10 4
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	15 —	15 —	..	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Central—																										
Bankura	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	13 —	15 4		..	.	...	.	...	..		11 —	12 —	20 8	22 8	10 —	14 —	260 —	260 —	9 —	9 —
Burdwan	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 12	9 —	12 —	12 —	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 8	13 —	..	...	14 8	15 —	80 —	80 —	11 —	11 —
Birbhum	10 —	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 4	12 —	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	11 4	13 8	...	20 —	10 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Murshidabad	10 4	11 8	15 —	19 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	.	...	15 —	20 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Santhal Parganas	8 4	9 8	13 —	14 —	9 —	11 8	10 —	12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	12 —	18 —	24 —	13 8	14 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Pabna	11 —	12 —	16 —	21 4	6 6	6 6	10 8	9 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	15 12	..	...	20 8	21 —	128 —	140 —	9 4	9 12
Bogra	7 8	9 12	...	...	7 8	6 12	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	9 —	12 —	...	...	..	..	90 —	90 —	9 —	9 12
Rajshahi	10 —	11 4	14 4	18 —	7 —	7 8	9 8	9 —	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	13 —	15 —	...	.	18 —	19 8	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —
Malda	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	16 —	18 —	24 —	...	...	160 —	160 —	9 8	10 —
Northern—																										
Rangpur	...	..	...	..	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	10 12	10 12	...	13 —	8 —	9 —	80 —	80 —	8 —	9 —
Dinajpur	9 4	10 —	...	...	8 5	7 8	10 12	10 4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	10 12	13 —	..	.	...	...	130 —	130 —	9 12	8 —
Jalpaiguri	10 —	10 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	135 —	120 —	9 —	8 —
Hills—																										
Darjeeling	6 —	8 —	6 —	9 —	5 8	5 8	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	18 —	7 8	7 —	120 —	120 —	7 4	8 —
Orissa—																										
Puri	6 13	7 3	...		10 —	10 8	16 —	17 —	...	.	...	...	...		...	...	14 7	14 7	..	.	13 2	14 7	80 —	80 —	11 13	12 8
Cuttack	7 3	7 8	...	...	10 8	10 8	15 2	15 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 1*	17 12*	...	...	15 12	17 1	90 —	90 —	10 12	10 12
Balasore	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	16 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	11 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	9 8	160 —	102 —	10 10	10 —
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	10 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	14 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	16 —	12 —	18 —	100 —	100 —	7 —	7 —
Mánbhum	8 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	12 8	11 — to 11 8	14 —	...	24 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	16 —	...	14 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	10 —
Lohárdaga	5 8 to 7 8	6 8 to 9 —	.	...	7 — to 8 —	10 —	9 — to 11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	22 —	...	...	9 — to 10 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	9 —	9 —	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 —
Palamau	7 14	10 2	9 9	12 6	7 14	9 —	9 —	11 4	...	...	...	...	14 10	16 14	...	...	...	11 11	13 8	20 4	11 4	13 8	...	...	8 7	7 14
Hazaribagh	8 —	8 —	12 —	14 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	16 —	20 —	...	...	10 —	11 8	12 —	18 —	12 —	13 —	240 —	240 —	8 —	8 —

* Kalai.

† Not available.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1896—*continued*. (*The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.*)

Districts.	Wheat. Half-month of report.	Wheat. Previous half-month.	Barley. Half-month of report.	Barley. Previous half-month.	Rice. Best sort. Half-month of report.	Rice. Best sort. Previous half-month.	Rice. Common. Half-month of report.	Rice. Common. Previous half-month.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Half-month of report.	Jawar or cholum. Previous half-month.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Half-month of report.	Bajra or cumbu. Previous half-month.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or ragi. Previous half-month.	Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or thur, gadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Firewood. Half-month of report.	Firewood. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued*.																										
Bihár, south—																										
Monghyr	9 —	9 — to 9 8	15 8	16 —	7 8	7 8	9 4	2 — to 9 8	..	15 —	...	...		...		13 —	12 4	13 — to 3 8	14 8	15 —	13 —	13 8	126 — to 168 —	126 — to 168 —	9 7	9 7
Gaya	8 8	9 —	12 8	12 4	8 8	8 8	9 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	14 8	18 —	15 —	16 —	11 —	13 8	12 8	..	13 —	16 8	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Patna	8 12 and 9 —	10 — and 10 8	12 —	14 —	9 —	10 —	10 12	12 4	...	..	...	...	17 —	20 —	17 —	18 —	12 —	12 12 and 13 —	15 —	16 — to 17 8	14 —	16 —	130 —	130 —	10 —	10 —
Shahabad	[illegible] — and 8 8	9 — and 10 12	13 —	13 —	..	9 — and 10 —	9 — and 10 —	10 12 and 11 —	..	...	...	...	...		...	...	12 — and 12 8	12 8 and 13 —	14 —	15 —	...	..	140 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Bihár, north—																										
Parnea	9 —	11 —	16 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	.	..	...	...	.	20 —	13 —	14 —	16 —	16 —	13 —	14 —	320 —	320 —	10 8	10 —
Bhágalpur	8 12	9 7½	12 8	12 10	8 12	8 13½	11 4	11 6	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	.	11 4	12 10	14 6	15 2½	12 8	15 2½	132 —	126 —	10 2	10 2
Darbhanga	8 —	9 —	11 —	13 —	8 8	9 8	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	18 8	19 —		...	11 8	12 —	15 —	15 —	13 —	13 2	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Muzaffarpur	9 —	9 8	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	...	.	...	.	19 —	20 —	..		13 —	13 —	15 8	17 12	14 8	15 8	160 —	160 —	11 4	11 —
Sáran	8 8	8 8	12 8	14 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	..	17 8	22 —	15 —	16 —	11 8	12 6	14 8	16 —	13 —	14 8	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Champáran	8 12	10 —	12 8	15 —	7 8	8 —	11 4	14 —	...		...	...	...	..	..		12 —	15 —	16 —	20 —	13 8	15 8	180 —	180 —	10 —	10 —
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	8 1	8 12	9 10	11 6	6 1	7 2	7 5	8 4	..	11 8		10 4	...	14 4		11 8	10 3	12 3	12 —	12 4	8 —	10 4	140 —	116 4	10 —	9 14
Benares	8 3½	9 12	10 —	11 10½	8 3½	8 10½	8 13	8 15	...	...	...	..	13 9	14 6	12 15½	12 9	11 2	13 4½	13 7	15 7	10 5	11 12½	130 —	130 —	9 4½	9 4½
Ghazipur	8 8	9 —	10 —	11 4	7 8	7 8	8 8	8 8	...	..	10 8	12 4		..	13 —	13 —	10 4	11 8	12 8	13 8	11 —	12 8	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 —
Jaunpur	7 12	8 12	9 4	11 —	6 —	6 4	7 12	8 —		..	..	.	..	...	...	..	9 8	11 —	12 8	14 —	9 12	10 12	170 —	170 —	10 —	10 —
Allahabad	8 —	8 6	9 6	10 10	6 15	7 —	8 2	7 12	...	...	...	11 —	..	13 —	11 —	11 —	9 12	11 10	12 4	14 6	11 —	13 8	100 —	102 8	10 —	10 —
Central—																										
Bánda	8 —	8 4	8 8	9 —	6 12	8 —	7 4	8 12	10 12	10 4	...	9 —	..	...	...	13 8	9 12	10 —	10 12	10 8	8 8	8 8	160 —	180 —	10 4	10 4
Fatehpur	7 8	8 —	8 12	9 —	5 8	6 —	7 —	7 —	..	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	9 —	9 4	10 4	..	7 8	8 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Hamírpur	8 —	8 13	9 3	10 1	6 —	7 —	7 3	8 5	10 4	11 15	10 —	10 1	.	..		...	9 8	10 10	10 6	11 13	9 4	10 6	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Jalaun	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	8 —	8 4	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	8 4	8 4	9 8	9 8	6 4	7 —	8 —	8 12	11 —	10 4	...	..	13 —	...	13 —	15 —	9 12	9 4	11 8	10 12	11 —	12 8	140 —	140 —	11 12	11 12
Jhánsi	8 —	8 —	10 —	12 8	5 12	6 —	6 —	7 8	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 8	.	...	..	..	8 12	9 12	10 8	11 4	8 8	9 12	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Etáwah	8 4	8 —	9 8	9 —	4 8	5 —	7 8	8 —	10 —	...	9 8	.	12 —	12 —	14 —	12 —	9 8	9 —	11 2	11 —	8 12	8 —	200 —	200 —	11 —	11 —
Farukhabad	7 4	8 6	8 12	10 14	5 —	5 4	7 4	8 8	9 8	10 15	8 12	...	...	...	13 4	15 —	8 12	10 15	10 —	13 —	8 —	10 4	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 8
Mainpuri	8 7	9 12	9 2	10 10	5 —	4 8	7 —	8 —	9 2	10 15	9 2	9 4	...	...	15 —	14 8	8 9	10 12	10 6	12 13	8 8	10 10	160 —	160 —	11 2	11 4
Etah	8 14	9 2	10 2	10 12	5 4	5 8	7 4	8 4	...	...	9 10	...	9 4	12 4	8 12	8 8	9 12	10 2	11 6	12 4	9 4	10 4	160 —	160 —	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Meerut	8 8	8 4	10 —	10 —	5 —	5 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	10 —	.	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	100 —	100 —	11 —	12 —
Agra	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 8	4 —	4 —	7 4	8 4	10 8	10 12	9 —	10 4	...	...	10 —	10 8	9 —	10 4	11 —	11 12	9 4	10 —	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 8
Muttra	8 —	9 4	9 4	11 —	6 8	7 —	8 —	10 8	10 —	11 8	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	8 12	11 —	10 8	12 —	12 —	12 —	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —
Aligarh	8 —	9 4	9 12	11 —	5 12	5 8	7 8	7 8	10 —	12 8	10 4	12 8	...	...	13 8	14 —	8 8	11 8	11 4	12 —	9 —	10 —	160 —	140 —	11 8	11 12
Bulandshahr	8 8	9 —	9 8	11 —	6 —	6 —	8 4	9 —	11 —	11 12	9 12	11 —	..	...	15 —	...	9 8	10 4	11 —	12 —	9 —	10 8	120 —	120 —	11 4	11 8
Sub-montane, east—																										
Ballia	9 —	10 —	12 8	14 8	7 8	9 —	10 —	10 —		...	...	...	14 —	16 —	...	10 —	12 —	13 12	15 —	..	13 —	12 —	115 —	115 —	10 —	11 —
Azamgarh	8 4	9 —	10 8	11 4	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 2		.	11 2	13 8	12 6	15 12	10 8	11 4	177 8	177 8	9 13	9 12
Gorakhpur	7 3	8 8	10 5	11 11	6 8	8 2	8 9	9 14	11 11	11 11	12 9	10 13	16 3	16 3	14 6	14 6	10 5	10 13	12 9	15 5	9 2	10 —	100 —	160 —	9 10	9 —
Basti	9 4	9 8	12 4	13 —	7 12	8 —	10 4	11 —	12 12	13 —	...	...	16 —	17 —	10 —	11 —	10 4	11 12	12 12	18 —	10 —	11 4	200 —	200 —	10 6	10 8
Sub-montane, west—																										
Shahjahánpur	8 8	8 12	11 —	12 —	5 —	5 4	5 4	9 8	...	...	11 8	...	12 —	...	15 —	18 —	10 —	10 4	12 4	12 —	8 8	10 4	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Budaun	8 9	9 11	9 13	11 9	6 11	6 11	9 —	9 12	11 13	12 3	10 14	11 7	14 1	16 1	14 15	16 11	10 8	11 13	12 —	12 12	9 2	9 15	182 —	181 —	10 11	10 8
Pilibhit	8 12	9 4	11 8	13 —	4 10	5 4	9 10	9 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 9	12 6	13 —	14 8	9 2	10 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —

Bareli	7 11	8 3	8 10	10 —	5 —	4 10	8 —	8 3	10 9	11 12	10 9	9 6	...	...	12 8	12 8	8 13	10 —	11 8	11 12	6 12	10 —	125 —	125 —	10 —	10 —
Moradabad	8 9	9 —	9 7	11 15	5 —	5 —	9 6	9 3	11 14	13 8	10 10	11 4	..	..	11 6	15 12	9 8	11 11	12 5	14 11	9 11	10 13	137 —	150 —	11 —	11 —
Bijnor	9 4	9 9	10 2	10 2	8 8	8 9	9 4	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	11 —	11 4	...	...	.	12 15	135 —	113 8	11 —	11 —
Muzaffarnagar	9 —	10 —	...	..	5 8	5 8	8 2	9 6	12 —	13 4	...	..	...	..	...	..	9 10	11 —	11 —	..	11 —	11 —	120 —	110 —	11 4	11 4
Saharanpur	8 13	9 15	9 15	13 2	5 6	5 6	8 9	9 2	11 13	14 8	9 11	10 12	12 15	16 2	12 14	16 2	9 15	11 —	12 6	13 15	10 12	13 6	118 —	118 —	11 4	11 4
Dehra-Dún	8 8	9 8	10 6	10 11	7 —	7 12	8 —	8 8	10 8	11 4	...	10 —	11 4	12 8	...	...	8 8	9 14	12 —	12 5	9 8	12 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Hills—																										
Naini Tal	7 8	7 8	10 —	11 4	4 —	4 —	7 —	7 —	13 12	16 4	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	..	10 10	11 4	13 12	16 4	7 —	7 —	160 —	160 —	7 —	7 —
Almora	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 8	7 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	..	..	..	..	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 8½	.	..	8 —‡	9 —‡	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Garhwál	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 4	..	...	..	..		..	...		7 8	7 8		...	6 —	6 —	160 —	160 —	6 —	6 —
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 —	6 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	..	..	9 —	..	12 —	14 —	.	11 8	10 —	10 4	12 —	..	8 —	9 —	140§ —	160 —	10 4	10 8
Sultánpur	8 8	8 8	10 12	11 —	6 8	6 8	9 8	10 —	..	.	10 8	10 8	14 —	13 8	.	13 —	10 8	11 —	12 8	13 —	12 —	12 —	160 —	160 —	10 12	10 12
Rae-Bareli	8 4	8 12	9 —	10 —	5 —	7 8	8 2	7 12	9 —	9 8	9 8	10 —	12 —	11 8	11 —	12 —	9 10	10 —	12 —	11 4	8 —	9 —	200 —	200 —	10 4	10 12
Unao	8 4	8 —	9 —	9 —	7 8	7 —	8 8	7 8	10 —	9 8	.	..	11 —	.	12 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 12	9 —	9 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Lucknow	9 —½	9 6	11 3	12 —	5 12	5 12	9 13	10 4	11 5	12 —	11 6	12 —	12 15	..	13 13½	16 —	10 9½	11 4	13 —½	13 4	12 8½	13 8	120 —	115 —	11 —	11 —
Hardoi	9 —	9 12	10 8	13 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	..	.	..			..	17 —	18 —	10 4	11 8	12 —	15 —	9 —	10 8	200 —	200 —	11 —	11 —
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	8 8	9 4	11 —	11 8	7 12	8 8	10 4	10 —		..	.	..	15 4		13 14	14 4	10 8	12 —	13 8	14 5	9 4	11 4	150 —	150 —	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	8 6	9 —	10 —	10 8	0 8	7 8	9 —	10 4	11 —	11 —	7 8	7 8	12 —	17 —	10 —	9 8	10 8	11 8	13 —	14 —	9 8	10 8	120 —	122 —	10 —	10 —
Gonda	8 15	9 8	10 8	12 12	8 12	9 14	10 3	10 3	12 —	13 8	10 —	10 —	..	.	9 —	9 8	11 4	12 3	16 5	17 —	12 4	15 8	200 —	200 —	10 4	10 8
Bahraich	8 4	8 12	11 12	12 8	7 4	7 8	9 6	8 8	14 8	14 —	12 —	12 —	21 8	22 —	12 —	12 —	10 4	12 —	17 8	15 —	14 4	15 —	160 —	160 —	10 4	10 4
Sitapur	9 —	8 12	11 —	11 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	..	..	...	..	14 —	13 —	14 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	8 —	11 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Kheri	9 4	9 13	11 —	14 —	7 —	8 —	10 12	11 4	...	17 —		.	16 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	11 4	12 10	17 —	...	12 8	14 12	220 —	203 —	11 —	10 8
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	14 —	12 8	19 8	20 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	8 12	21 —	20 —	15 —	12 8			.	..	17 4	15 10	25 8	25 —	.	...	...	...	13 —	13 —
Bánswára	13 12	15 5	16 4	17 13	5 10	6 2	11 4	11 14	.	.	..						17 8	19 4	37 8	40 —	...	...	..	...	10 —	10 —
Meywar (Udaipur)	9 6	10 8½	14 1	15 3½	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	9 6	17 15½	17 3	13 4½	13 4½	*Nil*	*Nil*	12 8	12 8	12 8	14 7½	20 5	20 5	9 6	10 8½	160 —	160 —	10 8½	10 8½
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	10 8	13 —	21 —	25 8			11 —	13 —	..	.	.	.	..				16 —	19 —	32 —	34 —	...	..	§	§	10 —	11 8
Sirohi	9 8	11 —	14 —	17 —	5 8	6 —	6 8	7 —	12 —	16 —	13 —	14 —	...	..	...	...	13 —	15 —	14 —	19 —	...	...	160 —	163 —	11 8	11 —
Erinpura	11 11	11 11	17 14½	17 14½	..	6 2	8 2	8 2	17 —	67 —	17 —	17 —		..			11 9	14 9	. .	..	..		160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —
Ajmere	8 5½	9 13	10 8	14 4	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 4	11 8	14 4	10 3	11 12		..	15 —	15 —	10 4	11 14	11 13½	13 4		...	93 —	90 —	12 8	12 8
Abu	{9-0 & 10 8}	11 2½	11 4	13 8	5 14	6 —	7 6	7 8	..	.	11 6	11 15	.	.	..		11 —	11 13	...	...	...	...	163 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Kishengarh	8 8	9 4	11 8	12 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	11 12	12 12	10 4	12 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	12 12	11 8	13 12	†	†	*	*	12 8	12 8
Bundi	9 12	13 —	16 —	18 —	7 —	7 8	7 8	8 —	15 —	19 —	.	..	..	..	.	..	15 —	19 —	15 —	20 —	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 4	10 4
Kotah	11 8	13 8	14 8	15 8	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	14 8	16 8	8 —	10 —	.	.		...	14 —	16 —	15 8	18 —	18 —	18 —	240 —	240 —	9 12	9 12
Jhallawar	10 5½	11 —	13 7	15 8	7 1½	7 1½	10 3½	10 3½	15 6	15 14	12 12½	13 4	..	.	15 7	14 12	10 13½	12 15	15 6	18 11	10 8	11 —	175 —	175 —	9 3	9 3
Tonk	8 4	10 15	9 13	13 2	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 13	13 —	9 12	12 8	...	..	.	..	10 2	12 4	10 3	13 2	...	.	100 —	100 —	10 12	10 12
Jaipur	8 —	8 12	10 —	11 —	4 12	5 —	6 8	7 —	10 —	12 —	9 4	11 —	†	†	13 —	15 —	{9 — & 9 4}	{10 — & 11 —}	} 10 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	100 —	100 —	12 8	12 8
Kerauli	7 15	9 6	11 14	12 8	7 8	7 8	8 2	8 2	12 3	12 8	10 10	11 9	..	..	[illegible] —	16 4	10 10	11 9	.	..	13 2	13 12	200 —	200 —	10 15	10 15
Dholpur	8 8½	10 1	11 4½	12 15½	7 —½	8 —	7 7½	8 12½	11 6½	13 1½	11 13½	12 4½	...	..	11 —½	12 6	9 4½	11 14			12 12½	14 12½	157 8	157 8	11 13	11 13
Bhartpur	8 5	10 1	10 5	12 2	5 2	5 5½	5 6	5 9	10 11	12 7	10 3	11 7	.	.	10 4	12 12	9 13	11 12	11 14	13 —	12 —	13 —	163 —	160 —	11 8	11 8
Alwar	8 7	9 15½	10 4	11 12½	6 8	6 10	7 4½	8 8	11 1½	12 14½	10 8	12 3½	..	.	10 12½	[illegible] 5½	10 6	11 9½	11 15	13 —	12 12½	14 4½	140 —	140 —	12 8½	12 8
Deoli Cantonment	10 6	12 8	13 7	15 14	5 —	5 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	18 10	17 8	17 8	..	.	.	..	14 2	15 10	.	..	..	...	180 —	150 —	11 8	11 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	9 —	9 8	..		5 8	6 —	6 8	8 —	12 —	13 —	11 —	12 —	†	†	..	..	11 12	12 —	..	...	8 8	10 8	110 —	110 —	13 —	13 —
Bálmer	9 6	9 12	...	..	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	.	..	13 —	13 13	.	...		..	11 6	11 6	..	...	...	...	260 —	260 —	14 —	14 —
Anádra	{9-10 & 1 9}	12 6	...		6 —	6 2	8 —	8 4	..	..	12 —	13 5	...	...	..	...	11 9	12 15	..	...	..	...	...	...	12 —	12 —
Shahpura	9 4	10 8	13 —	14 —	7 8	8 —	9 12	9 —	13 4	15 —	12 —	14 —	..		..	..	10 12	13 —	15 8	17 —	..	...	160 —	160 —	11 10	11 6
Western—																										
Jodhpur	8 12	{9-6 & 9 11}	} 10 10	13 12	5 10	6 4	6 4	7 8	10 10	13 2	8 12	10 10	..	..	..	...	9 11	10 15	12 8	16 4	7 8	8 2	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jaisalmer	8 6	10 —		.	6 6	6 12	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	9 9	10 2	...	...	.	...	10 6	11 —	.	..	.		160 —	160 —	21 —	21 —
Bikaner	7 7½	8 8½	11 12½	12 —	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 14½	8 7½	..	..	..		8 5½	10 14	..	...	8 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	11 8	11 8
Central India—																										
Indore	8 8	8 14	11 —	12 —	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 —	11 8	13 4	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 12	11 12	16 —	13 —	15 —	120 —	120 —	10 4	10 4
Nimach Cantonment	9 —	9 8	..	.	6 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	†	†	...	...	10 8	10 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	120 —	120 —	12 4	12 4
Guna	8 8	9 6		..	5 12	7 —	6 —	7 8	11 —	14 8	...	.	...	...	...	.	10 —	11 8	12 —	15 —	...	...	210 —	210 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior	7 13½	9 4½	8 1½	11 15½	5 7	5 5	6 8½	7 15½	10 14½	12 12	9 4½	¶	..	...	13 13	17 —	7 —½	9 4½	10 14½	13 8½	7 13½	9 13½	191 4	191 4	11 4½	11 6½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Husked. § One anna a bundle. ‖ Unhusked. ¶ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1896—*continued* (*The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.*)

Districts.	Wheat		Barley		Rice, Best sort		Rice, Common		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pencillaria spicata*)		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or Kakun Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*)		Gram, Chenna, Chola Kadalay or Suniga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Firewood		Salt	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	..		8 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	†	†	†	†	10 —	11 —	†	†	†	†	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 8
Ferozpur	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —			9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	12 —	13 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	100 —	110 —	13 —	13 —
Central—																										
Lahore	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	..	.	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	‡	‡	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	95 —	95 —	13 4	13 4
Gujránwála	11 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	.	..	7 —	9 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	10 —	†	†	15 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	†	†	95 —	95 —	13 —	13 —
Gujrát	11 —	12 —	11 —	14 —			9 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	12 —	13 —	†	†	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	13 —	†	†	110 —	110 —	14 —	14 —
Jhelam	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	.		9 —	9 —	13 —	14 —	11 —	12 —	*	*	*	*	10 —	10 —	12 —	14 —	*	*	120 —	120 —	14 —	14 —
South-eastern—																										
Gurgaon	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	.	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	†	†	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Delhi	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —			8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	10 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	90 —	90 —	11 —	11 8
Rohtak	9 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	.		8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	†	†	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Karnál	9 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	.		9 —	9 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ambala	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	...	.	8 —	9 —	13 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	16 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	‡	‡	130 —	130 —	12 12	12 12
Ludhiána	9 —	10 —	11 —	11 —			9 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	†	†	12 —	13 —	11 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	110 —	110 —	13 —	13 —
Jalandhar	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...		9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	12 —	‡	‡	13 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	‡	‡	100 —	100 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshiárpur	9 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	..	..	9 —	9 —	12 —	14 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	10 —	16 —	120 —	120 —	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	10 —	11 —	12 —	14 —	..	.	10 —	9 —	13 —	15 —	12 —	14 —	18 —	†	12 —	14 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	14 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —
Amritsar	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	...	.	8 —	8 —	11 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	11 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	†	†	110 —	110 —	12 —	12 —
Siálkot	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —		.	9 —	9 —	14 —	15 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	13 8	13 8
Hills—																										
Simla	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	80 —	80 —	8 8	8 —
Kángra	11 —	13 —	15 —	22 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	20 —	20 —	‡	‡	10 —	10 —	13 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	100 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Northern—																										
Ráwalpindi	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	..	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	12 —	*	*	10 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	*	*	70 —	73 —	13 10	13 10
Hazára	10 —	10 —	13 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	11 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†	‡	‡	10 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	†	†	81 —	81 —	11 8	11 8
Peshawar	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	.		9 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	11 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	18 —	10 —	80 —	78 —	19 —	19 —
Kohát	11 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	†	†	13 —	13 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	†	†	128 —	128 —	21 11	21 11
Bannu	14 —	14 —	17 —	17 —		..	10 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	17 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	19 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	90 —	90 —	25 —	25 —
Western—																										
Sháhpur	11 —	12 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	13 —	19 —	19 —	18 —	18 —	12 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	†	†	160 —	160 —	13 —	13 —
Jhang	11 —	11 —	12 —	15 —	..	.	10 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	12 —	10 —	15 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	100 —	160 —	12 —	12 —
Multan	10 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	...		14 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	11 —	15 —	†	†	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	†	†	90 —	80 —	12 4	12 4
Montgomery	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	‡	‡	†	†	‡	‡	†	†	10 —	12 —	*	*	8 —	8 —	230 —	230 —	12 8	12 —
Dera Ishmael Khan	12 —	13 —	13 —	16 —	..	...	7 —	8 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	13 —	‡	‡	4 —	4 —	12 —	14 —	11 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	125 —	128 —	19 —	20 —
Muzaffargarh	11 —	12 —	13 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	11 —	12 —	‡	‡	8 —	9 —	140 —	140 —	12 —	12 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	13 —	14 —	13 —	15 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	‡	‡	120 —	125 —	15 10	16 4
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	12 8	15 —	10 —	13 —	‡	‡	...	...	9 —	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	91 —	91 —	14 8	14 8
Hyderabad	10 —	10 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	14 8	15 —	15 —	15 —	‡	‡	...	...	9 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 8	10 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	..	213 —	213 —	12 —	12 —
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	9 —	11 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	‡	‡	..	...	9 8	11 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	15 —	16 —	‡	‡	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	..	8 —	9 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Quetta	8 12	10 4	12 4	13 5	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	‡	‡	6 —	6 —	8 8	9 14	11 11	14 —	8 —	9 —	67 6	66 —	9 —	9 —

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	10 3	10 3	...	...	9 2	9 2	10 2	10 2	17 1	17 1	15 —	15 —	21 9	21 9	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	10 5	11 4	312 —	312 —	10 10	10 10
Ratnágiri	7 12	9 7	...	...	8 8	9 13	9 7	11 4	*	*	*	*	14 11	16 7	...	...	8 4	9 2	...	...	9 5	10 5	112 —	112 —	10 6	10 4
Alibág (Kolába)	7 6	9 4	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 —	10 13	...	*	10 15	12 12	...	*	...	..	8 8	8 15	...	...	7 7	9 10	89 10	89 10	11 14	11 14
Bombay	7 13	10 6	...	...	5 12	7 10	8 7	9 12	10 7	13 8	8 10	13 15	13 8	12 6	...	...	8 2	10 —	...	...	8 5	10 3	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9
Tanna	7 5	10 1	...	...	6 8	7 6	8 5	9 4	*	*	9 —	12 10	*	*	...	...	8 14	10 10	...	...	8 3	10 1	89 10	89 10	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	9 3	12 —	...	...	9 9	11 8	10 8	12 7	15 2	27 6	14 14	19 9	...	...	...	...	10 —	12 5	...	...	9 9	11 12	100 —	100 —	11 4	11 4
Belgaum	10 2	12 11	...	...	10 3	11 13	11 —	12 1	14 8	23 5	10 12	15 10	22 —	26 —	...	...	9 —	11 8	...	...	9 4	11 3	104 —	131 6	9 8	11 2
Sátára	10 14	13 3	...	...	7 6	8 10	8 8	9 10	12 9	15 13	11 7	13 14	*	*	...	...	11 4	13 1	...	...	11 3	12 15	79 5	76 —	10 6	10 6
Sholapur	8 6	12 2	...	...	5 12	6 11	8 12	9 12	12 8	16 1	10 12	14 5	*	*	...	...	10 13	10 13	...	...	9 10	12 4	91 7	80 —	11 4	[illegible] 10
Bijápur	8 14	10 10	...	...	6 8	7 6	8 9	10 7	13 8	18 —	12 5	17 10	...	...	...	...	8 15	10 12	...	...	8 6	8 6	80 —	80 —	10 9	9 12
Poona	8 2	10 7	...	...	7 4	8 8	8 6	9 10	10 9	17 10	9 3	13 13	12 13	15 13	..	...	9 3	10 15	...	...	8 3	10 5	81 1	82 1	10 12	[illegible] 3
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	8 11	10 2	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	11 11	13 12	10 4	10 4	..	*	...	...	9 11	10 6	...	...	9 12	11 3	80 —	80 —	10 5	10 5
Násik	10 1	10 12	...	...	8 2	8 2	9 8	10 4	*	*	9 14	11 5	13 13	12 10	...	...	10 —	10 11	...	...	11 6	10 11	107 —	107 —	11 6	11 6
Dhulia (Khandesh)	7 14	9 10	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 9	7 9	8 10	11 3	7 6	11 —	*	*	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	11 2	12 —	80 —	80 —	10 9	10 9
Guzerat—																										
Surat	6 15	8 13	...	...	6 —	6 15	6 15	7 14	11 9	14 13	9 11	10 10	..	*	...	...	8 13	9 11	.	...	9 4	10 10	74 —	74 —	12 —	12 —
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 8	9 —	12 —	14 —	11 8	11 8	*	*	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	90 —	101 —	13 —	13 4
Kaira	8 8	9 8	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 8	8 8	...	..	11 —	10 8	15 —	16 —	...	...	9 8	10 8	..	...	10 8	10 8	106 11	106 11	12 —	12 —
Baroda Cantonment	7 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	13 —	14 —	10 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	..	..	8 8	9 8	80 —	91 7	11 8	11 8
Ahmadabad	7 8	8 —	...	...	7 8	8 8	9 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	12 8	13 8	...	..	9 8	9 8	...		8 8	10 8	80 —	80 —	13 8	13 8
Godhra (Panch Maháls)	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	.	12 —	12 —	15 8	16 8	...	...	10 8	11 —	...	..	9 8	9 8	182 —	182 —	12 —	12 —
Disa Cantonment	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	7 8	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	...	*	...	...	10 —	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 8	160 —	106 8	11 —	11 —
Kathiawar—																										
Rájkot	10 2	11 4	...	..	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	11 15	14 2	10 13	12 8	...	*	...	.	8 14	9 7	..	.	8 —	9 —	80 —	80 —	60 —	60 —
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimár	8 4	10 1	...	...	6 13	6 13	9 7	10 9	11 4	15 8	..	...	...	*	..	...	8 13	10 11	.	...	8 13	10 11	100 —	100 —	10 14	10 14
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant.	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 8	...	11 8	...	*	*	...	...	*	..	...	...	*	*	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Hoshangabad	8 3	9 3	...	...	7 13	7 13	8 6	8 6	10 2	11 13	..	.	...	...	...	...	8 10	11 1	..	...	8 8	8 13	160 —	160 —	9 8	9 8
Betul	10 4	10 4	...	...		.	10 4	10 4	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	..	...	8 —	8 —	240 —	240 —	8 12	8 12
Chhindwára	10 14	10 14	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 14	8 14	13 10	12 —	...	..	...	...	...	..	10 14	11 11	..	..	9 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Nágpur	10 —	11 14	...	...	8 12	9 6	9 6	11 9	13 12	17 8	...	..	...	..	..	...	11 4	13 2	...	...	10 —	12 8	115 —	105 —	10 —	10 —
Wardha	9 7	13 5	...	...	7 4	7 4	8 14	10 —	11 7	17 13	..	..	...	...	..	...	11 7	...	...	...	11 7	13 5	120 —	110 —	10 11	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	8 —	9 2	...	...	6 6	6 10	8 —	7 11	11 4	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 1	10 11	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	9 2	9 2
Saugor	7 8	8 13	...	...	6 14	8 5	7 10	8 10	10 7	12 —	...	..	...	..	...	...	10 —	9 1	...	...	9 5	9 5	160 —	130 —	10 1	9 2
Damoh	8 —	8 9	...	...	7 —	6 14	8 —	8 9	10 —	10 15	...	..	...	..	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	213 —	...	9 10	9 —
Jubbulpore	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 —	9 8	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	...	10 8	11 —		...	8 —	10 —	160 —	180 —	9 12	9 —
Mandla	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 8	7 —	7 —	8 —	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	200 —	200 —	8 —	8 —
Seoni	10 13	10 4	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 13	10 11	..	16 —	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	11 —	230 —	190 —	8 —	8 —
Bálághát	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	..	..	...	9 —	11 —	..	...	9 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	9 —	9 —
Bhandára	10 —	11 4	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 4	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	15 —	...	...	10 —	12 8	360 —	240 —	10 —	9 8
Chánda	11 —	13 3	...	...	. .	..	9 1	11 3	12 8	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	10 10	10 10	320 —	320 —	...	...
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	9 —	9 6	...	...	7 8	7 14	9 —	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	9 —	9 7	...	..	15 —	15 —	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Raipur	9 8	11 —	...	...	8 12	10 —	10 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10 8	13 8	...	...	9 —	13 8	100 —	100 —	9 —	9 —
Sambalpur	8 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	11 8	12 —	13 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	7 —	11 —	...	..	9 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	9 4	9 4
Berar—																										
Buldana	10 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	15 8	18 8	13 —	15 —	...	...	...	.	12 8	13 —	...	...	10 8	11 —	182 —	182 —	10 —	10 —
Básim	9 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	7 8	9 8	12 8	16 8	...	..	...	...	...	...	9 8	12 —	...	...	9 8	11 8	75 —	95 —	8 8	9 —
Akola	7 12	9 8	...	...	4 12	5 8	6 12	7 8	11 12	15 —	...	.	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 8	...	...	9 —	11 8	106 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Ellichpur	9 8	11 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	13 —	16 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	9 12	10 8	...	..	13 —	13 —	150 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti	8 —	10 —	...	...	0 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	16 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	..	...	90 —	90 —	11 —	11 —
Wun	10 —	10 8	...	...	4 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	16 —	18 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	...	...	18 —	18 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	7 2	9 4	*	*	5 7	6 3	7 14	8 4	13 3	17 12	21 7	21 7	20 1	20 1	*	*	9 13	11 4	*	*	12 3	13 3	100 —	100 —	8 12	8 12
Bolarum	8 —	10 8	*	*	5 13	6 2	7 0	8 12	13 2	19 1	*	*	*	*	*	*	10 —	12 11	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	8 12	8 12
Chaudarghát	8 —	10 —	*	*	8 0	8 8	9 —	9 8	12 8	15 —	*	14 8	*	*	*	*	10 4	12 —	*	*	*	*	60 —	60 —	8 4	9 4

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF OCTOBER 1896—*concluded.* *(The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or True, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 —	12 —
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	13 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	11 13	20 14	19 10	20 11	19 2	23 —	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 13	109 13	10 11	10 5
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 10	10 10
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	13 3	19 13	20 14	18 —	18 8	23 2	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197 13	216 5	10 14	10 14
Central—																										
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	9 11	13 14	22 11	...	...	17 8	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 6	97 3	10-5&11-8	10-13&11-8
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	10 13	18 —	22 11	...	...	20 6	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 8	11 8
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	10 —	16 8	20 8	17 —	*	20 —	25 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 13	11 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	10 —	16 6	24 11	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 6	97 3	10-2&11-10	10-2&11-10
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	22 —	25 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194 6	145 13	11 —	11 —
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 11	...	...	17 13	24 13	17 3	23 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 10	12 —
Godavari	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	15 6	21 2	...	...	10 0	21 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 2	12 2
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 10	12 6	13 11	13 11	*	*	20 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	14 13	17 8	26 13	15 —	*	21 2	25 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 14	18 11	18 11	...	...	20 10	21 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 11	96 11	13 5	13 5
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 5	...	...	...	...	20 10	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 14	91 14	13 5	12 14
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	13 3	21 13	21 13	19 13	19 13	20 8	26 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	163 13	163 13	12 2	12 2
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	23 2	21 10	23 14	21 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 —	209 —	12 13	12 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	13 13	...	...	24 11	21 —	26 6	24 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 11	21 —	20 11	22 3	20 5	26 3	24 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135 10	131 8	11 5	11 5
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 13	12 2	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 —	13 —
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 13	12 5	19 6	19 6	19 2	19 2	21 11	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 11	13 2
Mysore—																										
Mysore	10 —	10 —	9 12	9 8	8 —	8 —	9 4	9 4	39 —	39 —	25 —	25 —	29 —	29 —	25 —	25 —	9 4	10 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	96 —	96 —	10 —	9 12
Bangalore	8 8	11 —	8 —	10 —	7 12	8 —	8 4	9 6	10 8	23 —	...	...	43 —	28 4	...	...	8 8	10 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	108 —	90 —	10 —	10 —
Kolar	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 6	10 8	25 —	20 —	15 8	16 —	30 —	36 —	10 —	10 4	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	192 —	192 —	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 8	10 —	10 —	24 —	25 —	31 —	32 —*	31 —	32 —	40 —	40 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	17 —	17 —	224 —	224 —	10 8	10 8
Hassan	...	...	10 —	10 8	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	47 —	32 —	...	19 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	14 —	15 —	144 —	144 —	8 —	8 8
Kadur	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	30 —	...	...	20 —	32 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —
Shimoga	10 8	11 —	...	...	8 6	8 15	12 10	12 1	29 6	29 6	...	...	32 9	31 8	...	...	11 9	11 9	...	...	...	...	320 —	320 —	10 8	10 8
Chitaldrug	16 —	16 —	14 —	14 —	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	38 —	38 —	30 —	24 —	42 —	44 —	35 —	40 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	103 —	103 —	9 —	9 —
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 —	9 8	7 8	8 8	9 8	9 8	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	25 8	23 —	...	...	16 —	16 8	...	...	...	...	110 —	110 —	8 8	8 8
Aden	7 —	9 4	...	...	5 10	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	65 5	65 5	32 —	32 —

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 7th November.*—No rain fell north of Nellore, but there were light falls in the rest of the Carnatic and in some parts of the Central districts, moderate falls in the Southern districts and a few showers on the West coast. The water-supply is inadequate except in the Deltas and Southern districts and even the Godavari is low. Agriculture is at a standstill in the Circars and the Deccan except under wells and channels; and it is retarded in the Carnatic but is progressing elsewhere. The standing crops are good in the South, fair on the West coast, the Central districts and the Carnatic but deteriorating elsewhere. Pasturage and fodder are both scarce in the Deccan and the Circars and sufficient generally elsewhere. Prices have risen generally and sharply in the Deccan and in the greater part of the Carnatic and Central districts. The numbers on two test relief works in Cuddapah were 2,110.

Bombay.—*For week ending 11th November.*—No rain fell during the week and more is urgently wanted generally for the late sowings. The standing crops have withered or are withering in eight districts and have been damaged by locusts or other causes in parts of Sind, by locusts in parts of Ahmedabad and Kaira, and by insects in parts of Ahmednagar and Broach. Preparations for sowing the late crops are progressing in nine, and reaping of the early crops in parts of eleven, districts. Cotton-picking continues in Khandesh. Fodder is insufficient in parts of ten districts. Agricultural stock are healthy except in parts of seven districts. Prices are rising in twelve, and are stationary or lower in six, districts. Relief works have been ordered to be opened in three districts of the Deccan and in parts of the Karnatak.

Bengal.—*For week ending 9th November.*—With the exception of showers at Basirhat (24-Parganas), Magura (Jessore), Khulna, Dacca, Faridpur, and Puri, there was no rain in the Province during the week. The general agricultural prospects continue unfavourable. The winter rice, except in low or irrigated tracts, is withering. In some districts, it is reported that cattle are being turned into the drying rice-plants to graze. The spring sowings are generally retarded for want of moisture; but where irrigation is available, the sowings are progressing and are so far doing well. In Cuttack the insects which had been infesting the rice-plants are gradually disappearing. Locusts have appeared in places in the 24-Parganas and Patna, but have done little or no damage. Cattle are healthy, except in certain parts of Bankura, Midnapore, Backergunge, Saran, Monghyr, Bhagalpur, and Manbhum. Prices are abnormally high and are still rising in many districts, but at Patna the price of common rice is reported to have fallen from 9 to 10½ seers a rupee.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 11th November.*—The weather has been somewhat cloudy but no rain has fallen during the week. The harvesting of the autumn crops is approaching completion and the outturn for the provinces will be known next week. Preparations for the spring crop sowings are being actively pushed on and the seed wheat sown is reported to be germinating well. Labourers generally find employment on agricultural operations. Flights of locusts passed over three districts and caused slight damage to the crops in Mirzapur. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, 7th November, were:—Banda 36,629, Hamirpur 8,007, Jhansi 1,714, Jalaun 7,508, Hardoi 8,158, Rae Bareilli 9,624,—total 70,640; of these, 9,217 were dependants gratuitously

relieved on the works, and there were besides 15,209 persons gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. The figures for Banda are under verification. This was the district which was most distressed last summer and autumn and in which severe distress is now anticipated. Test works have been opened in other districts. Supplies are deficient in Bulandshahr and Cawnpore and fodder is scarce and dear in places. Prices are still high but generally stationary.

Punjab—*For week ending 11th November.*—Rain has fallen in Rawalpindi and very slightly in parts of Amritsar, Sialkot, Lahore, Mooltan, and Dera Ismail Khan The harvesting of the autumn crops and the picking of cotton are going on. Pressing of sugarcane has commenced in Sialkot, and sowings of the autumn crops are in progress on irrigated lands, but are much retarded owing to the deficient water-supply. Hardly any crops are sown on lands solely dependent on rain which is very much needed throughout the province. The condition of the standing autumn crop is average to poor and the outturn of the autumn crops is generally reported average in Gujranwala, below average in Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan and Rohtak, and poor in Mooltan. The prospects of the spring crops are bad in Delhi, favourable on canal lands, and fair on well lands in Gujranwala. The crops have failed for want of rain in Hissar. The stock of food-grains is insufficient in Hissar, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, and parts of Delhi, Jullundur, and Ferozepore, average in Peshawar and getting low in Gujranwala. The autumn crops are being destroyed by insects in parts of Ferozepore and some damage is reported to have been done by locusts in Mooltan. Cattle are said to be in poor condition in Hissar, Ferozepore, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, Gujranwala, and parts of Dera Ismail Khan, and they are dying of starvation in the Hissar district. Fodder is sufficient in Peshawar, dear in Rohtak, and scarce elsewhere. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief work in Gujrat, including non-working children, on Saturday, the 7th November, was 5,750. Prices are still rising in Umballa, Peshawar and Rohtak, and wheat is selling at 7½ to 9½ seers, gram 9 to 10 seers, *bajra* (Bulrush millet) 8¾ to 11¼ seers, maize 10 to 12 seers, rice 8 to 9 seers, and *jowar* (Great millet) 9 to 10½ seers per rupee. The continued high prices are being felt by the poorer classes in Jullundur.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 11th November.*—No rain The weather is generally clear with slight clouds at places, the days being hot and the nights cool. The standing crops are withering for want of moisture and the outlook continues very gloomy. Cotton-picking is in progress and reaping of *jowar* (Sorghum vulgare) has commenced in some districts. The spring crop sowings are nearly completed, but the seedlings are suffering much for want of rain. Prices have risen slightly in Damoh, Hoshangabad, Seoni and Wardha.

Burma.—*For week ending 7th November.*—In Lower Burma crop prospects are good everywhere. In Upper Burma no rain fell during the week in any district except Thayetmyo where 44 cents were registered. The paddy crop, except on irrigated lands, has practically failed already and the crops of millet, peas and late sessamum are suffering severely from want of rain and are in imminent danger of total failure. Prospects are very gloomy, and large reductions of tha'hameda will be necessary. The price of paddy has risen slightly in Rangoon, fallen considerably in Akyab, and is stationary elsewhere. The numbers on relief works were 8,057 and on gratuitous relief 571.

Assam.—*For week ending 10th November.*—The weather is hot and the crops are suffering from want of rain in the Surma Valley and the lower portion of the Brahmaputra Valley. The condition of tea and of the crops in Upper Assam are fair. Sowing of mustard continues. Prices of food-grains are high. A scarcity of fodder is reported from Cachar.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 11th November.*—MYSORE: The standing crops are withering for want of rain. Prices have risen throughout the State, except in Hassan.

COORG : The rice crop is maturing and *ragi* (Eleusine coracana) has been stacked. Picking of cardamoms continues and that of coffee has commenced on some estates. Prices of food-grains are normal and water and fodder are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 11th November.*—BERAR : No rain fell during the week and the weather continues warm. The prospects of the monsoon crop are reported to be unfavourable throughout the province. The preparation of the land for the ensuing winter crop is nearing completion. Sowing operations are in progress. An insufficiency of fodder and water prevails in most places. The price of food-grains has risen considerably and distress among the labouring classes is anticipated shortly in four districts, while in Akola relief is at present being provided wherever urgently needed. No report from Ellichpur has been received.

HYDERABAD : No rain during the week. The autumn crops have withered in most talukhs and the rice crop is withering. Agricultural prospects are becoming very serious, especially in the Raichore, Singsaugor, Naldrug, Gulburga and part of the Mahabubnagar districts. Prices—wheat 7, coarse rice 7, white jowar 10½, yellow jowar 12½, gram 8½, and *tur* (Cajanus indicus) 11, seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 11th November.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Rain is urgently wanted everywhere. Agricultural operations are still suspended in Baghelkhand, but are in progress in other Agencies. The autumn crops have been damaged for want of rain. Agricultural stock are in fair condition in Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Malwa, and indifferent in Baghelkhand. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa, insufficient in Bundelkhand and indifferent in Baghelkhand. Prices are above normal in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Malwa The numbers employed on relief works were :—Bundelkhand 960, and Baghelkhand 797. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Bundelkhand 1,169 and Baghelkhand 1,096. Reports from Gwalior and Bhopawar were not received

Rajputana.—*For week ending 11th November.*—No rain. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory except in Jaisalmere. The crops are generally fair. *Jowar* (Sorghum vulgare) is suffering for want of rain in Jhallawar and Kotah, and the crops are indifferent in Deoli and Tonk, and unfavourable in Jeypore. *Moong* (Phaseolus mungo) and *Kolath* have been damaged in Serohi, the unirrigated crops in Deoli, Tonk and Ajmere, and *Jowar* (Sorghum vulgare) in Jhallawar. Prospects are fair, but unfavourable in Jeypore and the outlook of the spring crops is gloomy in Kerowli. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition except in Bhurtpore where they are lean for want of fodder. Pasturage and fodder are generally sufficient; but scarce in Tonk, Ulwar, parts of Meywar, Jeypore and Jaisalmere, and failing in Dholepur and Bhurtpore. Prices are rising in Marwar, Kotah, Haraoti, Ajmere, Bhurtpore, Jaisalmere, falling in Pertabgurh, Meywar, Jhallawar, and steady elsewhere. Test relief works have been started in Bhurtpore. The aggregate number of persons on relief works was :—Kotah 625, Dholepore 2,570, Bikanir 7,819, and Jaisalmere 2. The numbers on gratuitous relief were .—Bikanir 1,753. The report for Sironj (Tonk State) was not received.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 10th November.*—Rain fell during the week The spring sowings are still in progress. Prices are below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 11th November.*—No rain. The autumn crops are suffering. Prices are rising. Cattle are in good condition. Fodder is scanty.

Nepal.—No report received.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 2ND NOVEMBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 31ST OCTOBER 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second half of 1895	Week ending 2nd November 1895. Mean mileage worked	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week	Week ending 31st October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 2nd November 1895	Earnings from 1st July to 31st October 1896	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	566	1,734	11,52,865	665	1,733	11,96,000	690	1,68,33,147	1,03,95,000	1,61,853	...
Bengal-Nagpur	107	862	88,243	102	862	92,000	107	13 99, 73	14,42,000	42,327	...
Indian Midland (a)	116	752	1,03,618	138	752	1,12,000	149	13,78,094	16,44,000	2,65,900	
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extension)	150	21	5,257	250	21	2,600	124	62,162	35,500	.	26,682
Bezwada-Madras (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	.		.		9	1,400	156	.	28,500	28,500	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	214	1,789	4,49,783	251	1,815	3,53,000	194	62,47,704	54,20,000	...	8,27,704
Pálanpur-Deesa	34	17	687	40	17	800	47	9,400	10,200	734	...
South Indian	160	1,042	1,49,824	144	1,042	1,79,000	172	29,75,898	29 13,000	...	62,898
Mayavaram Mutupet	89	54	5 708	107	54	4,500	83	62,,53	67,100	4,147	...
Southern Mahratta (c)	107	1,165	1,62,358	139	1,165	1,78,000	153	20,45,439	21,47,000	1,01,561	...
Bengal and North-Western (d)	1,2	756	1,33,313	176	756	1,08,000	143	15,08,481	15,09,000	60,519	..
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	200	14,977	75	200	15,100	76	1,94,896	1,93,000	..	1,896
Assam-Bengal	64	1,8	11,861	93	159	10,700	67	1,,4,0,6	1,70,000	51,374	..
TOTAL	230	8,520	22,78,574	267	8,585	22,53,100	262	3,22,02,059	3,20,60,300		2,01,759
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (e)	238	2,548	6,28,073	246	2,619	5,83,000	223	1,06,66,8 3	8),51,000	...	20,15,858
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	1,75,301	220	797	1,07,0 0	210	27 31,452	24,21,000	..	3,10,452
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	388	813	3,64,627	448	814	3,85,000	473	52,85,000	58,05,000	5,20,000	...
Bengal Central (f)	159	125	20,787	214	125	18,000	144	3,56,155	5,53 000	.	3,155
East Coast (state)	83	447	26,434	62	500	60,,00	120	5,51,235	7,75, 00	1,93,765	..
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	128	834	1,29,765	156	886	1,39,000	157	18,28,658	18,87,000	58,342	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	65	25	1,685	67	25	1,700	68	35,311	41,400	6,089	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	472	59	8	500	62	7,457	8 300	843	...
TOTAL	224	5,577	13,53,224	243	5,775	13,54,400	235	2,14 92,126	1,99,41,700	...	15,50,426
Lines worked by guaranteed cos											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	365	1,490	6,02,273	404	1,490	4,74,000	318	71,14,022	78,92,000	7,77,978	..
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	592	401	,96,786	644	401	2,80,000	697	,9,57,489	37 9 ,000	.	1,65,489
Madras	252	840	2,04 025	244	840	2,41, 00	287	37,72,821	36,13,0 0	...	1,59,821
TOTAL	304	,731	11,03,684	395	2,731	9,95, 00	357	1,48,44,332	1,52 97,000	4,5?,068	.
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	16,888	47,35,482	280	17,149	46,02,500	268	6,85,95,517	6 72 90 000		12,99,517
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa Kalka	162	161	32,789	204	161	29,900	186	4,58,255	4,07,000	...	51,255
Tarkessur	229	22	6,042	275	22	6,300	280	89,479	91,800	2,321	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	66	13,920	211	66	15,200	230	1,32 319	1,40 000	7,681	
Bengal Dooars	160	30	5 973	166	36	7,300	203	1,05,00.	1,09,000	3,998	...
Dibru Sadiya	149	78	12,250	157	78	11,200	144	2,04,577	2,04,000	...	577
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	15,790	310	51	19,000	373	2,42,393	2,40,000	3,607	...
TOTAL	16)	414	86,764	210	414	88,900	215	12,32,025	11,,9,800	..	32,225
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Goona	23	73	2,597	36	74	1,400	19	29,610	30,200	590	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	2		...	...	114	7 500	66	.	1,65,000	1,65 000	
Nagda Ujjain	...	.	..	..	34	1,000	29		(h) 23,300	23,300	..
The Nizam's guaranteed state	169	333	60,861	201	333	65,3 0	190	8,69,539	9 80, 00	1,10,461	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	1,316	101	13	80)	6.	20,480	13,700	..	786
Rajpura-Bhatinda	183	108	15,380	142	108	9 5? 0	88	3,31 407	2,80,000	..	51,467
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	3,167	317	10	2,000	260	60,661	59,400	...	1,661
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (i)	100	362	40,770	113	362	56,400	156	6,23,171	6,26,000	2,829	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	56	93	6,628	71	93	6,300	68	82,477	88,300	5,823	...
Kolhapur	74	29	2,113	73	29	2,800	97	36,313	3 ,000	...	313
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,831	67	72	3,100	43	54,336	52,100	.	2,236
Cooch Behar	43	22	1,244	57	22	1,200	55	13,2-5	19,800	6,575	
TOTAL	114	1,115	1,44,913	130	1,204	1,57,000	125	21,21,485	23,85,600	2,64,115	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	84	334	41,177	123	334	27,200	81	4,01,269	4,17,000	15,731	...
Jetalsar-Rájkot	71	40	3,695	80	40	3,000	65	51,909	53,500	1,591	...
Jodhpore Bickaneer	49	304	20,429	56	304	24,000	68	2,88,801	3,10,000	27,199	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (j)	42	60	2,652	44	60	2,300	38	(k) 31,399	43,800	12,401	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi*	66	94	6,573	70	94	6,900	73	1,02 979	1,09,000	6,023	...
TOTAL	65	828	74,52?	83	898	64,000	71	8,76,355	9 39,300	62,945	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	9,315	50,41,685	261	19 725	41,13,300	219	7,28,28,384	7,18,23,700	.	10,04,682

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam Nágda railway.
(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(h) Total earnings from 15th July to 31st October 1896.
(i) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(j) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(k) Total earnings from 1st August to 2nd November 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

Simla, the 10th November 1896.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXIX of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 2nd November 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 31st October 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 2nd November 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 31st October 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,734	11,52,865	665	1,733	11,96,000	690	3,04,56,122	2,92,67,000	...	11,89,122
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	88,243	102	862	92,000	107	33,89,145	30,10,000		3,79,145
Indian Midland (*a*)	126	752	1,03,618	138	752	1,12,000	149	26,25,278	29,79,000	3,53,722	
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	5,257	250	21	2,600	124	1,11,036	72,500	..	38,536
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	158	...	...	..	9	1,400	156		45,300	45,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,789	4,49,783	251	1,815	3,53,000	194	1,36,56,477	1,12,15,000	...	24,41,477
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	687	40	17	800	47	21,354	31,200	9,846	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,49,824	144	1,042	1,79,000	172	53,59,756	53,47,000	...	12,756
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	5,768	107	54	4,500	83	1,52,833	1,57,000	4,167	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,62,358	139	1,165	1,78,000	153	40,39,832	41,82,000	1,42,168	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	1,33,313	176	756	1,08,000	143	31,56,534	31,81,000	24,466	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	200	14,977	75	200	15,100	76	4,23,467	4,26,000	2,533	...
Assam-Bengal	76	128	11,881	93	159	10,700	67	(*e*) 1,24,626	3,29,000	2,04,374	
TOTAL	256	8,520	22,78,574	267	8,585	22,53,100	262	6,35,16,460	6,02,42,000	..	32,74,460
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	255	2,548	6,28,073	246	2,618	5,83,000	223	2,12,76,471	1,62,65,000	...	50,11,471
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,75,381	220	797	1,67,000	210	56,27,096	47,64,000	...	8,63,096
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges	337	813	3,64,627	448	814	3,85,000	473	80,85,079	87,12,000	6,26,921	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	144	125	26,787	214	125	18,000	144	5,64,330	5,61,000		3,330
East Coast (state)	94	427	26,434	62	500	60,200	120	11,42,023	14,28,000	2,85,977	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	834	1,29,765	156	886	1,39,000	157	35,54,236	37,58,000	2,03,764	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	58	25	1,685	67	25	1,700	68	56,649	61,700	5,051	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	472	59	8	500	62	11,946	15,000	3,054	...
TOTAL	236	5,577	13,53,224	243	5,773	13,54,400	235	4,03,17,830	3,55,64,700	...	47,53,130
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	6,02,273	404	1,490	4,74,000	318	1,65,15,625	1,76,93,000	11,77,375	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	736	461	2,96,786	644	461	2,80,000	607	1,02,29,370	88,15,000	...	14,14,370
Madras	253	840	2,04,625	244	840	2,41,000	287	66,74,819	64,39,000	...	2,35,819
TOTAL	437	2,791	11,03,684	395	2,791	9,95,000	357	3,34,19,814	3,29,47,000	...	4,72,814
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,888	47,35,482	280	17,149	46,02,500	268	13,72,54,104	12,87,53,700	...	85,00,404
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	32,789	204	161	29,900	186	8,63,577	7,37,000	...	1,26,577
Tarkessur	265	22	6,042	275	22	6,300	280	1,78,779	1,81,000	2,221	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	66	13,920	211	66	15,200	230	2,64,607	2,85,000	20,393	...
Bengal Dooars	139	36	5,073	166	36	7,300	203	1,61,241	1,65,000	3,759	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	12,250	157	78	11,200	144	3,47,297	3,64,000	16,703	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	15,790	310	51	19,000	373	4,60,985	4,92,000	31,015	...
TOTAL	173	414	86,764	210	414	88,900	215	22,76,486	22,24,000	...	52,486
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	2,597	36	74	1,400	19	(*i*) 34,819	54,300	19,481	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7			...	114	7,500	66		2,78,000	2,78,000	...
Nágda-Ujjain	...	...		...	34	1,000	29		(*j*) 23,300	23,300	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	66,861	201	333	65,300	196	16,98,705	18,14,000	1,15,295	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	1,316	101	13	800	62	44,983	78,800	33,817	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	195	108	15,386	142	108	9,500	88	6,29,772	6,16,000	...	13,772
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,167	317	10	2,000	200	98,299	93,700	...	4,599
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*k*)	98	362	40,770	113	362	56,400	156	10,73,071	9,84,000	...	89,071
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	68	93	6,628	71	93	6,300	68	1,87,310	2,65,000	77,690	...
Kolhápur	82	29	2,113	73	29	2,800	97	72,081	69,000	...	3,081
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	4,831	67	72	3,100	43	1,45,955	1,35,000	...	10,955
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,244	57	22	1,200	55	24,260	38,400	14,140	..
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,44,913	130	1,264	1,57,900	125	40,09,255	44,49,500	4,40,245	..
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	41,177	123	334	27,200	81	11,18,494	10,22,000	...	96,494
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,695	80	46	3,000	65	1,05,228	1,05,000		228
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	60	364	20,429	56	364	24,600	68	5,84,470	6,45,000	60,530	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*l*)	42	60	2,652	44	60	2,300	38	(*m*) 31,399	77,100	45,701	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	6,573	70	94	6,900	73	2,25,667	2,28,000	2,333	
TOTAL	85	898	74,526	83	898	64,000	71	20,65,258	20,77,100	11,842	
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,315	50,41,685	261	19,725	49,13,300	249	14,56,05,103	13,75,04,300	..	81,00,803

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágda railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total earnings from 1st July to 2nd November 1895.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khamgaon and the Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 2nd November 1895.
(*j*) Total earnings from 15th July to 31st October 1896.
(*k*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yeswantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*m*) Total earnings from 1st August to 2nd November 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

SIMLA, *the 10th November 1896.*

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1896.

No. 911.—The services of Mr. E P. Chapman, I.C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 6th November 1896.

The 20th November, 1896.

No. 916.—The services of Mr. E. Gray, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 10th December 1896.

PORT BLAIR.

The 20th November, 1896.

No. 989.—The services of Surgeon-Major R. N. Campbell, M B, I.M.S., Officiating Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties by Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel D. P. MacDonald, Senior Medical Officer, Port Blair.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th November, 1896.

No. 1464.—Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint Sir Francis William Maclean, Kt., Q C, to be

Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

Sir Francis William Maclean took his seat on the 9th November 1896.

POLICE.

The 18th November, 1896.

No. 653.—The services of Lieutenant H. L. Stanton, 3rd Bengal Infantry, a Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 12th December 1896.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 20th November, 1896.

No. 330.—The Reverend T. M. H. Wood, Chaplain of Bankipore and Dinapore, is appointed to be Chaplain of Saugor, Central Provinces, with effect from the 16th November 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may assume charge of his duties.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

CIVIL VETERINARY ADMINISTRATION.

Calcutta, the 19th November, 1896.

No. 2137—78-16.—Veterinary Lieutenant F. S. H. Baldrey, Assistant Principal, Bombay Veterinary College, returned from the furlough, on medical certificate, granted to him in Notification No 2020—78-13, dated the 5th November, and resumed charge of his duties on the 16th October, 1896.

FORESTS.

The 20th November, 1896.

No. 1031—187-8-*F*.—On the return of Mr. A. E. Wild, Conservator of Forests, Bengal, from the privilege leave granted him in the notification of this Department No. 765-F., dated the 11th August last, Mr. E. G. Chester, Officiating Conservator, reverted to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator, 1st grade, with effect from the 4th instant.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th November, 1896.

No. 1804-*G*.—Major M. J. Meade, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is posted, on return from furlough, as Political Agent in Bhopal, with effect from the 27th October, 1896.

The 12th November, 1896.

No. 1811-*G*.—Lieutenant H. A. Gib, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer, 30th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, *vice* Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the 26th October, 1896, and until further orders.

No. 1813-*G*.—Captain W. T. Buck, Station Staff Officer, Neemuch, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 9th October, 1896, and during the absence on privilege leave of Captain A. D. Fordyce, Indian Staff Corps, or until further orders.

The 16th November, 1896.

No. 1822-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. William H. Lockerman as Vice-Consul for the United States at Aden.

No. 1825-*G*.—Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and Political Agent in Zhob, is granted furlough for one year, under Article 340 (*b*) (iii) (i), Chapter XIII, of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from the 28th November, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

No. 3507-*I-A*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 6, 8 and 9, respectively, of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872 as modified by Act II of 1891), the Governor General in Council is pleased—

(*a*) to grant a license to the Reverend Frederick William Adams of the Baptist denomination authorising him to solemnize marriages within the territories of the Native States under the Rajputana Agency,

(*b*) to appoint the said Reverend Frederick William Adams to be a Marriage Registrar within the said territories; and

(*c*) to grant a license to the said Reverend Frederick William Adams authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

Fort William, the 20th November, 1896.

No. 2-*E.-A*.—Mr. J. A. Grawford, of the Indian Civil Service, Resident of the 2nd Class, and Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan, is appointed to be also Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 4th November, 1896.

No. 1-*I* (*a*).—Rai Bahadur Sardar Amrik Singh Hasanwalia, an Inspector in the Thagi and Dakaiti Department, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thagi and Dakaiti, with effect from the 1st July, 1896.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

Calcutta, the 20th November, 1896.

No. 4941-A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

October 1896. **Lakhs of Rupees.**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In October		To end of October		Whole Year.	
	1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	Actuals, Preliminary, 1895-96.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	20	38	9,36	9,97	27,02	27,03
Opium	60	55	3,99	4,20	6,90	7,11
Salt	56	65	4,79	5,05	8,70	8,88
Stamps	29	32	2,79	2,73	4,73	4,73
Excise	44	47	3,30	3,20	5,75	5,73
Provincial Rates	9	12	1,55	1,58	3,67	3,73
Customs	40	45	2,50	2,83	4,48	5,02
Assessed Taxes	14	15	1,04	1,02	1,70	1,69
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	4	4	27	26	56	53
Registration	3	3	28	26	43	42
Tributes from Native States	4	3	27	29	89	78
Other Civil Revenue	26	23	2,06	1,89	3,73	3,53
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	3,09	3,42	32,26	33,34	68,56	69,18
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—19	—15	—2,04	—2,04	—3,65	—3,72
Opium	—4	—4	—2,28	—1,88	—2,59	—2,07
Other Civil Expenditure	—2,14	—1,95	—14,08	—13,88	—26,56	—25,46
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,37	—2,14	—18,40	—17,80	—32,80	—31,25
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—3	+9	+1,35	+27	+1,78	+49
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+4	+5	+14	+18	+32	+33
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+20	+20	+1,67	+1,92	+3,81	+3,73
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, etc.	—4	—4	—40	—42	—60	—50
Military Receipts	+3	+9	+42	+41	+70	+77
Military Issues	—1,39	—1,53	—9,31	—10,14	—16,82	—17,48
Telegraph Receipts	+6	+8	+41	+46	} +5	+85
Do. Issues	—5	—5	—39	—40		—75
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+1,11	+1,12	+7,26	+7,76	} —1,78	+13,70
" " Issues	—81	—81	—6,29	—5,63		—10,35
East Indian Railway Receipts	+41	+39	+2,88	+2,85		+4,95
" " " Issues	—12	—14	—1,06	—1,02		—1,88
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+9	+9	+1,43	+93		+2,08
" " Issues	—54	—51	—3,88	—3,72		—7,17
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,04	—97	—5,77	—6,55	—12,54	—11,23
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	+4	—3	+3,86	—31	+3,72	—58
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	—3	—7	—7	...	—1
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—97	—94	—7,36	—8,15	—12,02	—12,39
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	—1,29	—1,91	—9,95	—11,73	—16,50	—19,66
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—23	+11	—1,27	...	—86	—9
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—2,45	—2,80	—14,79	—20,26	—25,66	—32,73
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—2,77	—2,49	—6,70	—11,27	—2,44	—6,03
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,57	13,75	16,50	22,53	16,50	22,53
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,80	11,26	9,80	11,26	14,06	16,50

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 20th November, 1896.

No. 4947-A.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st October, 1896, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION		
		Coin.	Bullion	TOTAL
	R	R		R
Calcutta	0,87,14,770	1,84,86,542		1,84,86,542
Allahabad	1,09,28,255	85,89,145		85,89,145
Lahore	1,64,10,650	2,57,00,725		2,57,00,725
Bombay	7,03,17,090	4,45,63,488		4,45,63,488
Kurrachee	91,11,475	67,02,100		67,02,100
Madras	2,70,52,345	2,99,05,615		2,99,05,615
Calicut	19,52,550	36,15,000		36,15,000
Rangoon	62,94,425	3,49,48,955		3,49,48,955
TOTAL	25,08,11,570	7,25,11,570		17,25,11,570
Deduct—Amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Allahabad				14,50,000
Deduct—Amount received at Calcutta but not paid at Bombay				2,50,000
NET TOTAL				17,08,11,570
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R8,15,95,000 held under section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL				25,08,11,570

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

CUSTOMS.

The 20th November, 1896.

No. 4899-S. R.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 22 of the Sea Customs Act (VIII of 1878), the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the entries "Copper, Australian" and "Copper, Japan" shall be eliminated from No. 15 of Schedule IV to the Indian Tariff Act (VIII of 1894), as amended by Acts XVI of 1894 and III of 1896.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 20th November, 1896.

No 4919-Gl.—Mr. S. H. Bryan, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, *vice* Mr. A. F. Ashton, and is posted to the charge of the Upper Division of the Internal Branch of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department.

No. 4922-Gl.—Mr. W. D. Woollam, a Probationer, attached to the office of the Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for 19 days, with effect from the 27th October, 1896.

No 4923-Gl.—The privilege leave for one month granted to Mr. J. S. Milne, Probationer in the office of the Accountant General, Bombay, in the Notification in this Department, No. 1349-Gl., dated the 9th October, 1896, is extended to the 14th November, 1896 (inclusive).

No. 4932-Gl.—Babu Wooma Charn Doss, Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, is appointed to officiate as Comptroller, Post Office, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. J. W. H Sandell for one month, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 20th November, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

1st Infantry.

No. 1249—Captain F. V. Whittall, wing commander, to be second-in-command, *vice* Major E. C. M. Lushington, appointed commandant, 6th Infantry, but to remain seconded as Station Staff Officer, 1st class, Bolarum;

Captain R. G. Burton, wing commander, sub. *pro tem.*, to be wing commander and officiating second-in-command, *vice* Captain Whittall, seconded;

Captain H. Lowther, wing officer, to be wing commander, sub. *pro tem.*, *vice* Captain Burton, officiating as second-in-command;

with effect from the 2nd July, 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1250.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenant, appointed to the Bombay Establishment in G. G. O. No. 1066 of 1896, reported his arrival at Bombay on the date specified.—

Frank Addinsell Smith, 16th October, 1896

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1251—Lieutenant William Johnstone Cates, Leinster Regiment, wing officer, 17th Regiment of Bombay Infantry, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 14th June, 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 1252.—The undermentioned officers, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants—

William Hill Climo, Royal Berkshire Regiment, officiating wing officer, 25th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—4th February, 1895.

Walter James Henry Hunter, Gloucestershire Regiment, wing officer, 16th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—2nd April, 1895.

No. 1253.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second-Lieutenants—

Edmund Henry Waring, officiating wing officer, 11th Regiment of Madras Infantry, —14th October, 1896.

Leonard Slater, officiating squadron officer, 2nd Regiment of Bombay Lancers,—15th October, 1896.

William Philip Noel Hicks, officiating wing officer, 21st Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion),—10th October, 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No 1254.—The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the date of joining:—

4th Regiment of Bombay Infantry.
(1st Battalion Rifle Regiment).

Rahimullah Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1255.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officer is granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental second-in-command, Indian Army:—

Captain Alfred Poingdestre,—8th September, 1896.

No. 1256.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval.—

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel George Waters, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. MacRury, retired. Dated 31st March, 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1257—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Colonels' allowances, with effect from the 20th November, 1896:—

Colonel Fendall Currie, Bengal Cavalry.

Colonel James William Smith Butler, Indian Staff Corps.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1258—*16th (The Lucknow) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Mahábir Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Naurang Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August, 1896.

No. 1259.—*45th (Rattray's Sikh) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Ujágar Singh to be Subadar, and Drill Havildar Kishan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Dhanpat transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st September, 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 72.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from 9th October, 1896:—

To be Commander, 1st grade.
Commander H. S. Black.

To be Commander, 2nd grade.
Commander C. W. R. Hooper.

To be Commander, 3rd grade.
Lieutenant G. S. Hewett.

To be Lieutenant.
Sub-Lieutenant A. S. Balfour.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 73.—In G. G. O. No. 53 of 1896, *for* 10th October, 1896, *read* 9th October, 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 20th November, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned warrant officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 14th and the 20th November, 1896:—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Commissariat-Transport Department (Madras).	Conductor R. Saunders	25th October, 1896	Madras.	...	...

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 3rd October and the 20th November, 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
John George Parker (a)	Captain	1st Battalion, Princess Victoria's Royal Irish Fusiliers.	3rd February, 1896.	Intestate. (No Will in India.)	1,669 1 2	...	19th January 1897.
Creighton McCrea Poulter (b).	Captain	Indian Staff Corps.	25th March, 1896.	Intestate	2,208 3 8	...	Do.

(a) *Next-of-kin*—
Mother—Mrs. Helena Parker.
Address—Brookfield Borrisokane Co., Tipperary, Ireland.
(b) *Next-of-kin*—
Father—Brownlow Poulter, Esq.
Address—30, Lee Park, Blackheath, London.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 12th November, 1896.

No. 479.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversions in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
MacLean, L. F.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	2nd October, 1896.
Richard, H. J.	Chief Engineer, 2nd class, temporary	Chief Engineer, 3rd class	3rd October, 1896.
Miller, Lieut.-Col. J. F. J.	Chief Engineer, 3rd class, temporary	Superintending Engineer, 1st class	3rd October, 1896.
Connan, W.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	3rd October, 1896.
Wallis, B. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	3rd October, 1896.
Mullaly, J. J.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	3rd October, 1896.
Preston, S.	Superintending Engineer, 1st class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class	22nd October, 1896.
Phelan, A. B.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	22nd October, 1896.
Palmer, C. G.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	27th October, 1896.
Sheridan, C. J.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	27th October, 1896.

No. 480.—Mr. J. W. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Assam, on furlough, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th November, 1896, under Article 719 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Calcutta, the 18th November, 1896.

No. 482.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 47, dated 21st January, 1896, Mr. G. A. Anderson is confirmed in the appointment of Under Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department and in the rank of class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 1st October, 1896, *vice* Mr. F. B. Hebbert, who has vacated that appointment.

The 20th November, 1896.

No. 483.—In supersession of Notification No. 278, dated the 20th June, 1896, Mr. J. Godfrey, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Eastern Bengal State Railway, officiated as Examiner of Accounts of that Railway in class III of Examiners (New Classification) from the 20th July to the 10th October, 1896, inclusive.

No. 484.—Mr. W. H. Cole, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, temporarily in class I, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Management Department, is permanently transferred to that Establishment and confirmed in class I, grade 3, thereof with effect from the 1st October, 1896.

TELEGRAPH.

The 18th November, 1896.

No. 481.—Mr. F. S. Wareham, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is promoted to the honorary rank of Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 1st October, 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

No. 1214.—*Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first six months of the year 1896-97 as compared with the corresponding period of 1895-96.*

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.					WHOLE YEAR.		APRIL TO SEPTEMBER.			
Preliminary Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.		Preliminary Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	27,028,000	27,023,200	9,592,000	9,158,500	...	433 500
...	...	...	...	...	...	Opium	7,108,100	6,805,300	3,655,900	3,387,300	...	268,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,882,400	8,700,000	4,394,200	4,232,400	...	161,800
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,729,200	4,732,700	2,416,000	2,501,300	85,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,734,900	5,744,700	2,791,800	2,862,700	70,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	5,015,100	4,481,900	2,376,800	2,161,200	..	215,600
...	..	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,398,100	8,566,300	3,566,900	3,645,700	78,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	66,895,800	66,144,100	28,793,600	27,949,100	...	844,500
13,500	5,000	5,500	75,300	69,800	...	Interest	788,600	839,600	433,100	502,600	69,500	...
5,700	5,100	3,600	2,400	...	1,200	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,814,100	2,905,400	1,354,400	1, 69,000	14,600	...
2,400	1,900	600	600	...	...	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,611,100	1,654,500	756,200	777,100	20,900	...
101,600	93,400	49,200	50,500	1,300	...	Miscellaneous	629,200	812,800	263,600	252,300	...	1,300
200	200	100	100	...	...	Railways	22,059,100	21,582,800	10,713,500	9,786,900	...	926,600
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,465,600	1,953,400	563,600	1,082,900	519,300	...
24,700	25,200	14,300	17,600	3 300	...	Buildings and Roads	641,500	620,600	285,900	286,600	700	...
75,300	43,300	12,100	36,500	24,400	...	Receipts by Military Department	822,500	803,600	369,200	393,200	24,000	...
223,400	174,100	85,400	183,000	97,600	...	TOTAL REVENUE	97,727,500	97,316,800	43,533,100	42,409,700	...	1,123,400
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	86,300	...	85,900	85,900	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	...	3,725,000	...	3,823,200	3,823,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	314,000	831,100	390,600	445 400	54,800	...
...	4,900	...	8,500	8,500	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	652,600	...	400,100	...	...	400,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	162,000	111,500	59,400	143,200	83,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. by Provincial Governments	375,000	323,200	171,500	174,300	2,800	...
...	...	113,600	1,911,600	1,798,000	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	36,500	...	...	1,286,500	1,288,500	...
...	...	...	84,000	84,000	...	Remittances (net)	125,400	295,500	...	...	...	...
17,664,500	16,500,000	9,216,000	9,413,300	197,300	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,664,500	16,591,200	9,329,600	11,503,300	2,173,700	...	TOTAL	1,675,500	5,291,300	1,021,600	5,874,600	4,853,000	...
17,887,900	16,765,380	9,415,000	11,686,300	2,271,300	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	99,403,000	102,608,100	44,554,700	48,284,300	3,729,600	...
2,503,100	3,794,700	2,502,600	3,393,300	890,700	...	Opening Balance	22,529,500	16,500,500	22,529,500	16,500,600	...	6,028,900
20,391,000	20,560,000	11,917,600	15,079,600	3,162,000	...	GRAND TOTAL	121,932,500	119,108,600	67,084,200	64,784,900	...	2,299,300

ENGLAND. Whole year. Preliminary Accounts, 1895-96.	ENGLAND. Whole year. Budget, 1896-97.	ENGLAND. April to September. 1895-96.	ENGLAND. April to September. 1896-97.	ENGLAND. April to September. Increase.	ENGLAND. April to September. Decrease.	DISBURSEMENTS.	INDIA. Whole year. Preliminary Accounts, 1895-96	INDIA. Whole year. Budget, 189 -97.	INDIA. April to September. 1895 96.	INDIA. April to September. 1896-97.	INDIA. April to September. Increase.	INDIA. April to September. Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
45,700	52,900	19,300	19,200	...	100	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,134,200	11,064,600	5,401,200	5,847,200	446,000	...
2,622,800	2,656,600	1,323,800	1,314,300	...	9,500	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railway and Irrigation works)	3,885,100	4,220,700	1,976,300	1,894 800	...	41,500
208,200	234,400	98,100	110,700	12,600	...	Post Office Telegraph and Mint	2,163,500	2,324,400	1,057,800	1 070,100	12,300	...
564,900	524,900	254 700	245,200	...	9,500	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,141,200	14,483,300	6,938,200	6,871,800	...	66,400
2,114,500	2,132,100	1,041,000	1 060,900	25,900	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,315,400	2,273,900	1,154,200	1,175,000	20,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	..	Famine Relief and Insurance	54,600	598,500	14,100	60,000	45,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	7,200	14,500	5,200	3,000	...	2,200
5,747,800	5,772,700	2,870,900	2,877,700	6,800	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,664,200	9,854,600	4,879,500	4,779,900	...	99,600
1,500	1,100	600	800	200	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,734,900	1,947,600	86[illegible],200	908,500	48,300	...
117,300	101,400	48,600	55,400	6,800	...	Buildings and Roads	5 383,400	5,963,600	2,020,300	2,107,800	87,500	...
4,136,700	4,408,500	1,929,800	1,957,800	28,000	..	Army Services	18,087,400	17,480,100	9,223,700	8,043,400	...	1,180,300
45 200	4,800	7,100	2,200	...	4,900	Special Defence Works	2[illegible],600	49,100	5,000	3,700	...	1,300
15,604,600	15,909,400	7,593,900	7,650,200	56,300	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	67,592,300	70 274,900	33,495 700	32,765,200	...	730,500
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—261,000	—887,600	...	...	...	...
15,604,600	15,909,400	7,593,900	7,650,200	56,300	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	67,331,300	69,388,500	33,495 700	32,765,200	...	730,500
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
683,200	1,247,100	282,100	532,500	250,400	..	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	3,673,300	4,080,000	1,142,500	1,195,800	53,300	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,600	...	...	.	..	..	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	584,800	..	280,600	...	...	280,600
...	...	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	..	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	..	..	...	Unfunded do (do.)	..	..	...	...	.	...
2,500	...	300	...	..	300	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	411,000	...	328,300	328,300	...
...	...	...	...	..	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	235 300	53,600	119,900	136,600	16 700	...
...	.	...	...	..	...	Do do by Provincial Governments	525,300	792,200	258,300	272,100	13,800	...
50,800	628,100	...	..	...		Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	..	1,526,400	28,100	...	...	28,100
655,100	311,600	228,500	..	...	228,500	Remittances (net)	..	.	756,700	2,259,800	1,503,100	.
..	...	...	..	..		Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	18,742,200	16,503,400	9,527,200	8 968 800	...	558,400
...	..			...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	14,338,700	12,296,600	7,721,500	6,286,800	.	1,434,700
710,000	939,700	228,800	2,000,000	1,771,200	...	TOTAL	34,426,300	31,584,100	18,694,300	18,254,400	...	439,900
16 997,800	18,096,200	8,104,800	10,182,700	2,077,900	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	105,430,900	105,052,600	53,332,500	52,215,400	...	1,117,100
3,393,200	2,463,800	3,812,800	4,896,900	1,084,100	...	Closing Balance	16,501,600	14,056,000	13,751,700	12,569,500	...	1,182,200
20,391,000	20,560,000	11,917,600	15,079 600	3,162,000	...	GRAND TOTAL	121,932,500	119,108,600	67,084,200	64,784,900	...	2,299,300

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 19th November 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3231 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 14th November 1896:—

No. 382 of 1896.—Mephan Ferguson, engineer, of the "Olderfleet," 475, Collins street, Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for improved means for joining the edges of metal plates or sheets to each other—a method principally useful in the manufacture of pipes.

No. 383 of 1896.—Samuel Willoughby, engineer, of Devon House, St. Mary's Grove, Chiswick, in the county of Middlesex, for improvements in or connected with destructor furnaces for the treatment of town refuse.

No. 384 of 1896.—Henry William Headland, electrical engineer, of Leyton, in the county of Essex, for improvements in secondary batteries.

No. 385 of 1896.—Frank Lambert, manufacturer, of Brooklyn, New York, United States of America, for a type writer.

No. 386 of 1896.—Samuel Telford Dutton, civil engineer, of Marl bank, Worcester, for improvements in roller frames for point or signal rods.

No. 387 of 1896.—Robert Henry Cave, indigo planter, of Patterghatta, Colgong, E. I. Ry., in the presidency of Bengal, for improvements in the process of indigo manufacture, whereby the deposit of indigo is increased and a better quality of dye obtainable.

No. 388 of 1896.—Martin Martin, major in the corps of Royal Engineers, of Agra, North-West Provinces, for improvements in automatic sluice gates or shutters to retain water for irrigation and other purposes in tanks and reservoirs or against embankments, and automatically to open and discharge it in time of floods.

No. 389 of 1896.—Henry Vander Weyde, artist and electric light photographer, of 182, Regent street, London, for an improved method of and apparatus for producing, branding, and packing for transport blocks of ice, subdivided or sub-divisible into cubes.

No. 390 of 1896.—Henry George Hills, tea planter, of Silcoorie tea estate, Cachar, for a machine for drying tea leaf and analogous substances.

No. 391 of 1896.—William Smith Dawson, accountant, of Goosery, Howrah, for an improved tin lamp for use by the natives of India.

No. 3232 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), upon payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 30 of 1896.—Alfred Hurley, paving inspector, Bombay municipality, of Parell road, Byculla, Bombay, for an improved artificial stone. (Specification filed 30th October 1896.)

No. 89 of 1896.—Richard Lamb, gentleman, of No. 1, Broadway, New York, in the county and state of New York, United States of America, for improvements in traction systems for hauling purposes. (Specification filed 1st October 1896.)

No. 3233 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 117 of 1888.—Alfred Savill Tomkins, captain in the Victoria Rifles, of Holmwood, Caterham, in the county of Surrey, for improvements in portable cooking apparatus. (From 6th December 1896 to 5th December 1897.)

No. 246 of 1891.—William James Sawyer, gas engineer, of Elmfield, Selhurst road, South Norwood, in the county of Surrey, for an improved ink-stand. (From 23rd November 1896 to 22nd November 1897.)

No. 306 of 1892.—Rudolf Diesel, engineer, of Berlin, Prussia, for a process for producing motive work from the combustion of fuel. (From 19th April 1897 to 18th April 1898.)

No. 3234 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 162 of 1891.—Frederick Josiah Jones' invention for improvements in the production of coke for foundry and other purposes. (Specification filed 11th August 1892.)

No. 273 of 1891.—Albert Abegg's invention for improvements in picking band fastenings for looms. (Specification filed 8th August 1892.)

No. 128 of 1892.—William Marriott's invention for improvements in springs, chiefly designed for use in railway vehicles. (Specification filed 8th August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,
Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th November, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	67,03,864	7	3	1,40,60,308	0	4
Public Deposits at Branches	73,56,443	9	1			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,89,61,189	5	5
Bank Post Bills, etc.				1,14,504	8	3
Sundries				29,26,028	6	11
RUPEES				10,32,62,030	4	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				51,16,576	0	0
Other authorised Investments				86,44,547	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				1,87,89,048	6	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,61,34,295	15	11
Bills discounted and purchased				2,69,07,156	8	0
Balances with other Banks				4,85,587	8	11
Bullion				2,719	11	4
Dead Stock				13,23,684	3	2
Stamps				8,199	3	3
Sundries				13,66,692	6	7
				7,87,78,707	11	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	99,96,910	13	11	2,44,83,322	9	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,44,86,411	11	3			
RUPEES				10,32,62,030	4	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 19th November, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 32·1.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 8th October, 1896.

The following rule having received the sanction of His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council as required by section 15 of 24 and 25 Vic., Cap, CIV, is now published for general information.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

It is ordered that the following prov'so be added to item 37 in the first schedule of fees annexed to the Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in its Original Jurisdiction passed on the 5th day of March, 1874:—

Provided that no single charitable or educational endowment of a public character be charged more than R100 per annum.

W. C. PETHERAM.
J. O KINEALY.
W. MACPHERSON.
E. J. TREVELYAN.
C. M. GHOSE.
H. BEVERLEY.
GOOROO DASS BANERJEE.
AMEER ALI.
R. F. RAMPINI.
S. G. SALE.
L. JENKINS.
H. W. GORDON.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th November, 1896.

No. 167.—The following probationary Sub-Assistant Superintendents, 3rd grade, are confirmed in their appointments, with effect from the dates specified against their names :—

Mr. M. C. Petters	1st November, 1896
Babu Himansu Kumar Roy	15th October, 1896
Mr. A. H. Peychers	15th October, 1896.
" J. Donaghey	26th October, 1896.
" E. J. Biggie	24th October, 1896
" P. L. Causley	25th October, 1896
Babu Abinash Chundra Bose	15th October, 1896

The 19th November, 1896.

No. 168.—Mr. G. D. Cusson, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is brought on to the effective list, with effect from the 7th November 1896.

No. 169.—Mr. J. McHatton, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, is appointed a Draftsman in the Head-Quarters Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 7th November, 1896, *vice* Mr. G. D. Cusson, and is placed on the seconded list from that date.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Surveyor-General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT, REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th November, 1896.

No. 9-*R.*—Mr. P. L. Causley, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from 15th October, 1896, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations.

M. W. ROGERS, *Colonel, R.E.,*
for Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 11th November, 1896.

No. 55.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Captain John Barry Maloney, attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Bombay Command, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the date on which he avails himslf of the same.

JAMES CLEGHORN, *M.D.,*
Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS

Abu, the 14th November, 1896.

No. 4843-*G.*—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel A. Adams, M D., on return from the furlough granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 741-G., dated the 1st May, 1896, resumed medical charge of the Western States of Rajputana from Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, M.B., on the forenoon of the 3rd November, 1896.

The 16th November, 1896.

No. 4852-*G.*—In continuation of this Office Notification No. 4203-G., dated the 9th October 1896, it is hereby notified that Captain A. B. Mayne, Indian Staff Corps, returned to duty, on the afternoon of the 27th idem, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 3805, dated the 12th September, 1896.

By Order,
L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General,
Rajputana,

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 14th November, 1896.

No. 8189.—Lieutenant A. L. Jacob, I.S.C., Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class and Assistant Political Agent in Lower Zhob, availed himself of the one month's privilege leave granted to him in Foreign Department Notification No. 1665 G, dated 15th October, 1896, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th idem.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,
Second Assistant.

AGENT, GOVERNOR-GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 12th November, 1896.

No. 7.—Mr. F. P. Farrell, Honorary Assistant Examiner of Accounts, and Captain C A. R. Browne, R E, Examiner of Accounts, made and took over respectively charge of the office of Examiner, Public Works and Railway Accounts, Baluchistan, on the afternoon of 30th October, 1896.

L. P. CHAPMAN, *Captain, R.E.*,
for Secretary to the Agent, Governor-General, and Chief Commr., British Baluchistan, P. W. D

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 20th November, 1896.

No. 12-11—675.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 6 of the Diwan's Estate Regulation (III of 1887), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, is pleased to appoint Mr. H. V. Cobb, I.C.S., with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of the office of Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, to be the Agent to Administer, on behalf of the Government, the property vested in Her Majesty under the said Regulation.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE.

Agra, the 7th November, 1896.

No. 137.—Mr. G. T. Scully, Superintendent, Northern Group, Punjab Circles, Upper Division, Internal Branch, at present on deputation in the Sambhar Division, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

TRANSFER.

The 12th November, 1896.

No. 140.—Babu Tara Chand Mukerji, Superintendent, Khakerdi Beat, Sambhar Division, is transferred to the Central Office to officiate as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, during the absence on deputation of Mr. S. H. Bryan, or until further orders.

REVERSION.

No 141.—With effect from the date of his relief by Mr. S. H. Bryan, Superintendent and Personal Assistant to the Commissioner, appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch, Mr. C. H. Halford, at present officiating as Assistant Commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch, reverts to his substantive appointment as Superintendent, Sambhar Manufacture, Sambhar Division.

A B. PATTERSON,
Commr of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 18th November, 1896.

No. 6049.—Mr. A. J. Faichnie, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 19th November, 1896.

No. 6069.—Mr. Ghulam Raza, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days, with effect from the 1st November, 1896.

The following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders :—

Mr. T. S. Carroll, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. S. Seshachellum Naidu, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

A. U. FANSHAWE,

Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 17th November, 1896.

Ackerman, A. H.
Allen & Co. (Shipping Agents).
Bennett & Anderson.
Bonney, E., & Co.
Colvin, Messrs. (Bankers).
Cotton, Evan
Drafford, C.
Dundee, Monsieur.
Durant & Co., A.
Eyser & Co. (Saddlers).
Kindersley, Mrs.
Lambert and Butler.
Leslie, T. D. & Co.
Love, R.
Manager, *Central News.*
McIlrath, Mrs. H. D.
Proefer, Charles Paul.
Richards, L., & Co. (Drapers).
Spelsberg, Ed.
Stewart & Co. (Jewellers)
Sumner, Miss A.
Thomas, R., & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aldham, C. J.
Allan, W. A. R.
Allison, H. P.
Ambler, F. R.
Arthur, Miss R.
Barrett, John.
Beresford, C.
Beresford, Sam.
Birch, J. W.
Blanche, A.
Boyle, J.
Braidwood, F
Bride, Mrs. C.
Brocco, A
Brownlow, E. O.
Chardi, J. F.
Chorlton, W. B.
Conway, Mrs. M.
Cotta, J. M.
Cottah & Co., J. M.
Crawshaw, Mrs.
Dalben, J
Dalwood, Mr.
DeCruze, Mrs H.
DePas, Mrs. C. B.
D'Ermoo, P. W.
DeSilva, W. S
D'Padua, J L
Earl, T S
Engl, Jean.
Evans, Harald.
Galperson, J.
Garrette, Leoni, Miss
George, D.
George, W W.
Gilbert, H.
Gondie, J.
Grey, R.
Hamilton, G.
Hantom Mina.
Harper, Alex.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Houghton, R
Hughes, H.
Ido, Miss Marie.
Ivey, A
Johnson, J. H.
Johnson, T S., Capt.
Kearns, Mrs. J.
Kelly, J.
Kennedy, Mrs. A. H.
Kennedy, T. A.
Kerr, J.
Kidd, F. A.
Lane, Mrs.
Lincoln, I. (Booksellers).
Loyscan, Edgord.
Lyon, Henry
Maret, Julien.
Martin, Miss M.
Marum, Mrs.
Mayr, Mrs Jones.
Meikle, James.
Meyers, H
Monks, M E
Morel, J. A C
Moyes, W. H.
Muller, Egon.
Murgatroyd, G. P.C.
Myer, F.
Natchal, Mrs. L.
Nininger, F.
Norwood, Miss E
O Brien, G. W.
O'Grady, W.
Palomino-de Castro
Parker, W. A.
Peairs, W. A.
Prazer, J. A.
Ralfform, Mr.
Randall A.
Reid, Mrs. A
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Robinson, Geo
Rodgers, W. C.
Rodgerson, H.
Sarkies, C. F.
Sheridan, Mrs. (care of P. W. Mitchell)
Smith, Arthur.
Spragg, A.
Stapelfeldt, Fritz.
Stephenson, Miss Flo.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiller, H.
Stokes, Miss.
Stowell, Mr.
Streeton, H C.
Sykes, Mrs.
Talbot, A.
Talbot, G.
Thomas, W.
Tormidorf, Mrs. K.
Traval, H
Upcott, F R.
Vainer, G
Wakefield, E., Miss.
Walsher, H. J.
Weiss, Miss J.
Weymans, J.
Wheeler, Dr H.
Wilson, R. H.
Winstanley, Miss L. B.
Winstarley, Miss W.
Winter, A. L.
Wise, A. G. H.
Woodward, G.
Wynters, Mrs. D

Registered Letters

Kearns, Mrs. J
Montgomery, P.
Ord, E.
Wairs, R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, C. M., Mrs.
Alderson, Mis.
Allabksh.
Alladin, B.
Andrews.
Akins.
Beresford, Sam, Gunner.
Cook, Charles.
Cooper, Chas., Mrs.
Dyce, G. H. G., Col., C.B.
Decroix, Henry.
Dunell, C.
Duperell, Mark.
Duke, F. W.
Edulji Jamsetji.
Godrell, Collin, Capt.
Gopal Baboo.
Grosser, Paul, Dr.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hogg, Hubert.
Ingli.
Joe Ahmed.
Limjibhoy Rustomji Bilimoria.
Lawrence, G.
Mulroney, E., Mrs.
Master, Robert.
Mitchell, G
McArthur, Donald.
Mysterieux, Michel
Mitchell, B.
Mitchell, J.
Nawab Mohsinal Mul Mohsendor.
Narayan Singh, Havildar.
O'Connor, T.
Rajab Ally.
Rogers, Colonel, R. E.
Smith, Geo.
Trent, J. H.
Tingley, Katharine A., Mrs.
Virji Narayanji.
Woodsell, W. A.
Walker, Ernest.
Weghtman, Aneta.
Worman, John S.
Walker, G. Stanley, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th November, 1896.

Esplin, J. F. B.
Field, Mrs.
Monnier, A. C.
Wellsley, R.

The 21st November, 1896.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	1896 25th Nov.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	24th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	21st ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	28th ,,	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Colombo	23rd ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	25th ,,	Per Steamer *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	27th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	24th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	21st ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	25th ,,	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published sailing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

N.B.—The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

The date for admission to this Department is 1st February, 1897.

Candidates must be at least 15 and not more than 17 years of age.

They must have passed Standard VII of the code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard, so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th January, 1897. No applications will be attended to after this date.

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the first Monday in February. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding R10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of February, except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be no vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in February next, but there will be seven on the reduced* fee list.

For natives there will be at least nine vacancies, possibly more on the reduced† fee list. These vacancies will be filled up after the opening of the session by the Board of Visitors from those apprentices who join the College. No guarantee can therefore be given beforehand, but forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

* R5 per mensem.

† R2 per mensem.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,
The 16th November, 1896.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فیوج یعنی تپ بھگانے والی سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فیوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرایک ملازم سرکاري اور ایک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لینے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا هی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی هی - یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چهه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بهی بکتی هی - ماسوائے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 039554, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R 1,000 (one thousand), originally standing in the name of Sreemothy Kadombinee Dassy, the proprietrix, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietrix.

SREEMOTHY KADOMBINEE DASSY,

No. 3, Gobind Sircar's Lane, Bowbazar.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 47.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POSTING OF INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS WHO HAVE BEEN APPOINTED IN ENGLAND TO THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

No. $\frac{6 \text{ Estabts.}}{850-908}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Home Department (Establishments),—under date Calcutta, the 19th November 1896.

RESOLUTION.

THE undermentioned gentlemen have recently been appointed in England to the Indian Civil Service (Bengal Presidency) in the order specified below :—

Mr. William Sinclair Marris, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

" William John Keith, Burma.

" Montagu Sherard Dawes Butler, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

" Charles Frederick Balfour, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

" Stephen William Gracey, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

" Vere Arthur Stowell, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

" Francis Joseph Jeffries, Bengal.

Mr. William Bissill Heycock, Bengal.
„ Frederick William Johnston, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Alexander Montagu Stow, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Samuel Wilberforce, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Hugh Aylmer Thornton, Burma.
„ William Edgar Marmaduke Campbell, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Alfred Hare Clayton, Bengal.
„ William Alexander Marr, Bengal.
„ Arthur Norman Moberly, Bengal.
„ Frank Yewdall, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Charles Robert Wilkinson, Burma.
„ Egbert Laurie Lucas Hammond, Bengal.
„ Reginald Arthur Rossiter, Bengal.
„ Sheikh Asghar Ali, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ James Donald, Bengal.
„ Reginald George Kilby, Bengal.
„ John Carlisle Fergusson, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Edgar de Montfort Humphries, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Herbert Philip Duval, Bengal.
„ Harold Heather Emslie, Bengal.
„ Henry Sheldon Platt, Burma.
„ Norman Cecil Stiffe, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Edwin Ashby Phelps, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Charles William Loxton, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Stephen Steward Skinner, Bengal.
„ Edward Ernest Pilkington Rose, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Arthur Henry Vernède, Bengal.
„ Edward Brooks Henderson Panton, Bengal.
„ Benwell Harold Bird, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ James Leonard Johnston, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Walter Sibbard Adie, Bengal.
„ William Strachan Coutts, Bengal.
„ James Cowlishaw Smith, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Francis Hely Burton, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ John Joseph Barniville, Bengal.
„ William Raw, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Sidney Charles Hall, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Alfred James Chotzner, Bengal.
„ Charles Allan Mumford, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Charles Agacy Clarke, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ John Fuller Graham, Bengal.

Mr. John Thomas Marten, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Cecil Alfred Pelham Rogers, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Charles Gerrans Leftwich, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.
„ Percy Hemingway, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab and Central Provinces.

2. The Governor General in Council has been pleased to attach the abovementioned gentlemen to the Province specified opposite each name, as follows:—

Name	Province
Mr. F. J. Jeffries.	Bengal.
„ W. B. Heycock.	
„ A. H. Clayton.	
„ W. A. Marr.	
„ A. N. Moberly.	
„ E. L. L. Hammond.	
„ R. A. Rossiter.	
„ J. Donald.	
„ R. G. Kilby.	
„ H. P. Duval.	
„ H. H. Emslie.	
„ S. S. Skinner.	
„ A. H. Vernède.	
„ E. B. H. Panton.	
W. S. Adie.	
„ W. S. Coutts.	
„ J. J. Barniville.	
„ A. J. Chotzner.	Assam.
„ J. F. Graham.	
„ W. S. Marris.	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
„ C. F. Balfour.	
„ V. A. Stowell.	
„ W. E. M. Campbell.	
„ J. C. Fergusson.	
„ E. deM. Humphries.	
„ N. C. Stiffe.	
„ E. A. Phelps.	
„ E. E. P. Rose.	
„ J. L. Johnston.	
„ J. C. Smith.	
„ W. Raw.	
„ S. C. Hall.	
„ C. A. Mumford.	
„ M. S. D. Butler.	Punjab.
„ S. W. Gracey.	
„ F. W. Johnston.	
„ A. M. Stow.	
„ S. Wilberforce.	
„ F. Yewdall.	
„ S. Asghar Ali.	
„ C. W. Loxton.	
„ B. H. Bird.	
„ F. H. Burton.	

Mr. C. A. Clarke.	Central Provinces.
" J. T. Marten.	
" C. A. P. Rogers.	
" C. G. Leftwich.	
" P. Hemingway.	
" W. J. Keith.	Burma.
" H. A. Thornton.	
" C. R. Wilkinson.	
" H. S. Pratt.	

3. The Governor General in Council is further pleased to direct that the gentlemen posted to the Lower Provinces of Bengal shall, on arrival at Calcutta, report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal. Should any of them land in Bombay, they should enquire of the Secretary to the Government of Bombay whether any orders are awaiting them from the Government of Bengal. The officers posted to Assam should report their arrival by telegraph from the port of arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province at Shillong, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed. The officers posted to Burma should proceed to Rangoon and report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province.

4. The officers posted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh should report themselves to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Allahabad. The officers posted to the Punjab should telegraph from Bombay to the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, Lahore, for orders as to their destination, in the event of their not finding instructions awaiting their arrival at Bombay. The officers posted to the Central Provinces should report by telegraph from Bombay their arrival to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of those Provinces at Nagpur, by whom they will be instructed to which portion of the Province to proceed.

5. Local Governments and Administrations are requested to inform the Government of India of the dates on which the gentlemen in question so report themselves Should any officer attached to one of the Upper Provinces in India wish to exchange with an officer of his year attached to another of those Provinces, he is at liberty to do so; but he must report to the Government of India in the Home Department for previous sanction any arrangement of the kind he may be able to effect.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab, and the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, and Assam, for information and guidance. Also that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*, and that a copy be forwarded to each of the gentlemen named therein.

(True Extract.)

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 7th, 1896.

With one exception the weather has been very quiet and settled during the week under review. The barometric changes have been small from day to day and the winds have been light, but steady. Along the Madras Coast the wind has been steadily north-westerly instead of blowing from the normal north-easterly direction, and, as these winds have come from the land, the weather in this region has been continuously dry. Showers have occurred at times both in Lower Burma and in the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon, but these showers have been local and have generally been small in amount. The single exception to the general quietness has been shown in the north-west. On the 4th of November the barometer was falling slowly in Sind and a slight pressure irregularity appeared over the western desert, which drew the wind into south over that area and occasioned cloud over North-West India. On the following day a shallow depression was shown over Sind and cyclonic winds over North-West India, while on the 6th slight rain was reported from many stations in Baluchistan and the Punjab. The mean temperature has again been generally excessive, but in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces and Rajputana and Sind on some days, owing to the unsettled weather noticed above, the mean temperature fell below the normal.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, November 1st.*—The barometer had risen almost everywhere—briskly over North-Western and Northern India—and a large high pressure area was shown in the north-west. Readings decreased slowly from this area and were lowest over Ceylon. Light north-west winds and calms were reported from the Gangetic plain, northerly winds from the Bay area, and easterly winds from the centre and west of the Peninsula. The mean temperature was excessive except in parts of North-West India, the hottest area relatively to the normal lying over the central parts of the country. Some light showers had fallen over Assam, Central Burma, the Madras coast districts, and Ceylon.

Monday, November 2nd.—The barometer had fallen a little over the Punjab, but had hardly changed elsewhere. The high pressure area in the north-west was hence less strongly marked, but there was no other alteration. The barometer read higher than usual everywhere, but especially so over Madras. The winds were practically unchanged and calms were very numerous. The mean temperature remained excessive except in the extreme north-west and extreme north-east of India The hottest area was still the central parts of the country. Showers had occurred over the south of the Peninsula and over Ceylon.

Tuesday, November 3rd.—Pressure had decreased everywhere, and the change had been brisk over the Punjab. Readings were highest over the east of Rajputana and were low in Malabar, Ceylon and Lower Burma. Pressure was nearly normal over Northern India, but was excessive elsewhere—considerably so over Madras. The winds were north-westerly on the Madras coast, but were unchanged in direction elsewhere. The mean temperature was low in Assam and North-Western India, and excessive in all other places, the abnormal excess exceeding 6° over the central parts of the country Showers had again occurred at a few places in the south of the Peninsula and in Ceylon.

Wednesday, November 4th.—The barometer had fallen a little over Sind, been steady over the Peninsula and Burma, and risen slightly over Northern and Central India. Readings remained highest over Eastern Rajputana and lowest in Ceylon, and there was still a considerable excess of pressure over Madras.

There was a slight pressure irregularity over the western desert, where the wind had shifted to the southward. Elsewhere the winds were little changed. The mean temperature was low over Northern India and the Bay area. There had been a few showers over Lower Burma, the Madras coast districts and Ceylon.

Thursday, November 5th.—Pressure had decreased practically everywhere. The change had been brisk in the north-west of India and rapid in Kashmir. A small depression had appeared over Upper Sind. The winds were feebly cyclonic in the north-west, but were unchanged in other parts of the country. The mean temperature was excessive except over the Madras coast districts, the North Gangetic plain and North-East India. Showers of rain had again been received over Lower Burma, the south of the Peninsula, and Ceylon.

Friday, November 6th.—The depression from Sind had advanced eastward, and the barometer was falling over Sind, Rajputana and the central parts of the country. Elsewhere the changes, though slight, were upward. Northerly winds had appeared over the Punjab, where a slight cyclonic circulation existed over Southern Rajputana and Gujarat. In other places there was no change. The mean temperature was again lower than usual over the extreme north-west and north-east of India and higher in all other places. Showers of rain had been received over Baluchistan, the Punjab and Kashmir, and light rain had continued over Lower Burma and Ceylon, but over the south of the Peninsula the fall had ceased.

Saturday, November 7th.—Pressure had risen very generally. The change had been brisk to rapid in the north-west, and a high pressure area had been established over the Punjab. A general northerly current of air prevailed throughout the country. The mean temperature was low in the north-east, but was excessive over the central parts of the country. There had been a few very light showers of rain over the North-West Himalayas, a few light showers in Burma and Ceylon, and a local shower at Cuddalore.

Temperature.—During the week the prevailing direction of the wind has been from north, and these winds apparently reduced the temperature of the north-east and north-west of India below the normal average, but except in these two regions this effect was not produced and the mean temperature was steadily excessive. The greatest abnormal excess was over the Central Provinces and across the head of the Peninsula, where the mean excess was over 5°.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal average in the different provinces of India :—

PROVINCE	NOVEMBER 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°
Burma	+1·.	0	+0 3	+0·6	+0·2	+0·9	+1·4	+0 6
Bengal and Assam . .	+3·7	+3·1	+3 0	+1·3	+0·4	+0 3	+0·4	+1·7
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2 5	+1·3	—0·1	—1·1	—0 3	+1 8	+1·2	+0·8
Punjab	—0 6	—1·0	—0·7	+1·0	+2·8	+2·9	+1·4	+0·8
Bombay	+3·0	+3 0	+3·8	+3 6	+3·9	+3·7	+2·9	+3 4
Central Provinces and Berar	+5·5	+6·3	+6·3	+5·5	+5·2	+5·0	+5 5	+5 6
Central India and Gujarat .	+2 8	+2·6	+2·5	+1·4	+1·2	+3·3	+5·1	+2 7
Sind and Rajputana . .	+1·0	+0·6	—1·3	+0·4	+3·2	+6·4	+4 2	+2·1
Madras	+2·4	+3·0	+1·7	+2·0	+1·4	+1·1.	+2·3	+2·0
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	+2·4	+2·1	+1·7	+1·6	+2·0	+2·8	+2·7	+2·2

The mean temperature of the whole country for each day and of each province for the whole week exceeded the normal average; but between the 3rd and

the 5th in the North-West Provinces, between the 1st and the 3rd in the Punjab, and on the 3rd in Sind and Rajputana the mean temperature was below the normal. In Burma, the North-West Provinces and the Punjab the mean temperature was about normal, but elsewhere it was excessive, the amount ranging from 1°·7 in Bengal to 5°·6 in the Central Provinces. The maximum temperatures call for no particular notice, though they were very generally largely above the normal average.

Rain.—The circumstances under which rain fell and the area affected by it in the present week were generally similar to those reported last week. The only important difference was over the Punjab, where rain was received during the week under review in five divisions as compared with only two divisions last week. The amount of rain received was, however, distinctly less in the present than in the past week with the same exception. The rainfall in the Punjab occurred during the 6th and 7th, and was due to a slight shallow depression which appeared over Sind and the western desert and drew the wind into south-east and east over North-Western India. These winds occasioned a sudden and considerable increase in the humidity of the atmosphere, and gave rain to the hills and a few showers to the plains of the Punjab. The rainfall in other parts of the country fell as local showers affecting only small parts of the country, and, except in Tenasserim and South Madras, were generally very trifling insignificant falls. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. Effective rain occurred during the week only in eleven divisions; *viz*, Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, the Bengal Hills, the Punjab Hills, the Punjab (north), Malabar, Madras (south-central and south), and the East Coast (central and south). Light rain fell also in ten other divisions, but except in the eleven divisions mentioned above, the rainfall of the week was absolutely or practically *nil*. The heaviest average actual rainfall was 0·69" reported from Tenasserim and Madras (south) and the lightest effective fall was 0·11" in the Hill district of the Punjab and in the East Coast (central). The rainfall was almost everywhere deficient, but there was a trifling unimportant excess reported from Tenasserim, from the Bengal hills, from most of the Punjab divisions, and from Baluchistan. Over the greater portion of the northern and central parts of India the anticipated rainfall during the week under review is small, but in Arakan, Lower Burma, and the south and east of the Peninsula the anticipated fall varies between one inch and two and a half inches, and over these regions the deficiency is hence considerable.

For the period October 18th to November 7th there has been deficient rain almost everywhere In Central Burma there has been some excess and over the Punjab hills and the northern division of the Punjab the small anticipated fall has been exceeded, but in all other places the rainfall is short and over a large part of the country there has been absolutely no rain.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending November 7th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 18th to November 7th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, October 18th to Nov. 7th	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0·69	0·62	+0·07	2·92	3·06	— 5
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0·15	1·17	—1·02	3·30	3·77	— 12
	3. Central do.	0·28	0·60	—0·32	2·82	2·15	+ 31
	4. Upper do.	0	?	?	0·77	?	?
	5. Arakan	0·08	1·51	—1·43	1·70	4·87	— 65
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·30	—0·30	0·05	2·30	— 98
	7. Assam (Surma)	0	0·29	—0·29	0·12	1·80	— 93
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0	0·33	—0·33	0·44	2·91	— 83
	9. Do (Brahmaputra)	0·06	0·12	—0·06	0·87	1·09	— 20
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·02	0·13	—0·11	0·02	1·38	— 99
	11. Central do.	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·96	— 100
	12. North do.	0	0·05	—0·05	0·47	1·06	— 56
	13. Bengal Hills	0·20	0·02	+0·18	1·14	1·66	— 31
	14. Orissa	0	0·39	—0·39	0	3·01	— 100
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·12	—0·12	0	0·97	— 100
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·11	—0·11	0	0·89	— 100
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·69	— 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·58	— 100
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0	0	0	0·26	— 100
	20. Do. (North)	0	0	0	0	0·10	— 100
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·14	— 100
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·44	— 100
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0	0	0	0·01	0·03	— 67
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0·02	0·03	—0·01	0·04	0·05	— 20
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0
	27. Do. (South)	0	0	0	0·02	0·03	— 33
	28. Do. (Central)	0·03	0·01	+0·02	0·05	0·05	0
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·01	0	+0·01	0·01	0·03	— 67
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·11	0·05	+0·06	0·26	0·23	+ 13
	31. Do. (North)	0·23	0·01	+0·24	0·27	0·08	+ 238
	32. Do. (West)	0·01	0	+0·01	0·01	0·01	0
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar Coast	0·28	1·45	—1·17	3·52	4·91	— 28
	34. Madras (South Central)	0·40	1·38	—0·98	2·42	4·43	— 45
	35. Coorg	0·08	0·65	—0·57	1·57	3·67	— 59
	36. Mysore	0·02	1·05	—1·03	0·41	3·28	— 87
	37. Konkan	0	0·54	—0·54	0·45	2·06	— 78
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·79	—0·79	0·16	2·30	— 93
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·48	—0·48	0	1·06	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·36	—0·36	0	0·92	— 100
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·14	—0·14	0	0·73	— 100
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0	0·09	—0·09	0	0·64	— 100
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0	0·23	—0·23	0	0·92	— 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·16	—0·16	0	0·45	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·29	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·02	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·06	0	+0·06	0·09	0	?
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·02	—0·02	0	0·04	— 100
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·09	0·15	— 40
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·04	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0	1·05	—1·05	0	4·56	— 100
	52(A). Do. (do.) (a)	0	1·16	—1·16	0	2·96	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·08	—0·08	0	0·52	— 100
	54. Madras (Central)	0	0·79	—0·79	0·08	2·67	— 97
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·11	1·55	—1·44	0·50	5·15	— 90
	56. Do. (South)	0·56	2·59	—2·03	2·73	7·16	— 90
	57. Madras (South)	0·69	1·97	—1·28	3·64	5·09	— 28

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 12th November 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 14th November.*—Heavy rain in the Carnatic, except in Nellore where there was none; also in Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Tinnevelly and parts of Madura; moderate falls in parts of North Arcot and showers in parts of the rest of the Central districts; no rain elsewhere. Since the end of the week further heavy rain has fallen in the Carnatic from Nellore southwards and moderate falls in parts of North Arcot which have done much good. The water-supply is sufficient from Madras southwards and for a few larger irrigation works to the north, but in Godavari and Kistna the supply is low. Agricultural operations are active in parts where rain has fallen, but are at a standstill in the Circars, Deccan, Nellore, and parts of North Arcot. In the latter area the country is drying up rapidly, the crops are perishing and much land is lying waste. Some harvest of the early crops progresses in parts; the outturn is bad to middling. Pasture is improving over the southern half of the Presidency; elsewhere it has generally perished. Fodder is scarce and cattle in the Deccan districts are suffering, but are using forest reserves in which free cutting of grass is also permitted. Prices have again risen moderately in the Circars and on the West Coast but very sharply elsewhere, partly owing to the demand for export. The price of staple food-grains in the Deccan districts is now nearly three times the normal rate. People everywhere are in good condition but want employment in the Deccan districts and Nellore. Test works have been started during the week in Kurnool, Bellary, and Anantapur in addition to Cuddapah last week. The total number on relief works was 9,740. In Bellary, 1,239 weavers were relieved and 719 were fed at kitchens; in Cuddapah 384 were relieved at kitchens.

Bombay.—*For week ending 18th November.*—No rain during the week. More rain is urgently wanted for the late sowings in six districts. The standing crops have withered or are withering in seven districts and they have been damaged by locusts in parts of four districts and by insects in one taluka of Broach Preparations for the late crops or sowing are progressing in ten, and reaping of the early crops in parts of eight, districts. Cotton-picking continues in Khandesh. Fodder is insufficient in parts of twelve districts. Agricultural stock are healthy except in parts of ten districts. Prices are rising in fifteen districts but are stationary or lower in five. Four relief works have been opened in the Ahmednagar district. The number on relief works is about 1,400. The opening of relief works is ordered in the remaining Deccan districts, except Khandesh, Bijapur and Dharwar, but the numbers on works are not yet known.

Bengal.—*For week ending 16th November.*—There was some rain in Northern Bengal and in parts of Orissa, and also in the Brahmanbaria subdivision of Tippera. It is said to have been insufficient to benefit the rice crop, and prospects remain generally unaltered. In Rangpur and Bogra the rain was accompanied by hail which did some damage to the crops, but in these two districts the prospects of the winter rice crop are reported to be fair. In Saran locusts have done considerable damage. The spring crops are reported to be germinating well in Northern Bengal and in Patna, Gaya and Saran; elsewhere the prospects of these crops are unfavourable. Prices continue very high, but, except in Patna and Champaran, there has been no material rise since last week. In Patna, Champaran and the Bhabua sub-division of Shahabad test works have been opened, but in Patna they have not been largely attended. In Champaran and Shahabad the numbers employed on the 14th were:—Champaran—men 705, women 444, and children 268; Shahabad—men 387, women 305, and children 138.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 18th November.*—The weather has been cloudy in the greater part of Oudh and in portions of the Rohilkhand, Allahabad and Gorakhpur divisions, but no rain has fallen. There is no material change in the situation. Harvesting of the autumn crops has been completed almost everywhere; it was expected that the outturn would be accurately known this week but delays have occurred. The spring crop sowings are in active progress and the seed where sown is reported to be germinating well. The number of districts in which relief measures have become necessary and the number of persons relieved have increased, the distress being most marked in Bundelkhand which suffered severely last spring and summer. The numbers were as follows on Saturday, November 14th:—Banda 37,493; Hamirpur 8,457; Allahabad 9,337; Jhansi 5,047; Jalaun 11,069; Jaunpur 5,537; Rae Bareili 11,941; Sitapur 2,293; Hardoi 7,834,—total 99,008; of these 13,632 were dependants gratuitously relieved, and 17,424 persons were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. 596 persons were employed on village works in Allahabad. Supplies and fodder are getting deficient in several places. Prices are still high and are rising in several districts.

Punjab.—*For week ending 18th November.*—Slight rain in Mooltan only. Harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly finished. Sugarcane is being pressed in Sialkot. Cotton-picking continues in Sialkot, Mooltan, and Dera Ismail Khan. The spring crops are being sown on irrigated land, but sowings are much retarded owing to the deficient supply of water. Rain is badly wanted throughout the province. The condition of the autumn crops is average on irrigated lands only and poor elsewhere. The outturn is poor in Mooltan and below average in Dera Ismail Khan. The stock of grain is sufficient in Amritsar, Lahore and in parts of Ferozepore, and is average in Peshawar. Locusts did some damage in Mooltan. The condition of cattle is generally good to fair but they are hard worked in Jullundur and are getting poor in Kulachi in Dera Ismail Khan. Fodder is scarce everywhere except in Umballa, Peshawar, and Rohtak. The number of persons on relief work in Karnal was 426, and the aggregate number in Gujrat on the 14th November was 7,139, including non-working children. Prices generally rule high:—wheat is selling at 7 to 9, gram 8 to 9½, Bulrush millet 8¾ to 11, maize 9 to 10½, rice 7½ to 8, and great millet about 11 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 18th November.*—The weather has been occasionally cloudy but there has been no rain. The days are still hot. Reaping of the autumn crops continues; apart from irrigated rice the outturns are very poor, except in a few favoured tracts such as the Dhamtari tehsil of Raipur and the Sambalpur Districts. Spring sowings are almost completed, but large areas have been left unsown in most districts. Germination is frequently defective and the young seedlings are in many cases very weakly. In the poorer lands they are withering away. Insects also are doing damage. Fooder is getting scarce in parts of five districts. Prices continue to rise almost throughout the provinces. Wheat is now selling at 7½ seers in Damoh and in most other districts at 8 to 9 seers the rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 14th November.*—In Lower Burma rain has fallen in most districts and crop prospects continue good everywhere. In Upper Burma slight rain fell in all districts except Pakokku, Kyaukse, Myingyan, and the Southern Shan States. Rain has improved the crops considerably in Shwebo and to some extent in Bhamo and Meiktila; elsewhere more rain is urgently needed and prospects have not improved. The price of paddy has fallen largely in Myaungmya and the Upper Chindwin and slightly in Amherst, Thayetmyo, and Pakokku; elsewhere the price has been stationary. The numbers on relief works were 7,919; and on gratuitous relief 600.

Assam.—*For week ending 17th November.*—The weather is seasonable. Prospects of the crops are not favourable in the Surma Valley and parts of four lower districts in the Assam Valley. Sowing of the mustard crop continues. The condition of tea is fair. The condition of cattle is good, but scarcity of fodder is felt in parts of Cachar. Water is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are rising.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 18th November.*—MYSORE: Rain is much needed. The crops are withering for want of rain. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) has been harvested in parts of Tumkur, Shimoga, Chitaldroog, and Mysore. Prices have risen in six districts.

COORG: Rainfall moderate. The rice crop is maturing but rain is wanted. Cardamom-picking is completed. Coffee-picking has commenced. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are rising.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 18th November.*—BERAR: The weather is warm and clear. Agricultural prospects are unsatisfactory. The crops on high and rocky land have withered almost throughout the province while the crops on rich black soil are stunted through insufficient moisture. Ploughing of fields for the winter crops is completed but sowings are deferred in places and weeding operations have been stopped in most districts. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in Akola Amraoti, and Wun. High prices for food-grains continue and relief works appear likely to be necessary early next year.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. Sowing of the spring crops has commenced. The irrigated rice crop is withering. Agricultural prospects are getting more and more gloomy, especially in the Gulburga division. The water-supply is decreasing. Fodder and pasture are scarce. Prices are:—wheat $6\frac{3}{4}$, coarse rice $6\frac{1}{2}$, white *jowar* 10, yellow *jowar* $11\frac{3}{4}$, gram 8, and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) 12 seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 18th November.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Rain is wanted urgently everywhere. Agricultural operations are still at a standstill in Baghelkhand but are in progress in other Agencies. The autumn crops have been damaged for want of rain everywhere. Agricultural stock are in fairly good condition in Bhopal, Bundelkhand and Bhopawar, but are indifferent in Baghelkhand. Pasturage is fair and sufficient in Bhopal and Bhopawar, but is indifferent in Baghelkhand and insufficient in Bundelkhand. Prices are above normal in all Agencies. Opium is being sown in Bhopal and to a limited extent in Bhopawar. The number of persons employed on relief works in Bundelkhand was 859 and in Baghelkhand 859. The numbers on gratuitous relief were—Bundelkhand 1,229 and Baghelkhand 1,169.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 18th November.*—No rain. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory except in Jaisalmere. The crops are fair except in Jeypore. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is suffering for want of rain in Jhallawar. Harvest prospects are not promising in Jeypore. *Moong* (*Phaseolus mungo*) and *Kolath* have been damaged in Serohi, *jowar* in Jhallawar, and the unirrigated crops in Ajmere. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient except in Tonk, Ulwar and parts of Meywar, Jeypore and Jaisalmere. Fodder is failing in Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Prices are high in Marwar, Meywar, Kotah, Harowti, Bikanir, Jaisalmere, but are falling in Pertabgurh and Jhallawar, and are steady elsewhere. Scarcity is apprehended later in the season in Bundi and a portion of Tonk. Test relief works have been started in Bhurtpore. The aggregate number of persons on relief works was:—Kotah 648; Dholepore 3,529; Bikanir 1,224; Jaisalmere 58. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Bikanir 2,747.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 17th November.*—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still in progress in some places. Prices are a little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 18th November.*—No rain. The autumn crops are suffering. Fodder is scanty. Prices are rising.

Nepal.—*For week ending 14th November.*—Snow has fallen on the nearer ranges. The weather is dull. Harvesting of low-land rice is finished; the outturn is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an average.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 9TH NOVEMBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 7TH NOVEMBER 1896.

N B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1895.	Week ending 9th November 1895.			Week ending 7th November 1896.			Earnings from 1st July to 9th November 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 7th November 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	566	1,734	12,00,177	692	1,733	11,68,000	674	1,74,33,324	1,75,84,000	1,50,676	...
Bengal-Nágpur	107	862	1,07,027	124	862	95,000	110	15,06,200	15,50,000	43,800	...
Indian Midland (*a*)	116	752	1,06,364	141	752	92,300	123	14,84,458	17,39,000	2,54,542	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extension)	190	21	4,562	217	21	1,200	57	66,744	40,200	...	26,544
Bezwada-Madras (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	...	...	...	...	9	800	89	..	29,300	29,300	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	214	1,789	4,39,018	245	1,815	3,00,000	165	66,86,722	57,10,000	...	9,76,722
Pálanpur-Deesa	34	17	624	37	17	800	47	10,090	10,800	710	...
South Indian	160	1,042	1,56,082	150	1,042	1,54,000	148	31,31,980	30,69,000	...	62,980
Mayavaram-Mutupet	89	54	3,874	72	51	4,400	81	86,827	91,200	4,373	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	107	1,165	1,51,309	130	1,165	1,79,000	154	21,96,748	23,19,000	1,22,252	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	122	756	1,31,110	173	756	1,05,000	139	16,39,591	16,73,000	33,409	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	200	13,260	66	200	12,500	62	2,08,156	2,06,000	...	2,156
Assam-Bengal	64	130	12,462	96	159	9,400	59	1,37,088	1,85,000	47,912	...
TOTAL	230	8,522	23,25,869	273	8,585	21,22,400	247	3,45,87,928	3,42,06,500	...	3,81,428
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	238	2,548	6,10,127	239	2,618	5,47,000	209	1,12,76,985	91,98,000	...	20,78,985
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	1,75,401	220	797	1,57,000	197	29,06,853	25,78,000	...	3,28,853
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	388	813	4,10,033	504	814	3,65,000	448	56,95,033	61,91,000	4,95,967	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	159	125	27,281	218	125	20,600	165	3,83,436	3,78,000	...	5,436
East Coast (state)	83	427	32,530	76	500	29,400	59	6,13,765	8,02,000	1,88,235	..
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	128	834	1,28,733	154	886	1,26,000	142	19,57,391	20,16,000	58,609	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	65	28	1,293	46	25	2,400	96	36,604	43,900	7,296	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	491	61	8	500	63	7,948	8,800	852	...
TOTAL	224	5,580	13,85,889	248	5,773	12,47,900	216	2,28,78,015	2,12,15,700	...	16,62,315
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	365	1,490	7,58,054	509	1,490	4,52,000	303	78,72,076	83,49,000	4,76,924	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	562	461	3,16,874	687	461	2,08,000	451	42,74,363	40,21,000	...	2,53,363
Madras	252	840	1,92,571	229	840	2,10,000	250	39,65,392	38,30,000	...	1,35,392
TOTAL	364	2,791	12,67,499	454	2,791	8,70,000	312	1,61,11,831	1,62,00,000	88,169	...
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	16,893	49,79,257	295	17,149	42,40,300	247	7,35,77,774	7,16,22,200	...	19,55,574
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	161	37,007	230	161	42,500	264	4,95,262	4,50,000	...	45,262
Tarkessur	229	22	6,151	280	22	5,500	250	95,630	97,200	1,570	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	66	9,099	138	66	17,500	265	1,41,418	1,57,000	15,582	...
Bengal Dooars	166	36	7,520	209	36	5,800	161	1,12,522	1,16,000	3,478	...
Dibru-Sadiya	149	78	11,221	144	78	13,100	168	2,15,798	2,17,000	1,202	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	14,621	287	51	16,000	314	2,57,014	2,64,000	6,986	...
TOTAL	169	414	85,619	207	414	1,00,400	243	13,17,644	13,01,200	...	16,444
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	23	73	2,735	37	74	1,300	18	32,345	32,000	...	345
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	...	...	...	114	6,200	54	...	1,72,000	1,72,000	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,000	29	...	(*h*) 24,500	24,500	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	169	333	65,624	197	333	58,400	175	9,35,163	10,42,000	1,06,837	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	1,158	89	13	800	62	21,044	20,700	...	944
Rájpura-Bhátinda	183	108	17,038	158	108	9,000	83	3,48,505	2,90,000	...	58,505
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	2,956	296	10	2,600	260	63,817	62,100	...	1,717
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*i*)	100	362	34,402	95	362	61,200	169	6,57,573	6,88,000	30,427	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	56	93	6,262	67	93	4,700	51	88,739	94,100	5,361	...
Kolhápur	74	29	2,474	85	29	2,600	90	38,787	39,000	213	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,747	66	72	2,900	40	59,083	55,200	...	3,883
Cooch Behar	43	22	1,822	83	22	1,000	45	15,047	20,800	5,753	...
TOTAL	114	1,115	1,39,218	125	1,264	1,51,700	120	22,60,703	25,40,400	2,79,697	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	84	334	43,237	129	334	22,600	68	4,44,506	4,37,000	...	7,506
Jetalsar-Rájkot	71	46	3,872	84	46	3,000	65	55,781	56,600	819	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	49	394	19,260	53	364	22,800	63	3,08,061	3,42,000	33,939	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*j*)	42	60	3,746	62	60	2,400	40	(*k*) 35,145	46,000	10,855	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	66	94	7,495	80	94	5,900	63	1,10,472	1,15,000	4,528	...
TOTAL	65	898	77,610	86	898	56,700	63	9,53,965	9,96,600	42,635	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	19,320	54,81,704	273	19,725	45,49,100	231	7,81,10,086	7,64,60,400	...	16,49,686

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam Nagdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 15th July to 7th November 1896.
(*i*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*j*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*k*) Total earnings from 1st August to 9th November 1895.

H. A. F. CURRIE,
Assistant Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 20th November 1896.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXX of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 9th November 1895.			Week ending 7th November 1896.			Earnings from 1st April to 9th November 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 7th November 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
		Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.				
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,734	12,00,177	692	1,733	11,68,000	674	3,16,56,299	3,04,55,000	...	12,01,299
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	1,07,027	124	862	95,000	110	34,96,172	31,18,000	...	3,78,172
Indian Midland (*a*)	126	752	1,06,364	141	752	92,300	123	27,31,642	30,74,000	3,42,358	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	4,562	217	21	1,200	57	1,15,598	73,000	...	42,598
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	158	...	...	...	9	800	89	...	46,100	46,100	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,789	4,39,018	245	1,815	3,00,000	165	1,40,95,495	1,15,04,000	...	25,91,495
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	624	37	17	800	47	21,978	31,800	9,822	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,56,082	150	1,042	1,54,000	148	55,15,838	55,03,000	...	12,838
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	3,874	72	54	4,400	81	1,56,707	1,61,000	4,293	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,51,309	130	1,165	1,79,000	154	41,91,141	43,54,000	1,62,859	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	1,31,110	173	756	1,05,000	139	32,87,644	32,85,000	...	2,644
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	200	13,260	66	200	12,500	62	4,36,727	4,39,000	2,273	...
Assam-Bengal	76	130	12,462	96	159	9,400	59	(*e*) 1,37,088	3,38,000	2,00,912	...
TOTAL	256	8,522	23,25,869	273	8,585	21,22,400	247	6,58,42,329	6,23,81,900	...	34,60,429
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	255	2,548	6,10,127	239	2,618	5,47,000	209	2,18,86,598	1,68,11,000	...	50,75,598
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,73,401	220	797	1,57,000	197	58,02,497	49,21,000	...	8,81,497
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	4,10,033	504	814	3,65,000	448	84,95,112	90,98,000	6,02,888	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	144	125	27,281	216	125	[illegible]1,000	165	5,91,611	5,86,000	...	5,611
East Coast (state)	94	427	32,530	76	500	29,400	59	11,74,553	14,59,000	2,84,447	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	834	1,28,733	154	886	1,26,000	142	36,82,969	38,87,000	2,04,031	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	58	28	1,293	46	25	2,400	96	57,942	64,100	6,158	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	491	61	8	500	63	12,437	15,500	3,063	...
TOTAL	236	5,580	13,85,889	248	5,773	12,47,900	216	4,17,03,719	3,68,41,600	...	48,62,119
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	7,58,054	509	1,490	4,52,000	303	1,72,73,679	1,81,49,000	8,75,321	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	3,16,874	687	461	2,08,000	451	1,05,40,244	90,44,000	...	15,02,244
Madras	253	840	1,92,571	229	840	2,10,000	250	68,67,390	66,56,000	...	2,11,390
TOTAL	437	2,791	12,67,499	454	2,791	8,70,000	312	3,46,87,313	3,38,49,000	...	8,38,313
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,893	49,79,257	295	17,149	42,40,300	247	14,22,33,361	13,30,72,500	...	91,60,861
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	37,007	230	161	42,500	264	9,00,584	7,80,000	...	1,20,584
Tarkessur	265	22	6,151	280	22	5,500	250	1,84,930	1,86,000	1,070	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	66	9,099	138	66	17,500	265	2,73,706	3,02,000	28,294	...
Bengal Dooars	139	36	7,520	209	36	5,800	161	1,68,761	1,73,000	4,239	...
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	11,221	144	78	13,100	168	3,58,518	3,77,000	18,482	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	14,621	287	51	16,000	314	4,75,606	5,08,000	32,394	...
TOTAL	173	414	85,619	207	414	1,00,400	243	23,62,105	23,26,000	...	36,105
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	2,735	37	74	1,300	18	(*i*) 37,554	56,200	18,646	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	...	...	...	114	6,200	54	...	2,85,000	2,85,000	...
Nágda-Ujjain	...	...	..	...	34	1,000	29	...	(*j*) 24,500	24,500	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	65,624	197	333	58,400	175	17,64,329	18,72,000	1,07,671	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	1,158	89	13	800	62	46,141	79,800	33,659	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	195	108	17,038	158	108	9,000	83	6,46,810	6,26,000	...	20,810
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	2,956	296	10	2,600	260	1,01,255	96,600	...	4,655
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*k*)	98	362	34,402	95	362	61,200	169	11,07,473	10,45,000	...	62,473
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	6,262	67	93	4,700	51	1,93,572	2,71,000	77,428	...
Kolhápur	82	29	2,474	85	29	2,600	90	74,555	71,000	...	3,555
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	4,747	66	72	2,900	40	1,50,702	1,38,000	...	12,702
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,822	83	22	1,000	45	26,082	39,300	13,218	...
TOTAL	121	1,115	1,39,218	125	1,264	1,51,700	120	41,48,473	46,04,400	4,55,927	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	43,237	129	334	22,600	68	11,61,731	10,43,000	...	1,18,73[illegible]
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,872	84	46	3,000	65	1,09,100	1,08,000	...	1,100
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	60	364	19,260	53	364	32,800	63	6,03,730	6,72,000	68,270	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*l*)	42	60	3,746	62	60	2,400	40	(*m*) 35,145	79,300	44,155	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	7,495	80	94	5,900	63	2,33,162	2,34,000	838	...
TOTAL	85	898	77,610	86	898	56,700	63	21,42,868	21,36,300	...	6,5[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,320	52,81,704	273	19,725	43,49,100	231	15,08,86,807	14,21,39,200	...	87,47,[illegible]

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total earnings from 1st July to 9th November 1895.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámg[illegible] and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 9th November 1895.
(*j*) Total earnings from 15th July to 7th November 1896.
(*k*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvántpur-M[illegible] frontier sections.
(*l*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*m*) Total earnings from 1st August to 9th November 1895.

H. A. F. CURRIE,
Assistant Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 20th November 1896.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the seven months, April to October, of									
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
IMPORTS (gross revenue).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,24	1,29	1,14	1,46	1,81	1,77	1,77	1,68	1,92	1,97
Liquors:										
Spirit	25,35	27,29	27,45	30,77	29,20	30,61	28,95	30,22	32,75	33,22
Other liquors	3,59	3,51	3,49	3,51	3,82	3,50	3,66	3,19	3,70	3,50
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,61	4,15	4,38
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,51	1,51	1,33
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,02	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	36,66	31,56
" white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12,46	12,45
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,72	13,12
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,72	1,28
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,90	1,82	2,01
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,64	2,22	2,21
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,78	2,03	2,32
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,20	4,00	4,40
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,14	4,46	3,14
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,36	2,26	2,26
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21,36	18,18	19,19
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	74	78
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,56	1,46	1,19
Oils: Petroleum	—	7,05	9,19	8,79	10,30	9,43	11,03	9,85	27,24	23,89
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	1,00	1,04
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,11	1,46	1,47
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,85	4,79	4,58
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,26	8,51	7,82
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,30	1,68	1,94
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	82	82	93
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,12	9,22	7,70
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,91	1,07	1,55
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,04	97	90
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	58	88	68
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,22	4,50	5,48
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	75*	82	81
All other articles	1	2	1	2	1	2	13	12,16	13,39	13,62
Total	30,20	39,17	41,29	44,56	45,15	45,34	45,55	1,31,81	2,30,13	2,12,72
EXPORTS (gross revenue)										
Rice and rice-flour	33,06	27,75	35,67	47,38	42,67	32,74	35,94	45,6[illegible]	47,21	36,47
Total Gross Revenue	64,16	66,92	76,96	91,94	87,82	78,08	81,49	1,77,47	2,77,34	2,49,19
Total Net Revenue	62,33	65,07	74,93	89,42	84,99	76,02	79,07	1,73,30	2,71,43	2,42,12
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal — Import	7,09	11,90	13,44	14,76	15,18	16,09	15,88	34,89	90,19	79,11
Bengal — Export	7,78	9,10	6,68	9,16	9,78	7,48	7,69	8,06	10,79	6,98
Bombay — Import	8,48	10,60	10,43	12,02	12,61	12,61	13,59	64,66	82,60	83,84
Bombay — Export	90	68	1,06	93	63	1,01	92	1,91	1,49	1,53
Sind — Import	2,89	3,73	3,63	4,04	3,85	3,52	3,72	7,04	12,74	13,55
Sind — Export	44	22	29	45	37	42	20	35	35	21
Madras — Import	5,64	6,42	6,17	7,11	6,37	5,99	6,05	12,65	21,79	15,59
Madras — Export	2,80	3,08	4,11	2,76	2,42	2,49	3,22	4,43	2,94	5,00
Burma — Import	5,26	5,64	6,38	5,44	5,75	5,89	4,91	9,45	17,88	14,64
Burma — Export	21,05	13,70	22,74	32,75	28,03	20,52	22,76	29,86	30,66	21,67

Finance and Commerce Department,
November 19, 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th November, 1896.

No. 29.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 17 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Vict., Cap 67), the Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Thursday, the 17th December, 1896, at 11 A.M., as the time, and the Council Chamber in the Government House, Calcutta, as the place, for a meeting of the Council of the Governor General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

H. W. C. CARNDUFF.

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

PUBLIC.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1896.

No. 1825.—The following drafts of certain Rules which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 and 7 of the Indian

Explosives Act (IV of 1884) are published, as required by section 18 of the said Act and Government of India, Home Department, Notification No. 1964, dated 2nd September 1887, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the drafts will be taken into consideration by the Governor General in Council after the 15th day of February 1897.

2. Any objection or suggestion, which may be received from any person with respect to the drafts before that date, will be considered by the Governor General in Council.

NOTE.—All changes proposed in the existing rules are indicated in italics.

Draft Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

In supersession of the Notification by the Government of India, Home Department, No. 1417 (Public), dated the 24th June 1887, and in exercise of the powers conferred by sections 5 *and 7* of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884), the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives.

These Rules extend to the whole of British India, but the rules relating to the transport of explosives shall cease to apply to any port as defined in the Indian Ports Act (X of 1889) for which special rules made by the Local Government are for the time being in force, in so far as they are expressly superseded by, or are inconsistent with, such special rules.

Nothing in *these Rules* shall apply to the manufacture, possession, use, sale, transport, or importation of any explosive—

(*a*) by order of the Government, or

(*b*) by any person employed under the Government in the execution of *the Indian Explosives* Act *(IV of 1884)*, or as a keeper of a magazine, artizan, soldier, sailor, policeman, or otherwise, or enrolled as a volunteer under the Indian Volunteers Act (*XX of* 1869), in the course of his employment or duty as such.

PRELIMINARY.

1. For the purposes of these rules, explosives shall be classified as follows, namely,—

Class 1	Gunpowder.
Class 2	Nitrate-mixture.
Class 3	Nitro-compound.
Class 4	Chlorate-mixture.
Class 5	Fulminate.
Class 6	Ammunition.
Class 7	Firework.

And when an explosive falls within the description of more than one class, it shall be deemed to belong exclusively to the latest of the classes within the description of which it falls.

CLASS 1—*Gunpowder Class.*

The term "gunpowder" means exclusively gunpowder ordinarily so called.

CLASS 2.—*Nitrate-mixture Class.*

The term "nitrate-mixture" means any preparation, other than gunpowder ordinarily so called, formed by the mechanical mixture of a nitrate with any form of carbon or with any carbonaceous substance not possessed of explosive properties, whether sulphur be or be not added to such preparation, and whether such preparation be or be not mechanically mixed with any other non-explosive substance.

The nitrate-mixture class comprises such explosives as—

Pyrolithe,
Pudrolithe,
Poudre saxifragine,

and any preparation coming within the above definition.

CLASS 3.—*Nitro-compound Class.*

The term "nitro-compound" means any chemical compound possessed of explosive properties, or capable of combining with metals to form an explosive compound, which is produced by the chemical action of nitric acid (whether mixed or not with sulphuric acid) or of a nitrate mixed with sulphuric acid upon any carbonaceous substance, whether such compound is mechanically mixed with other substances or not.

The nitro-compound class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Nitro-glycerine,
Dynamite,
Lithofracteur,
Dualine,
Glyoxiline,
Methylic nitrate,

and any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation which consists either wholly or partly, of nitro-glycerine or some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Gun-cotton ordinarily so called,
Gun-paper,
Xyloidine,
Gun sawdust,
Nitrated gun-cotton,
Cotton gunpowder,
Schultz's powder,
Nitro-mannite,
Picrates,
Picric powder,
Tonite (or cotton powder),

and any nitro-compound as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 4.—*Chlorate-mixture Class.*

The term "chlorate-mixture" means any explosive containing a chlorate.

The chlorate-mixture class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's blasting powder,
Brain's blasting powder,

and any chlorate preparation which consists partly of nitro-glycerine or of some other liquid nitro-compound.

Division 2 comprises such explosives as—

Horsley's original blasting powder,
Erhardt's powder,
Reverley's powder,
Hochstadter's blasting charges,
Reichen's blasting charges,
Teutonite,
Chlorated gun-cotton,

and any chlorate-mixture as before defined which is not comprised in the first division.

CLASS 5.—*Fulminate Class.*

The term "fulminate" means any chemical compound or mechanical mixture, whether included in the foregoing classes or not, which, from its

great susceptibility to detonation, is suitable for employment in percussion-caps or any other appliances for developing detonation, or which, from its extreme sensibility to explosion and from its great instability (that is to say, readiness to undergo decomposition from very slight exciting causes), is especially dangerous.

The fulminate class *has* two divisions.

Division 1 comprises such compounds as the fulminates of silver and of mercury and preparations of these substances, such as are used in percussion-caps, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with phosphorus, or certain descriptions of phosphorus compounds, with or without the addition of carbonaceous matter, and any preparation consisting of a mixture of a chlorate with sulphur, or with a sulphurate, with or without carbonaceous matter.

Division 2 comprises such substances as the chloride and the iodide of nitrogen, fulminating gold and silver, diazobenzol, and the nitrate of diazo-benzol.

CLASS 6.—*Ammunition Class.*

The term "ammunition" means an explosive of any of the foregoing classes when enclosed in any case or contrivance, or otherwise adapted or prepared so as to form a cartridge or charge for small-arms, cannon, or any other weapon, or for blasting, or to form any safety or other fuze for blasting or for shells, or to form any tube for firing explosives, or to form a percussion-cap, a detonator, a fog-signal, a shell, a torpedo, a war-rocket, or other contrivance other than a firework.

The term "percussion-cap" does not include a detonator.

The term "detonator" means a capsule or case which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive of the fulminate-explosive class in such quantity that the explosion of one capsule or case will communicate the explosion to other like capsules or cases.

The term "safety fuze" means a fuze for blasting which burns and does not explode, and which does not contain its own means of ignition, and which is of such strength and construction, and contains an explosive in such quantity, that the burning of such fuze will not communicate laterally with other like fuzes.

The expression "safety cartridges" means cartridges for small-arms of which the case can be extracted from the small-arm after firing, and which are so closed as to prevent any explosion in one cartridge being communicated to other cartridges. *The term also includes rifle-calibre machine-gun cartridges if they are of the above description, whether they are for use with machine-guns having chambers identical with those of rifles or with machine-guns which have special chambers.*

The maximum gauge at which a small-arm cartridge can be accepted as "safety" is one inch. The following are the gauges of the machine-gun cartridges which may be accepted as "safety"—

·303-inch cordite.

Martini-Henry rifle, solid case.

·45-inch Gardner, Gatling and Nordenfeldt, except Martini-Henry chambered guns.

·4-inch.

Cartridges of larger gauge are not safety cartridges.

The ammunition class has three divisions.

Division 1 comprises exclusively—

Safety cartridges,
Safety fuzes for blasting,
Fuzes for shells, and tubes friction for guns, provided there be no more than 5 fuzes or 25 tubes in one package, and that the package be a hermetically sealed metal cylinder.
Railway fog-signals,
Percussion-caps.

Division 2 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which does not contain its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Cartridges and charges for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes,

Shells and torpedoes containing any explosive,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

War-rockets,

which do not contain their own means of ignition.

Division 3 comprises any ammunition, as before defined, which contains its own means of ignition and is not included in division 1, such as—

Detonators,

Cartridges for small-arms, which are not safety cartridges,

Fuzes for blasting, which are not safety fuzes,

Fuzes for shells,

Tubes for firing explosives,

which do contain their own means of ignition.

By ammunition containing its own means of ignition is meant ammunition having an arrangement, whether attached to it or forming part of it, which is adapted to explode or fire the same by friction or percussion.

CLASS 7.—*Firework Class.*

The firework class has two divisions.

Division 1 comprises firework compositions, that is to say, any chemical compound or mechanically mixed preparation of an explosive or inflammable nature, which is used for the purpose of making manufactured fireworks, and is not included in the former classes of explosives, and also any star and any coloured fire composition, *subject to the proviso hereinafter set forth.*

Division 2 comprises manufactured fireworks, that is to say, any explosive of *any of* the foregoing classes and any firework composition, when such explosive or composition is enclosed in any case or contrivance, or is otherwise manufactured so as to form a squib, cracker, *toy cap or amorce,* serpent, rocket (other than a war-rocket), maroon, lance, wheel, Chinese fire, Roman candle, or other article *specially* adapted for the production of pyrotechnic effects or pyrotechnic signals or *sound signals :*

Provided that a substantially constructed and hermetically closed metal case containing not more than 1 lb. of coloured fire composition of such a nature as not to be liable to spontaneous ignition shall be deemed to be a "manufactured firework."

TRANSPORT.

(a) Packing.

2. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the packing of explosives for conveyance :—

I.—Each class of explosive shall be separately packed.

II.—An explosive, not being an explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 2nd and 3rd divisions of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, shall, if not exceeding 5lbs. in quantity, be contained in a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping.

III.—In every other case the explosive shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial case, bag, canister, or other receptacle made and closed so as to prevent the explosive from escaping, and the outer package shall be a box, barrel, or case of wood or metal or other solid material, and shall be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow the explosive to escape :

Provided as follows :—

(a) If the explosive is of the 1st (or gunpowder) class or of the 2nd (nitrate-mixture) class, or is gun-cotton or another explosive of the 2nd division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, the quantity of *the* explosive in any one outer package shall not, in the case of explosives of the first two classes, exceed 100 lbs., and in *other cases* 50 lbs.

*If the explosive is picric acid, the inner package must be of such a nature as to effectually prevent any picric acid from coming into contact with any basic metallic oxide.**

(b) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class or to the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class, the inner package shall be without any metal in its construction, and the inner or outer package, or both, shall be thoroughly waterproof.† No one of the inner packages shall contain more than 10 lbs., and the aggregate quantity of the explosive in any one outer package shall not exceed 50 lbs.

(c)—*1. If the explosive belongs to the 5th (fulminate) class, and is of such character that it cannot be packed mixed with water, or that danger would arise from such mode of packing, it shall be packed in such manner as shall be specially directed by the Governor General in Council.*

2. Any other explosive of the fulminate class shall be packed as follows : It shall be packed in bags or coverings of calico, canvas, or other material permeable to water, and containing each not more than 25 lbs. of fulminate, and so made and closed as to prevent any explosive from escaping. Such bags or coverings shall be packed in a case containing sufficient water to ensure the explosive being kept constantly wet, and such case (hereinafter called the inner case) shall be packed in an outer case containing sufficient water constantly to surround the inner case ; and the inner case and the outer case shall each be of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any fulminate or water to escape ; and the amount of the explosive in any one outer case shall not exceed 200 lbs., except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives

3. Every package when actually used for the packing of one fulminate shall not be used for the packing of any other fulminate or for any other purpose.

4. On the outer case there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or other mark the word "Explosive," with the name of the explosive followed by the words "Fulminate, Division 1" (or 2 as the case may be) and the name and address of the owner or sender.

* *Note.—This rule is intended to prevent picric acid being packed in a case lined with certain metals such as zinc or lead, which would result in danger arising from the formation of a picrate. Waterproof bags inside powder-barrels are suggested as a simple and safe method of packing picric acid for transport or storage.*

† *Note.—From the requisition that the package should be waterproof are excepted—*

(1) All explosives falling in the 2nd division of the 4th (chlorate-mixture) class.

(2) Those explosives, included in the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class which do not yield up their nitro-glycerine in contact with water, such as blasting gelatine, gelatine dynamite, cordite and ballistite and gelignite : provided that any other substance than those named has been certified to be of this character by a Chief Inspector of Explosives.

(d)—1. *If an explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape.*

2. *If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, the following rules shall apply,* viz. :—

(i) *A shell or torpedo containing any explosive material, whether such shell or torpedo be separate or form part of a rocket or other appliance, shall be packed in such manner as may be specially directed by the Governor General in Council with reference to such explosive.*

(ii) *Any explosive material when made up into a cartridge or charge for cannon, shells, mines, blasting, or other like purposes, shall be packed in the manner required for the same explosive material when not so made up :*

Provided that where a double package is required, the enclosing case of such cartridge or charge, if it satisfies the conditions required for the inner package, may be held to be such inner package.

(iii) *Any other explosive of the 2nd division shall be packed in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape : and any one such package shall not contain more than 100 lbs. of ammunition.*

(e) If the explosive belongs to the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, it shall be packed in a double package. The inner package shall not contain more than 2 lbs. of such explosive and no more than 50 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package.

(f) If the explosive belongs to the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a double package. The inner package shall be a substantial canister, case, or other receptacle hermetically closed, and containing no more than 1 lb. of explosive, and no more than 20 lbs. shall be contained in the outer package ; and,

(g) If the explosive belongs to the 2nd division of the 7th (firework) class, it shall be contained in a box, barrel, or case of wood, metal, or other solid material, and of such strength, construction, and character that it will not be broken or accidentally opened, or become defective or insecure whilst being conveyed, and will not allow any explosive to escape, and the quantity of explosive in any one package shall not exceed 100 lbs.

IV.—Whatever be the amount of the explosive, and to whatever class or division of a class it belongs, the following conditions shall be observed :—

(a) the interior of every package, whether single or double, shall be kept free from grit and otherwise clean ;

(b) every package, whether single or double, when actually used for the packing of the explosive, shall not be used for the packing of any other explosive of the same or any other class or for any other purpose, *except with the consent of, and under conditions approved by, an Inspector of Explosives ;*

(c) there shall not be any iron or steel in the construction of any such single package or inner or outer package unless the same is effectually covered with tin, zinc, or other suitable material ;

(*d*) on the outermost package there shall be affixed, in conspicuous characters, by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark, the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or sender; and

(*e*) the amount of the explosive in any single package or, if there is a double package, in any one outer package, shall not exceed the amount specified in the foregoing rules, except with the consent of, and under conditions to be approved by, an *Inspector of Explosives or other* officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf.

3. *Whoever* commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the packing of explosives for conveyance shall be punishable with fine which may extend to R1,000.*

(*b*) *Mode of conveyance.*

4. The following general rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives :—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed from place to place unless packed in the manner provided for in the foregoing rules.

II.—There shall not be conveyed in any carriage or vessel which is being used for the conveyance of an explosive, any explosive of a different class and division, of whatsoever nature, which contains its own means of ignition, unless it is sufficiently separated therefrom to prevent any fire or explosion which may take place in one such explosive being communicated to another.

III.—Except in the case of small consignments carried by railway, which may be unloaded at any time, explosives shall be loaded or unloaded only between sunrise and sunset. For the purposes of this rule no consignment of more than half a wagon-load booked to one station shall be deemed to be a small consignment.

IV.—Whilst the explosive is being loaded on or unloaded out of any carriage or vessel, no fire or artificial light, nor any article which is liable to cause or communicate fire or explosion [such as charcoal, lucifer-matches, articles for striking a light, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act (*XII of 1886*),] *or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum,* applies, or any spirit or oil or substance that gives forth an inflammable vapour at a temperature below 100° Fahrenheit] shall be, or shall be allowed to be, brought, had or used dangerously near to such carriage, ship, or boat, and no smoking shall be allowed in, on or dangerously near to, the same :

Provided that when the use of a light for the purposes of such loading or unloading is unavoidable, a lamp of such construction, position, or character as not to cause any danger from fire or explosion may be used; and no person, while handling any explosive (except *an* explosive of division 1, class 6, or *an* explosive of class 7, if packed in accordance with the packing rules), shall wear boots or shoes with iron or steel nails, heels, or tips.

V.—In *the* loading or unloading *of* any explosive, the casks and packages containing the same shall be passed from hand to hand and not rolled upon the ground; they shall not be thrown or dropped down, but shall be carefully deposited and stowed.

VI.—The explosive shall not be conveyed except in the interior of a carriage so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or in the hold of a ship or boat having a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without. If the explosive cannot be so secured, it shall be completely covered with painted cloth, tarpaulin, or other suitable material so as to effectually protect it against communication of fire.

VII.—There shall not be any iron or steel in the interior of the portion of the carriage or vessel with which the case containing the explosive is in contact, unless the same *is* effectually covered with leather, wood, cloth, or other suitable material.

* *Rules regarding search for, and detention of, explosives contravening regulations have been issued by the Local Governments.*

VIII.—In the stowing of *the* explosive, due precautions shall be taken by means of a partition or otherwise and by careful stowing to secure such explosive from being brought into contact with, or endangered by, any other article or substance conveyed in such carriage or vessel which is liable to cause fire or explosion; and if the explosive is dangerously affected by water, due precautions shall be taken to exclude water from coming into contact with such explosive.

IX.—The amount of *the* explosives conveyed in any one carriage or vessel at any one time shall not exceed 2,000 lbs., unless the carriage be so enclosed on all sides with wood or metal, or the vessel have a close deck so closed, as effectually to protect the explosive against accident by fire from without, in which case the amount of *the* explosives conveyed shall not exceed the following:—

	Tons.
In any one carriage on a railway	10
In any one other carriage ..	2
In any one vessel	20

NOTE.—This rule *shall* in the case of dynamite conveyed by railway, be read subject to paragraph XII of Rule 6.

X.—Nothing in the foregoing rules (except Rule I) shall apply to any explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class:

Provided *that* all due precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents.

5. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives otherwise than by railway:—

I.—No explosive shall be conveyed in a carriage or boat whilst carrying or plying for public passengers, unless the quantity is less than 5 lbs. and notice has been given beforehand to the person in charge of such carriage or boat:

Provided that there shall not be conveyed in any such carriage or boat any explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class or any explosive of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 3rd (nitro-compound) class, except—

(*i*) dynamite which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5lbs:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment; and

(*ii*) detonators to the number of 200:

Provided that the amount of *explosive of the 5th (fulminate) class* in the detonators shall in no case exceed in the aggregate 3 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the Agent of the Company by whom the detonators are tendered for transport):

Provided also that no dynamite is carried in the same compartment.

II.—With respect to the conveyance by carriage or vessel of explosives of the 5th (fulminate) class, or of the 3rd division of the 6th (ammunition) class, or of the 1st division of the 7th (firework) class, or of larger quantities than 5 lbs. of any other explosive, the following regulations shall be observed:—

(1) The person in charge of the carriage or vessel shall not drive or conduct the same in a dangerous or reckless manner, and shall take all due precautions to avoid fire and explosion, and no person shall do any act or thing in relation to the explosive which tends to cause fire or explosion, and is not reasonably necessary for the conveyance of the explosive or for work immediately connected with such conveyance; and a person who is intoxicated shall not have charge of any carriage or vessel conveying explosive, and shall not be permitted to be in, or on, or attending the same.

(2) A person shall not forward to any warehouseman or carrier a consignment of explosive, unless he has given notice to such warehouseman or carrier beforehand, stating the name and quantity of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and the name and address of the proposed consignee, and has had an intimation that the warehouseman or carrier is prepared to receive the consignment; and a warehouseman or carrier shall not make such an intimation, nor

receive such consignment, unless he is prepared to receive it, and forthwith to despatch the same, or to deposit it in a magazine or at a place at which a person is licensed to possess the same.

(3) The carriage or vessel conveying the explosive shall be in charge of, and constantly attended by, some competent person, or by a sufficient number of competent persons, and such persons shall not, if the amount of the explosive conveyed exceed 100 lbs., stop or delay for a longer time that may be reasonably necessary, or stop unnecessarily at any place where such stopping would be attended with special public danger.

6. The following rules shall be observed with respect to the conveyance of explosives by public railway:—

I.—No person shall send for carriage upon any railway any consignment of an explosive, unless he has given to the officer in charge of the railway station previous notice in writing which, at the option of the Railway Administration, may extend to 48 hours, of his intention to send such consignment, and stating the true name, description, quantity, and mode of packing of the explosive proposed to be conveyed, and his own name and address, and also the name and address of the proposed consignee, and unless he has had an intimation in writing from an authorised officer of the railway that such consignment will be received.

II.—No explosive which a Railway Administration shall, by any notice or regulation for the time being in force, notify that they will not receive, shall be brought, sent, or forwarded to, or upon, any railway of the said Railway Administration.

III.—Consignments of explosives shall be sent to the forwarding station and shall be received by the railway servants only at such times, between sunrise and sunset, as the Railway Administration may appoint; and every package containing any explosive proposed to be conveyed on any railway shall immediately on arrival at the station be unloaded and placed in a safe place under the special direction of the officer in charge of the station.

All gunpowder under despatch or receipt by a Government arsenal, depôt, or factory, shall be loaded or unloaded in the railway vans by Government servants employed in such arsenal, depôt, or factory. In each van used by the railway for the transport of gunpowder the packages of gunpowder shall be secured in such a way as to prevent concussion when the train is in motion.

IV.—An explosive *shall* be removed by the consignee from the receiving station during the twelve hours of daylight after arrival: if this condition is not strictly complied with, the Railway Administration may return the consignment to the consignor at his risk and expense. And such packages shall in the meanwhile be kept as far away from the station buildings as possible, in the wagon they were conveyed in, or, if unloaded, shall be completely covered with tarpaulins or other suitable material, and, if necessary, shall be protected by a police guard.

V.—The Railway Administration may refuse to receive any packages which they suspect to contain any explosive packed or sent in contravention of these regulations. And in case any package, which the Railway Administration suspect, shall be upon any railway, *the Railway Administration* may open, or require to be opened, such package, to ascertain the fact, at the risk and expense of the consignor, and may return the explosive contained in the package to the consignor at his risk and expense, keeping the packages, pending such return, in the manner prescribed in the preceding rule.

VI.—Subject to the exception provided for in clause (*e*), no explosive shall be conveyed by passenger-train except of the kinds and in the manner hereinafter specified in this rule:—

(*a*) Safety cartridges and percussion-caps and safety-fuse (for blasting) also fog-signals for railway use which may be conveyed in ordinary wagons or carriages.

(*b*) Dynamite which may be carried in the form of cartridges up to the limit of 5 lbs:

Provided that no detonators are carried in the same compartment.

(c) Detonators which may be carried to the number of 200:

Provided that in no case the amount of fulminate of mercury in the package or packages containing the detonators exceeds in the aggregate 8 oz. (a certificate to this effect being given by the Company, firm, or person tendering the detonators for transport or by its or his agent):

Provided also that no dynamite is carried in the same compartment.

(d) Sporting gunpowder or non-safety cartridges packed in double cases as before provided, so long as the gunpowder is contained in one-pound tin canisters packed in a stout wooden case with an outer covering of tin or zinc completely spark-proof, or in metal-lined cases of a pattern approved by the Railway Administration. But no outer case shall contain more than 25 lbs. of gunpowder, and the total consignment of gunpowder or non-safety cartridges by one train shall not exceed 80 lbs.

(e) Explosives may be carried by mixed trains on any line on which goods trains are not running, subject to the conditions that not more than one vehicle containing explosives is forwarded at any one time by a mixed train; that the precautions prescribed for conveyance by goods trains are observed; and that directly a wagon containing explosives arrives at a section on which goods trains are running, it is detached from the mixed trains.

VII.—Not more than five carriages containing explosives shall be loaded or unloaded at any railway station, or be conveyed by any one train at any one time; and the quantity of explosive to be contained in any one carriage shall not exceed two-thirds of the normal load, unless the carriages shall be specially built and approved of by the Government of India for the conveyance of explosives. But nothing in this clause shall be held to apply to separate consignments of small-arms ammunition.

VIII.—There shall not be conveyed in the same carriage with any explosive any lucifer or other matches, fuzes, pipelights, acids, naphtha, paraffine, petroleum to which the Petroleum Act (*XII of 1886*), *or any other Act for the time being in force regarding the importation, possession, and transport of petroleum*, applies, or any other volatile spirit or substance liable to give off an inflammable vapour or liable to spontaneous ignition, or to cause or communicate fire or explosion.

IX.—The consignor shall attach to the consignment note a certificate or (*provided the original is produced for verification*) *copy of a certificate*, signed by an officer authorised by the Local Government in this behalf that the explosive, if it is *an explosive of class 3 or 4*, is of the standard purity; and further, in the case of dynamite, and *all nitro-glycerine compounds, that there are* no signs of exuded nitro-glycerine *or of liquefaction*. The consignor shall also certify that the *explosive has* been packed in accordance with the packing rules in force in *England or in British India*.

X.—In the case of *explosives under classes 3 and 4* the outer packages shall be marked with the date *of the manufacture of the explosives. The above-mentioned certificate shall contain sufficient information to admit of all packages being easily recognised.*

XI.—The certificate referred to in Rule IX shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but any Railway Administration which accepts dynamite for transport may demand a fresh certificate for dynamite presented for conveyance between 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

XII.—Packages containing dynamite shall be stowed in one layer only and secured so as to prevent movement during transit, *and* the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 3 tons:

Provided that, if the packages of dynamite are in rectangular form and are properly secured so as to prevent movement during transit, they may be stowed in any number of layers not exceeding five, and the gross load in any one wagon shall not exceed 5 tons.

XIII.—No explosive belonging to the 5th (fulminate) class or to class VI, division 3, shall be carried in the same train with dynamite, or with any other explosive belonging to class III, division 1.

XIV.—Wagons used for the carriage of explosives shall be examined to see that they are spark-proof, and have been cleaned out before they are loaded. Hair cloth, hides, or other suitable materials shall be spread on the floor of the wagon and between each layer of packages, except when the packages are covered with gunny or felt, or contain small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes.

XV.—Wagons containing explosives shall be loaded and unloaded on sidings distant as far as possible from the station buildings.

XVI.—*Five layers of packages in rectangular form and of uniform size (provided they are double packages, and are so secure as to prevent movement during transit) may be packed one above another. Otherwise not* more than three layers of packages containing explosives shall be packed one above another. *But* in the case of small-arms ammunition packed in tin-lined service-pattern boxes, *there is no restriction.* Subject to the provisions of Rule 4 (III), the loading and unloading of explosives when once begun shall be diligently proceeded with until the same is completed.

XVII.—When the train is being marshalled, wagons loaded with explosives may be shunted by a locomotive, *if* they are separated from the engine by not less than three wagons containing no explosive nor easily inflammable substance. This precaution is not necessary with wagons specially constructed for the carriage of explosive. The speed of these movements *shall* be restricted to 5 miles an hour; they *shall* be superintended by a duly authorised officer, who *shall* be held responsible for the observance of these orders. Flying shunts are strictly prohibited.

XVIII.—Wagons containing explosives shall be placed at the end of the train away from the locomotive, and shall be close coupled to one another, as well as to the adjoining wagons, and preceded and followed by three wagons not loaded with explosives or other traffic of an inflammable nature.

XIX.—If the wagons employed in the transport of explosives are provided with brakes, the brakes thereon shall on no account be worked while the wagons are running with a train, nor shall brakes, other than iron brakes, on vehicles immediately adjoining such wagons, be worked while such wagons are so running.

XX.—Wagons *shall* in every case be locked when loaded with explosives.

XXI.—All operations connected with the transhipment of explosives at junction stations shall take place during daylight.

7. *Whoever* commits a breach of any of the foregoing rules relating to the mode of conveyance of explosives shall be punish*able* with a fine which may extend to R100.

IMPORTATION.

8. An explosive shall not be imported by sea into British India, except under, and in accordance with, the conditions of a license to import the explosive granted under these rules:

Provided that any explosive other than an explosive specified in Rule 11 may, previous to the grant of an importation license, if certified to be of British manufacture or, if not of British manufacture, if imported from the United Kingdom and covered by the certificate granted by one of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Explosives in England, be landed in accordance with such regulations as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, and be stored in a place set apart by the Local Government for this purpose. The Governor General in Council may extend this privilege to any such explosive not of British manufacture regarding which he is satisfied that it has been manufactured under adequate official supervision.

Before any explosive is landed under the proviso to this rule, the consignee shall give to the Chief Customs Officer of the Port such undertaking, with or

without security, as the said officer thinks sufficient, to obey, in the event of the explosive failing to satisfy the prescribed tests, such directions as to its disposal as the Local Government may see fit to prescribe.

If samples are taken by an officer deputed by the Chief Customs Officer on board the ship on its arrival the procedure shall be that prescribed in Rule 15.

9. *Whoever* imports an explosive in contravention of Rule 8 shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

10. An explosive shall not be imported by sea except at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, and Aden; but a license to import an explosive by sea from Rangoon into the ports of Akyab, Moulmein, Sandoway, Kyouk-Phyoo, Tavoy, and Mergui may be granted by the Magistrate of the Districts in which these ports are respectively situated. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be one rupee, and the license shall be in form A in the Schedule hereto annexed.

11. If the explosive is gunpowder or an explosive of the 1st division of the 6th (ammunition) class or an explosive of the 7th (firework) class, the license to import the same may be granted at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay by the Commissioner of Police, and at the ports of Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, and Aden by the District Magistrate.

12. The fee payable in respect of each such license shall be R10; but, if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of R10.

13. Licenses for the importation by sea of any explosives other than those specified in Rule 11 shall be granted by the Local Government or by some officer specially authorized by the Local Government in this behalf.

14. No license shall be granted for the importation of any explosive of the description referred to in Rule 13, if it be an explosive for which a test or examination has been prescribed by or under the orders of the Government of India, unless samples of the explosive taken as hereinafter provided are certified by the Chemical Examiner or some other officer appointed by the Local Government in this behalf to have passed the test or examination from time to time prescribed.

15. On the arrival in any port at which the importation of explosives is lawful, of a ship having on board an explosive other than an explosive of the description referred to in Rule 11, such officer as the Chief Customs Officer authorizes in this behalf shall, as soon as may be, proceed on board and *shall, if testing or examination is requisite under the last preceding rule,* obtain samples of the explosive.

All explosive of which samples are taken for examination shall be forthwith deposited in a duly licensed place or places of storage, and shall not be distributed for use until the importer has received from the licensing authority notice that it may be so distributed.

The master of the ship shall give to the said officer, without charge, such samples as he may require. The said officer shall affix to each such sample the name of the ship and of the consignee and such other distinguishing marks as he may think necessary, and shall forward the same to the Chemical Examiner or officer, as aforesaid, for report.

The Chemical Examiner or officer as aforesaid, after testing the said samples, shall without delay forward to the licensing authority, through the Chief Customs Officer, a report under his signature certifying whether the explosive has satisfied the prescribed test.

15-A. Explosives, other than those referred to in Rule 11, which have already undergone the test prescribed by Rules 14 and 15 at the ports of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, Rangoon, Calicut, Karachi, or Aden, may be re-imported by sea into any other of those ports under a license granted under Rule 13, without re-testing, but subject, in the case of such explosives as are mentioned in Rule 6, Clause IX, to the production of the certificate prescribed in that clause.

Such certificate shall be valid for six months after date, if the examination has been made between the 15th October and 31st March; but in the case of

dynamite, a fresh certificate may be demanded if the consignment is imported between the 1st April and 15th October (both inclusive).

16. The period for which a license to import an explosive, granted under Rule 13, shall continue in force shall not exceed such period as may seem necessary to the authority granting the license.

17. The fee payable on a license granted under Rule 13 shall be R10, but, if any explosive imported under a license into a British port is exported thence to another British port named in Rule 10, the necessary license for such re-import may be granted on payment of a fee of one rupee instead of R10.

18. Every license granted under Rules 11 and 13 shall be in Form A in the Schedule hereto annexed, and shall be subject to the conditions therein prescribed, and also to such additional conditions with respect to the time and place of unloading, landing, delivery and conveyance of the explosive, and such other conditions as may in each case be thought by the licensing officer to be necessary for the public safety or in the interests of the State.

19. *Whoever* commits a breach of any condition subject to which a license under Rules 11 and 13 is granted, shall be punish*able* with fine which may extend to three thousand rupees.

GENERAL.

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the *Indian Explosives* Act (*IV of 1884*) or the rules thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Ordinarily the applications for licenses or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will, on application, be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

25. All Magistrates or other authorities acting under these rules *shall* perform their duties subject to the control of their executive superiors and of the Local Government.

26. Any authority empowered to grant a license under the foregoing rules may, if he thinks fit, direct by any order written on the license that it shall have the effect of a like license under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878).

27. Any persons lawfully entitled under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878) or the rules thereunder, to possess any explosive coming under the head of ammunition, as defined in that Act, may possess or import without license under these rules any such explosive in reasonable quantities for his own private use: but when an explosive is so imported, the Collector of Customs or any other officer empowered by the Local Government in this behalf by name or by virtue of his office may at any time detain such explosive until he receives the orders of the Local Government thereon.

FORM A.

(*See Rules 11, 18 and 18.*)

FEE TEN RUPEES IN STAMPS.

*License to import Explosives into the Port of*__________

Name, etc., and address of licence-holder.	Number of packages.	Explosive.			Purpose for which required.	Destination.	Period for which the license is valid.
		Description.	Weight.	Number.			
							From the ______ th of ______ to the ______ th of ______ 189 .

The ______ of ______ 189 . (Seal.) (Signature) ______ of ______

Conditions.

1. This license is given subject to the provisions of the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) and the rules thereunder. *Certain general rules are quoted separately below.*

2. This license *shall* become void after expiry of the period named thereon.

3. This license is valid for importation only: if the articles named herein are to be transported to any place outside the Presidency Town, they must be protected by a transport license, to be issued in accordance with the rules under the Indian Arms Act (XI of 1878).

4. On the outside of each package there shall be affixed in conspicuous characters by means of a brand or securely attached label or mark the word "Explosive," followed by the name of the explosive or other description of the contents and the name and address of the owners or senders.

GENERAL RULES.

* * *

20. Every license granted under these rules shall be liable to be forfeited on breach of any of the conditions subject to which it is granted.

21. If a person licensed to import an explosive dies or becomes bankrupt or becomes mentally incapable or otherwise disabled, the person carrying on the business of such licensee shall not be liable to any penalty or forfeiture under the Act or the rules made thereunder for acting under the license during such reasonable time as may be necessary to allow him to make an application to the authority granting the license for a new license in his own name during the currency of the unexpired portion of the original license. Such new license shall be granted on the payment of one rupee.

22. The fees leviable under these rules shall be taken in the shape of impressed stamps. Ordinarily the applications for license or renewals of licenses shall, if not otherwise provided, be written on impressed stamps of value equal to the amount of fee leviable in respect of such licenses or renewals, the licenses themselves being issued on plain paper. But when the licenses themselves are written or printed on impressed stamps, the application may be on plain paper. When an application for license is written on an impressed stamp, and the license is refused, the value of the stamp will, on application, be refunded to the applicant.

23. When a license granted in accordance with these rules is lost, or accidentally destroyed, a duplicate may be granted to the licensee on payment of a fee of 8 annas.

24. Any person holding a license, or acting under a license granted in accordance with these rules, shall be bound to produce the same when called upon to do so by any Magistrate, or by any Police officer in charge of a Police station, or by any Police officer of higher rank.

Draft Rule for Testing Explosives.

WITH reference to Rule 14 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives, published with Home Department Notification , the Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Rule on the subject of the tests which explosives should be required to pass before their importation is permitted:—

RULE.

Class 1.—Gunpowder Class. Gunpowder is not required to pass a test.

Class 2.—Nitrate-mixture class. Nitrate-mixture explosives are not ordinarily required to pass a test. The Local Government, however, or the authorized officer granting the import license under Rule 13 of the Rules to regulate the transport and importation of explosives published with Home Department Notification No. , dated the 1896, may in any particular case or class of cases require that a sample of the explosive which is to be imported be sent first to the Chemical Examiner for an analysis of its constituent parts.

Class 3.—Nitro-compound class. It is for explosives of this class that testing is chiefly required, in respect to the purity of their composition and their liability to liquefaction or exudation. The tests prescribed for nitro-compound explosives are contained in Schedule A attached to this rule.

Class 4.—Chlorate-mixture class. See Schedule A for remarks regarding the testing of this class(a).

Class 5.—Fulminate class. No test has been laid down for explosives of the Fulminate class(a).

Class 6.—Ammunition class. No test is required for explosives of the 1st Division of this class. If the substances of which explosives of the 2nd and 3rd Divisions are composed have to be tested under the preceding rules, they will be equally liable to be tested when enclosed in any case or contrivance and thus falling under the Ammunition class.

Class 7.—Firework class. Explosives of this class are not required to pass a test.

SCHEDULE A.

Heat Test as applied to Explosives of the Nitro-compound Class.

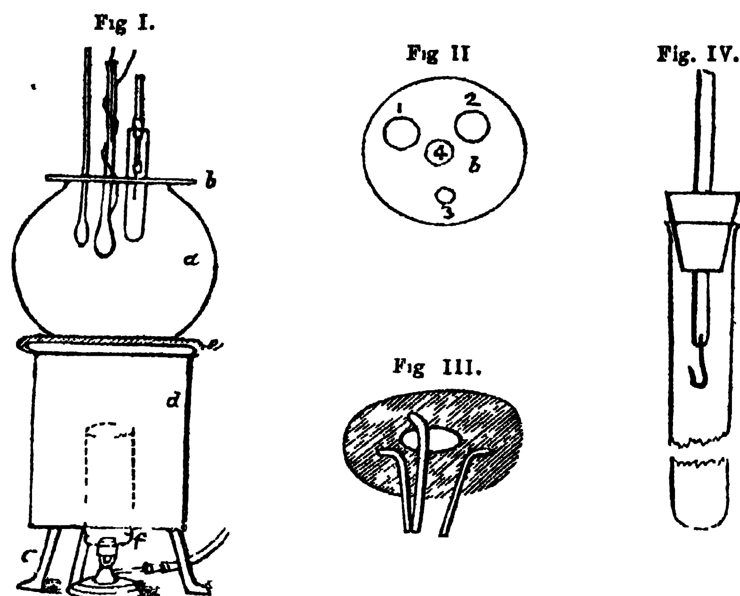
GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS.

Apparatus required.

1. A water bath, consisting of a spherical glass or copper vessel [(*a*) Fig. 1] of about 8 inches diameter, and with an aperture of about 5 inches; the bath is filled with water to within a quarter of an inch of the edge. It has a loose cover of sheet copper about 6 inches in diameter (*b*), and rests on a tripod stand about 14 inches high (*c*), which is covered with coarse iron wire gauze (*e*), and is surrounded with a screen of thin sheet tin or copper (*d*). Within the latter is placed an Argand burner (*f*), with glass chimney. The cover (*b*) has four holes arranged as seen in Fig. II, No. 4 to receive the regulator, No. 3 the thermometer, Nos. 1 and 2 the test-tubes containing the gun-cotton or other materials to be tested. Around holes 1 and 2 on the under side of the

(*a*) Licenses are not at present given for the importation into British India of any explosives of those

cover are soldered three pieces of brass wire with points sightly converging (Fig. III); these act as springs and allow the test-tubes to be easily placed in position and removed.



*2. Scheibler's or Page's temperature regulator.

*3. Two cells of Le Clanché's battery No. 1 } if Scheibler's regulator is used.
*4. A few yards of insulated copper wire }

5. Test tubes from $5\frac{1}{4}$ to $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and of such diameter that they will hold from 20 to 22 cubic centimeters of water when filled to a height of 5 inches.

6. India-rubber stoppers, fitting the test-tubes and carrying an arrangement for holding the test-paper, *viz.*, a narrow glass tube passing through the centre of the stopper, drawn out so as to form a hook, or terminating in a platinum wire hook (Fig. IV).

7. A thermometer, with range not less than from 30° to 212° Fahrenheit.

8. A minute clock.

Materials required.

a. Test-paper.—The test-paper is prepared as follows:—45 grains of white maize starch (cornflour), previously washed with cold water, are added to $8\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of distilled water, the mixture is stirred, heated to boiling, and kept gently boiling for 10 minutes; 15 grains of pure potassium iodide (*i.e.*, which has been re-crystallized from alcohol) are dissolved in $8\frac{3}{4}$ ounces of distilled water. The two solutions are thoroughly mixed and allowed to get cold. Strips, or sheets, of white English filter paper previously washed with water and re-dried are dipped into the solution thus prepared, and allowed to remain in it for not less than 10 seconds; they are then allowed to drain and dry in a place free from laboratory fumes and dust. The upper and lower margins of the strips, or sheets, are cut off, and the paper is preserved in well-stoppered or cork bottles, *and in the dark*.† The dimensions of the pieces of test-paper used are about $\frac{4}{10}$ inch by $\frac{8}{10}$ inch (10 mm. by 20 mm.).

* This is not absolutely required, as the temperature of the bath can be kept constant by proper attention to the heating flame

† When a paper is freshly prepared, and as long as it remains in good condition, a drop of dilute acetic acid put on the paper with a glass rod, produces no coloration. In process of time, however, the sooner a drop of the acid produces a brown or bluish coloration (the stronger the light to which the papers is exposed, a single hour of direct sunlight produces a marked effect), and whenever this is the case, the paper should be rejected. On this account it is advisable not to prepare too much of the test-paper at one time, but to prepare it fresh every month or so.

b. Standard tint paper.—A solution of caramel in water is made of such concentration that when diluted one hundred times (10 cc. made up to 1 litre) the tint of this diluted solution equals the tint produced by the Nessler test in 100 cc. water containing 0·000075 grm. of ammonia or 0·00023505 grm. of chloride of ammonium. With this caramel solution lines are drawn on strips of white filter paper* by means of a clean quill pen. When the marks thus produced are dry the paper is cut into pieces of the same size as the test-paper previously described, in such a way that each piece has a brown line across it near the middle of its length, and only such strips are preserved in which the brown line has a breadth varying from ½ mm. to 1 mm. ($\frac{1}{50}$ of an inch to $\frac{1}{25}$ of an inch).

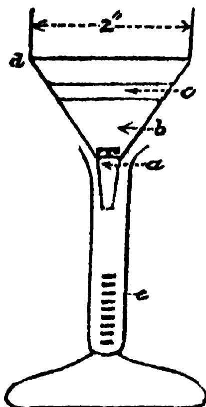
I.—Testing Dynamite, Blasting Gelatine, and other Explosives of the First Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—DYNAMITE, ETC., ETC.

Nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine can be extracted in the manner described below, *must* satisfy the following test, otherwise they will not be considered as maufactured with "thoroughly purified nitro-glycerine" within the terms of the license.†

Apparatus required.

A funnel 2 inches across (*d*), a cylindrical measure divided into grains (*e*). (*See* sketch.)



Mode of operation.

About 300 to 400 grains of dynamite (*b*) finely divided are placed into the funnel, which has previously been loosely plugged by some freshly-ignited asbestos (*a*).

The surface is smoothed by means of a flat-headed glass rod or stopper, and some clean washed and dried Kieselguhr (*c*) is spread over it to the depth of about ⅛ inch.

Water is next carefully dropped from a wash bottle upon this Kieselguhr, and when the first portion has been soaked up, more is added; this is repeated until sufficient nitro-glycerine has been collected in the graduated measure (*e*) below.

If any water should have passed through with the nitro-glycerine, it should be removed with a piece of blotting paper, and the nitro-glycerine, if necessary, filtered through a dry paper filter.

* This paper must be carefully washed with distilled water, in the first instance, to remove any traces of bleaching matter, and dried.

† This test, though at present looked upon as the most important, as far as testing the purity of the nitro-glycerine is concerned, is in England only one of several which any given sample of nitro-glycerine preparation has to satisfy in order to establish its compliance with the definition in the license.

Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath described under I, page 2, into the water (which is to be steadily maintained at a temperature of 160° Fahr.) to a depth of 2¾ inches. Fifty grains of nitro-glycerine, to be tested, are weighed into a test-tube in such a way as not to soil the sides of the tube. A test-paper is fixed on the hook of the glass rod so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A sufficient amount of a mixture of half distilled water and half glycerine to moisten the upper half of the paper is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper, by means of a camel's-hair pencil, the cork carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to such a depth that the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is complete when the faint brown line which after a time makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist part of the paper equals in tint the brown line of the standard tint paper.

The nitro-glycerine under examination will not be considered as "thoroughly purified" within the terms of the license unless the time necessary to produce the standard tint as above described is at *least* 15 minutes.

B.—BLASTING GELATINE, GELATINE DYNAMITE, AND ANALOGOUS PREPARATIONS.

Fifty (50) grains of blasting gelatine are to be intimately incorporated with one hundred (100) grains of French chalk.* The mixture is to be gradually introduced into a test-tube of the dimensions prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, with the aid of gentle tapping upon the table, between the introduction of successive portions of the mixture into the tube, so that when the tube contains all the mixture it shall be filled to the extent of 1¾ inches (one inch and three quarters) of its height. The test-paper is then to be inserted and the heat is to be applied in the manner prescribed above for the dynamite heat test, and the sample tested is to withstand exposure to 160° Fahr. for a period of ten (10) minutes, before producing a discoloration of the test-papers corresponding in tint to the standard colour test which is employed for governing the results of the dynamite heat test.

(For Exudation and Liquefaction tests for Blasting Gelatine, etc., etc., *see* Appendix, p. 7.)

N.B.—Non-gelatinized nitro-glycerine preparations, from which the nitro-glycerine cannot be expelled by water, are tested without any previous separation of the ingredients, the temperature being as above (160° Fahr.) and the time being seven (7) minutes.

C.—CORDITE AND BALLISTITE.

1. Apparatus required.

The apparatus necessary for the application of the heat test to cordite is identical with that described above (*see* page 2) for explosives of the nitro-compound class generally † with the addition of a mill and a nest of sieves similar to those used at Waltham Abbey for preparing the cordite for testing (*see* instructions below).

* This can be readily effected by carefully working the two materials together with a wooden pestle in a wooden mortar

The French chalk should be of good commercial quality, and after being carefully washed with distilled water and dried in a water oven, it should be exposed under a bell jar to moist air until it has taken up about 0·5 per cent. of moisture It should then be bottled for use, and with ordinary care the limits of 0 5 per cent. can be maintained in keeping

† In the Waltham Abbey apparatus the cover (Fig. II.) has all the holes around the circumference, instead of having one in the centre and three around the circumference.

2. Preparation of the sample to be tested.

Pieces half an inch long are cut from one end of every stick selected for the test; in the case of the thicker cordites, each piece so cut is further subdivided into about four portions. These cut pieces are then passed two or three times through the mill, the first portion of material which passes through being rejected on account of the possible presence of foreign matter from the mill. The ground material is put on the top sieve of the nest of sieves and sifted. That portion which has passed through the top sieve and been stopped by the second is taken for the test. After each sample has been ground, the mill must be taken to pieces and carefully cleaned.

3. Application of the Test.

The thermometer is fixed so as to be inserted through the lid of the water bath, described under I, page 2, so as to be immersed in the water to a depth of 2¾ inches. The water is maintained at a constant temperature of 180° Fahr. When this temperature is reached 25 grains of the sifted cordite are put into one of the test-tubes, and collected at the bottom by gentle tapping. A test-paper is fixed on to the hook of the glass rod, so that when inserted into the tube it will be in a vertical position. A mixture of equal parts of distilled water and pure glycerine (Price's) is now applied to the upper edge of the test-paper by means of a camel's-hair pencil, in sufficient amount to moisten the upper half; the stopper carrying the rod and paper is fixed into the test-tube and the position of the paper adjusted so that its lower edge is about half-way down the tube; the latter is then inserted through one of the perforations of the cover to the same depth as the thermometer. The lower margin of the moistened part of the paper should then be about five-eighths of an inch above the surface of the cover. The test is completed when the faint brown line, which after a time makes its appearance at the margin between the wet and dry portions of the test-paper, equals in depth of tint the brown line drawn on the standard tint paper.

4. The time which elapses between the insertion of the test-tube and the completion of the test must not be less than 15 minutes.

N.B.—In the case of ballistite the treatment is the same, except that when it is in a very finely granulated condition it need not be cut up.

II.—Testing Gun-cotton, Schultze Gunpowder, E. C. Powder, and other Explosives of the 2nd Division of the Nitro-compound Class.

A.—GUN-COTTON, TONITE, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient material to serve for two or more tests is removed from the centre of the cartridge by gentle scraping, and, if necessary, further reduced by rubbing between the fingers.

The fine powder thus produced is spread out in a thin layer upon a paper tray 6 inches by 4½ inches, which is then placed inside a water oven, kept, as nearly as possible, at 120° Fahr.

The wire gauze shelves in the oven should be about 3 inches apart. The sample is allowed to remain at rest for 15 minutes in the oven, the door of which is left wide open.

After the lapse of 15 minutes the tray is removed and exposed to the air of the room for two hours, the sample being at some point within that time rubbed upon the tray with the hand, in order to reduce it to a fine and uniform state of division.

Application of the Test.

The cover of the water bath is fitted with the gas regulator which is inserted through the centre hole (No. 4). The thermometer is fixed into hole No. 3. The water in the bath is then heated to 170° Fahr., and the regulator set to maintain that temperature. Twenty grains of the sample to be tested are weighed out, placed in the test-tube, and gently pressed down until the specimen occupies a space of as nearly as possible $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches in a test-tube of the dimensions specified. A test-paper is affixed to the hook of the glass rod or tube, and moistened by touching the upper edge with a drop of distilled water containing 50 per cent. of Price's glycerine. The quantity of liquid used must be only sufficient to moisten about half of the paper. The cork carrying the rod and test-paper is then fixed into the test-tube, and the latter inserted into the bath to a depth of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, measured from the cover, the regulator and thermometer being inserted to the same depth. The test-paper is to be kept near the top of the test-tube, but clear of the cork until the tube has been immersed for about five minutes. A ring of moisture will about this time be deposited upon the sides of the test-tube a little above the cover of the bath; the glass rod must then be lowered until the lower margin of the moistened part of the paper is on a level with the bottom of the ring of moisture in the tube; the paper is now closely watched. The test is complete when a very faint brown coloration makes its appearance at the line of boundary between the dry and moist parts of the paper.

The interval of time between the first insertion of the tube containing the sample of gun-cotton in the water at 170° and the first appearance of discoloration on the paper constitutes the test, and this interval of time must be *not less* than 10 minutes, or the sample will not be accepted as properly purified.

B.—GELATINIZED GUN-COTTON PREPARATIONS.*

Twenty-five grains introduced into test-tube* of the dimensions prescribed for the dynamite heat test, then proceed as for Blasting Gelatine, etc., taking the temperature at 180° Fahr., and the time as 15 minutes.

C.—SCHULTZE POWDER, E. C. POWDER, COLLODION COTTON, ETC., ETC.

Sufficient of the sample, without further mechanical division, is dried in the oven as above, and then exposed for two hours to the air. The test as directed above for Compressed Gun-cotton, etc., is then applied, the minimum duration of test being the same, *viz.*, 10 minutes.

D.—PICRIC ACID.

(1) The material shall contain not more than 0·3 part of mineral or non-combustible matter in 100 parts by weight of the material dried at 160° Fahr.

(2) One hundred parts of the dry material shall not contain more than 0·3 part of *total* (free and combined) sulphuric acid, of which not more than 0·1 part shall be *free* sulphuric acid.

(3) Twenty grains of the material shall stand the heat test as laid down for dynamite (*see ante*, p. 3) for not less than 15 minutes.

E.—AMMONITE, BELLITE, ROBURITE, AND EXPLOSIVES OF SIMILAR COMPOSITION.

These are required to stand the same heat test as gun-cotton (*see ante*, p. 5).

III.—Testing Chlorate Mixtures.

No tests have yet been laid down, as at present there are no authorized explosives of this class, but in the event of any being authorized, it would be

* If in a compressed form it should be broken up in the same manner as cordite and ballistite.

necessary to require that they should satisfy the heat test laid down for Gun-cotton, and from time to time the degree of sensitiveness to percussion or friction (especially a glancing blow) should be observed.

APPENDIX.

Exudation and Liquefaction Test for blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite, and Analogous Preparations.

TEST FOR LIQUEFACTION.

A cylinder of blasting gelatine is to be cut from the cartridge to be tested, the length of the cylinder to be about equal to its diameter and the ends being cut flat.

The cylinder is to be placed on end on a flat surface without any wrapper, and secured by a pin passing vertically through its centre.

In this condition the cylinder is to be exposed for one hundred and forty-four (144) consecutive hours (six days and nights) to a temperature ranging from 85° to 90° Fahr. (inclusive), and during such exposure the cylinder shall not diminish in height by more than one-fourth of its original height, and the upper cut surface shall retain its flatness and the sharpness of its edge.

N.B.—If the blasting gelatine and the gelatine dynamite to be tested be not made up in a cylindrical form, the above test is to be applied with the necessary modifications.

TEST FOR LIABILITY TO EXUDATION.

There shall be no separation from the general mass of the blasting gelatine or gelatine dynamite of a substance of less consistency than the bulk of the remaining portion of the materials under any conditions of storage, transport, or use, or when the material is subjected three times in succession to alternate freezing and thawing, or when subjected to the liquefaction test hereinbefore described.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 24th November, 1896.

No. 923.—Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be Chief Commissioner of Assam, with effect from the date of assuming charge of that office.

The 25th November, 1896.

No. 931.—Sir E. C. Buck, Kt., C.S.I., is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 1st December 1896.

No. 937.—Mr. J. C. Price has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 31st October 1896.

EXAMINATIONS.

The 26th November, 1896.

No. 447.—The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Board of Examiners, Calcutta:—

Dr. A. F. R. Hoernle, Ph. D.
The Hon'ble Nawab Syud Ameer Hussain, C.I.E.

MEDICAL.

The 24th November, 1896.

No. 1043.—Surgeon-Major J. T. W. Leslie, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Secretary to the Director General of the Indian Medical Service, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirty days, with effect from the 8th December 1896 or the subsequent date on which he may be relieved.

No. 1044.—Surgeon-Captain A. E. Roberts, M.B., I.M.S. (Bengal), Civil Surgeon, Aligarh, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Director General of the Indian Medical Service, during the absence on privilege leave of Surgeon-Major J. T. W. Leslie, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 27th November, 1896.

No. 1498.—The services of Lieutenant C. C. Cook, late Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Peshawar, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 3rd November 1896.

POLICE.

The 24th November, 1896.

No. 674.—Mr. J. C. T. Fairweather is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 2nd grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 27th November, 1896.

No. 343.—The services of the Reverend V. W Kinsman, Officiating Chaplain of Nagpur, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 23rd November 1896 or from the subsequent date on which he may make over charge of his duties at Nagpur.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 26th November, 1896.

No. 1043—226-5-*F*.—Privilege leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, is granted to Mr. F. B. Dickinson, Conservator of Forests, Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, with effect from the 8th November, 1896.

Mr. G. F. Prevost, Officiating Conservator, Tenasserim Circle, is placed in charge of the Pegu Circle, in addition to his own duties, during Mr. Dickinson's absence or until further orders.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALS.

The 26th November, 1896.

No. 4302.—Mr. F. H. Smith, Assistant Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is promoted to the grade of Deputy Superintendent, with effect from the 1st September, 1896.

LAND SURVEYS.

The 27th November, 1896.

No. 4316.—Lieutenant A. J. Pilcher, R.E., Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade, Survey of India Department, is granted leave in India on medical certificate for six months, from the 6th July, 1896.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th November, 1896.

No. 1833-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1408-G., dated the 27th August, 1896, Mr. W. Flower Hamilton, Consular Agent for the United States of America at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 27th October, 1896.

No. 1836-*G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No 670-G., dated the 21st April, 1896, Mr. D McLaren Morrison, Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 11th November, 1896.

The 20th November, 1896.

No. 1843-*G.*—With reference to the G. G.O. in the Military Department, No. 618, dated the 29th May, 1896, Lieutenant B. P. S. Rooke, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to be Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battalion.

Lieutenant Rooke is posted as Officiating Adjutant of the Malwa Bhil Corps, with effect from the 21st October, 1896, and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant G. V. Holmes, Indian Staff Corps, or until further orders.

No. 1845-*G.*—Lieutenant E. T. Carwithen, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed, on return from leave, to officiate as Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1847-*G.*—Lieutenant H. A. Gib, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on leave of Captain F. T. C. Hughes, Indian Staff Corps, or until further orders.

The 21st November, 1896.

No. 1852-*G.*—Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and 1st Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 14th November, 1896.

No. 1854-*G.*—Lieutenant E. Barnes, Indian Staff Corps, Boundary Settlement Officer in Jaipur, has passed with credit in the subjects prescribed under Clause A, Rule II, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department.

No. 35 1-*I.-B.*—Captain E. C. B. Cotgrave, Indian Staff Corps, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the 15th October, 1896, *vice* Captain J. B. Edwards, D.S.O., whose tenure of appointment has expired.

No. 3542-*I.-B.*—Lieutenant D. H. Cameron, Indian Staff Corps, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Central India Imperial Service Cavalry, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Captain E. C. B. Cotgrave, promoted.

No. 3548-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Mhow by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1375-I., dated the 25th April, 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rules published with the G. O. of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 597, dated the 22nd May, 1890, shall be in force in the Cantonment of Mhow.

No. 3549-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Neemuch by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1376-I., dated the 25th April, 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rules published with the G. O. of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 597, dated the 22nd May, 1896, shall be in force in the Cantonment of Neemuch.

No. 3550-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Deesa by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No 1377-I., dated the 25th April, 1890, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rules published with the G. O. of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 597, dated the 22nd May, 1896, shall be in force in the Cantonment of Deesa.

No. 3551-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Bhuj by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2840-I., dated the 9th July, 1891, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rules published with the G. O. of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 597, dated the 22nd May, 1896, shall be in force in the Cantonment of Bhuj.

No. 3552-*I.-A.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Cantonments Act (XIII of 1889), as applied to the Cantonment of Nowgong by the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 5024-I., dated the 24th December, 1891, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the rules published with the G. O. of the Government of India in the Military Department, No. 597, dated the 22nd May, 1896, shall be in force in the Cantonment of Nowgong.

The 23rd November 1896.

No. 1859-G.—The undermentioned officers have passed in the subjects prescribed under rule II, clause A, of the rules for the examination of junior officers in the Political Department :—

Lieutenant A. B. Drummond, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class and Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Central India.

Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and lately Assistant to the Governor General's Agent in Central India.

No. 1862-G.—Notification No. 1732-G., dated the 28th October 1896, granting privilege leave for three months to Lieutenant-Colonel A. M. Muir, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 1st class, is hereby cancelled

No. 1866-G.—Surgeon Captain J. R. Roberts, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Officiating Medical Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is transferred in the same capacity to the 1st Regiment, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 24th November, 1896.

No 1872-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel C. E. Yate, C.S.I., C.M.G., Indian Staff Corps, a Political Agent of the 1st class, is appointed to be an Additional Resident of the 2nd class, and Agent to the Governor General of India, in Khorassan and Seistan, *vice* Mr. Ney Elias, C.I.E., retired, and with effect from the 15th November, 1896.

No. 1874-*G.*—Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted, on return from privilege leave, as Assistant Political Agent at Banswara, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1876-*G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 1st class, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-seven days, with effect from the 27th November, 1896, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

Fort William, the 25th November, 1896.

No. 7-*I.-A.*—The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1622-I., dated the 15th May, 1894, is hereby cancelled, with effect from the date of the closing of the Periyar Project Camps.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 27th November, 1896.

No. 4998-*Gl.*—Mr. W. S. Meyer, Indian Civil Service, was on special duty in this Department from the 3rd to the 21st November, 1896, both days inclusive.

No. 4999 *Gl.*—The services of Mr. W. S Meyer, Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 22nd November, 1896.

No 5036-*Gl.*—In the Notification in this Department No. 4008-Gl., dated the 17th September, 1896, published in Part I of the *Gazette of India* of the 19th September, 1896, *for* "15th August" *read* "21st August."

SEPARATE REVENUE

STAMPS

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS

EXEMPTIONS

The 27th November, 1896.

No. 5022-*S.R.*—Whereas under the terms of the Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3646, dated the 13th November, 1880 the Ahmedabad Municipality has paid into the Government Treasury the sum of R500 as composition for the stamp-duty chargeable on a sum of R1,00,000 which the said Municipality was authorised to borrow and which is to be raised by the issue of debentures numbered 1 to 200 and dated the 1st October, 1896, of R500 each; in exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the said debentures from any stamp-duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, sub-division, or consolidation.

J F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 27th November, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1260.—Major, temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, A. W. L. Bayly, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps, Commanding 26th (Baluchistan) Regiment of Bombay Infantry, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff, Bombay Command, *vice* Colonel W. C. Black, appointed Assistant Adjutant General, Head-Quarters, Bombay Command. Dated 16th November, 1896.

No. 1261—Captain F. T. Williams, 26th Regiment of Madras Infantry, officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Chin Hills, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff, Madras Command *vice* Captain C. Stevens, who has resigned. Dated 13th November, 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1262.—With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Second Lieutenants—

William Marshall Fordham, officiating wing officer, 20th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—15th October, 1896.

Kenneth Henderson, officiating wing officer, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Regiment of Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers),—26th October, 1896

Ilion Arthur Keble, officiating wing officer, 4th Regiment of Madras Infantry (Pioneers),—31st October, 1896.

Cyril Charleton Alfred Ashburner Hughes, attached 1st Regiment of Bengal Infantry,—13th October, 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1263.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette", dated the 27th October, 1896, page 5834.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

27th October, 1896.

BREVET.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Briscoe Watts, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 20th June, 1896.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Colonel George A. Strover is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 8th October, 1896.

The undermentioned Officers are granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army:—

Major Charles F. Stevens. Dated 19th April, 1896.

Major Ponsonby G. Huggins, D.S.O. Dated 19th April, 1896.

Major Joseph S. G. Manera. Dated 22nd May, 1896.

MEMORANDA

* * * * * *

Deputy Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Cody, Bombay Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 19th August, 1896.

* * * * * *

"London Gazette", dated the 3rd November, 1896, page 6011.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

3rd November, 1896.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 20th October, 1896:—

Richmond Irvine Crawford.

John Chadwick Doveton.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1264.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

25th November, 1896.

Neville Thornton Parker.
Edward Ross Morton.
David Simpson Buist.
Edward Langford Sullivan.
Denis Mahoney Bower.
Ralph Maitland Bell.
Henry Hinton Dunlop
Percy Garratt Shewell.
Herbert Charles Vesey.
Frederick Hopewell Peterson, D.S.O.
Douglas Herbert.
Hilton Vickers.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1265.—Major-General Francis William Ward, C.B., Royal (late Bengal) Artillery, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 7th October, 1896, *vice* General Sir James Abbott, K.C.B., deceased.

INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT. BOMBAY COMMAND.

No. 1266.—First class Assistant Surgeon Santa Anna Calderio to be Senior Assistant Surgeon, with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

Second class Assistant Surgeon Francis Xavier DeCruz to be first class Assistant Surgeon;

Third class Assistant Surgeon Claude Cyril Kelly, to be second class Assistant Surgeon,—

with effect from the 12th August, 1896, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant P. Barretto, who has retired.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1267.—*3rd Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.*—

Jemadar Ratan Singh, to be Ressaidar, and Kot-Dafadar Harnarayan Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bahal Singh, deceased, with effect from the 4th September, 1896.

No. 1268.—*32nd Regiment (4th Burma Battalion) of Madras Infantry*—

Jemadar Rulya Singh, to be Subadar, and Havildar Jiwand Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Buta Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st August 1896.

Havildar Basawa Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Dula Singh, deceased, with effect from the 24th April 1896.

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

No. 1269.—*3rd Regiment of Punjab Cavalry*—

Kot-Dafadar Abdullah Khan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Ghafur Khan, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 24th September 1896.

Jemadar Arjun Singh, to be Ressaidar, and Dafadar Jai Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lachhman Singh, deceased, with effect from the 4th October 1896.

No. 1270.—*5th Regiment of Punjab Infantry*—

Jemadar Bhuri Singh, to be Subadar, *vice* Lahauri, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 12th September, 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 1271.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars, 1895:—

Behar Light Horse—

Major J. Hodding.
Captain R. Hudson.
" H. C. Spry.
Lieutenant S. E. Coffin.
Quartermaster Sergeant H. Collingridge.
Troop Sergeant Major H. W. Apperly.
Sergeant E. Thorp.
Corporal G. D. Campbell.
Trooper R. Berrill.
" W. A. Cox.
" F. A. Hudson.
" W. O. Macgregor.
" H. Thorp.

Calcutta Light Horse—

Trooper J. R. Black.

Ghazipore Light Horse—

Lieutenant J. R. Stalkartt.
Sergeant M. A. Thompson.
Corporal C. O. Tiernan.

Oudh Light Horse—

Sergeant H. St. J. Anthony.

Cossipore Artillery Volunteers—

Major R. Thoms.
Sergeant Trumpeter G. B Croll.
Gunner H. R. Grinnol.

Karachi Artillery Volunteers—

Sergeant-Major A. J. V. Palmer.

Madras Volunteer Guards—

Color Sergeant W. H. Axelby.
" N. Bazely.
" W. Wilton.
Sergeant J. Fuller.
Corporal D. Calder.
Volunteer C. Barnett.
" J. Rodrigues.
" D. Xavier.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Captain J. McDermott.
Paymaster Sergeant W. P. French.
Orderly-Room Sergeant A. O. Mendies.
Color Sergeant S. A. Collins.
Sergeant W. J. Crayden.
Volunteer E. O. Wilsey.
" R. Waller-Senior.

1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Quartermaster Sergeant E. D. Bolst.
Color Sergeant C. J. Arratoon.
" T. G. Cleeve.
" E. A. LeFranc.
Sergeant J. Coello.
Lance Sergeant C. D. Nyss.
Corporal J. O. M. Farrell.
Volunteer D. George.

2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Sergeant Major W. L. Harwood.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Captain A. C. Chapman.
Volunteer J. P. Keating.

Thomason College Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Quartermaster Sergeant J. A. S. Ellis.

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Captain T. W. Bartlett.
" W. H. James.
Color Sergeant T. E. Collins.
" J. Lawson.
" W. B. Wright.
Sergeant A. Cann.
" J. W. Lewer.
" J. Lander.
Lance-Sergeant W. White.
Lance-Corporal J. B. Baxter.
Volunteer J. G. Fenner.
" J. Holland.
" J. Williams.
" A. Clubb.
" F. D. Bellairs.

Great Indian Peninsula Railway Volunteer Corps—

Color-Sergeant J. A. V. Dewey.
" " H. Dunk.
" " J. Gidney.
" " R. Jackson.
" " J. F. Otto.
" " W. P. Ryan.
" " B. Skinner.
Sergeant G. Brady.
" W. A. Connell.
" H. G. Cowper.
" R. W. Dewey.
" H. H. Freser.
" W. T. A. Godfrey.
" C. P. Huard.
" T. Irving.
" E. Lucas.
" W. G. Osborne.
" W. Osborne.
" G. Shepherd.
" J. Twiss.
" J. L. Whitty.
" J. Wright.
" C. Seymour.
" F. A. Jones.
Lance-Sergeant J. E. Dowling.
Corporal T. Carrick.
" W. T. Clarke.
" W. R. Fox.
" N. Hand.
" S. Lemon.
" D. G. Radford.
Lance-Corporal J. H. H. Forsyth.
" T. E. W. Jones.
" H. Lewis.
" P. G. Reynolds.
Volunteer M. Callaghan.
" A. G. DeCruz.
" W. H. Giles.
" I. Goodinho.
" E. Hogan.
" J. Moreas.
" E. Peters.
" E. W. Popkiss.
" B. Rogers.
" W. Smith.
" J. S. Wakeman.

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Color-Sergeant J. E. Keess.

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Color Sergeant G. T. Beck.
" " E. M. Bell.
" " H. Celand.
" " W. Nicoll.
Sergeant F. Noel.
Corporal F. W. Clements.
" H. Doming.
Volunteer C. Cheodetti.
" B D'Silva.
" J. Gurner.

Coorg and Mysore Rifles—

Volunteer D. A. Ballard.

Madras Railway Volunteers—

Quartermaster Sergeant J. T. Davies.
" " R. Harman.
Color Sergeant G. C. Englefield.
" " A. E. Pope.
" " J. Byatt.
Sergeant J. Penn.
" P. Fesser.
" S. Jones.
Corporal H. Marsh.
" A. Richmond.
" S. Barlow.
" J. Fowler.
" G. Conyers.
Lance Corporal A. Gaudoine.
Volunteer R. D'Vaz.
" L. Atkinson.
" J. Davey.
" R. Crake.
" H. Hill.
" R. Hawkins.
" S. Foxfn.
" G. Borgonha.
" S. Hill.
" W. Raymond.
" W. Marriott.
" D. Mascurine.
" I. Kychelly.
" F. Conway.
" W. Jones.
" A. Short.

Upper Burma Volunteer Corps—

Sergeant Major D. Ballard.

Bengal-Nagpur Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps—

Color Sergeant A. J. Robbins.

Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion—

Sergeant Major H. E. Mulleny.
Color Sergeant W. F. Hillier.
Corporal G. E. Marklew.

Allahabad Volunteer Reserve Corps—

Volunteer J. Cole.
" W. A. McReddie.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1272.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

Thomas Paterson Purdie, Gentleman, to be Sub-Lieutenant, *vice* Ballantine, promoted.

No. 1273.—*Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles*—

Surgeon Major George Augustus Emerson, Indian Medical Service, to be Surgeon Major, with effect from the 20th November, 1896, *vice* Ruttledge, resigned.

No. 1274.—*1st Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

John Alexander Vincent Williams, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1275.—*2nd (Cadet) Battalion, Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Hugh Ernest Tiery, William Reginald Frankland Robinson, and Maximilian James Landesberg, Gentlemen, to be Second Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No. 1276.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Alexander McRitchie Ogden, Esq., to be Captain, with effect from the 16th November, 1896, *vice* Armstrong, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1277.—*Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Surgeon-Captain Thomas David Collis Barry, Indian Medical Service, to be Captain, *vice* English, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1278.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

The second Christian name of Second-Lieutenant W. C. John is "Christopher" and not as notified in G. G. O. No. 1046 of 1896.

No. 1279.—*Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Thomas Addison Hauxwell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* MacDonald, resigned.

Charles Freaker Farewell, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Barwick, promoted.

Charles Bartlet Barrie, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Richards, promoted.

Frederick Lovelace Biggwither, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Scott, promoted.

No. 1280.—*Southern Mahratta Railway Rifle Corps*—

In G. G. O. No. 1174 of 1896 *for* "John Frederick Williams" *read* "John Frederick Willans."

No. 1281.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

George Elliott, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Clifford, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1282.—*Rangoon Naval Volunteers*—

Sub-Lieutenant James Edgar Ballantine to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cooper, promoted.

Sub-Lieutenant Walter Newton Beckett, to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

No. 1283.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Surgeon-Captain Charles James Hancock to be Surgeon-Major, with effect from the 27th July, 1895.

No. 1284.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Second-Lieutenants Arthur James Ferguson and Percy Eden Benson to be Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No. 1285.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain (Honorary Major) Richard Pearce, V.D., to be Major, *vice* Macpherson, promoted.

No. 1286.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Second-Lieutenant William Ogden to be Lieutenant, with effect from the 12th November, 1896, to complete the establishment.

No. 1287.—*Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps*—

Lieutenant Charles Patton Torrens to be Captain, *vice* Royal-Dawson, transferred to the North Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Second-Lieutenant Thomas Robert Barwick to be Lieutenant, *vice* Carstairs, resigned.

Second-Lieutenant George Richards to be Lieutenant, *vice* Monk-Smith, transferred to the Government of Bengal.

Second-Lieutenant George Tottey Scott to be Lieutenant, *vice* Mumford, transferred to the supernumerary list.

No. 1288.—*Coorg and Mysore Rifles*—

Second-Lieutenant Francis Clifford to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1289.—*Behar Light Horse*—

Lieutenant W. A. Inglis, supernumerary list, resigns his commission.

No. 1290.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Lieutenant S. McK. Barry resigns his commission.

No 1291.—*Nagpur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain F. W. Dillon resigns his commission.

No. 1292.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant H. Collet resigns his commission.

No. 1293.—*Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant M. G. Kenny resigns his commission, with effect from the 7th December, 1895.

No. 1294.—*Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain W. Crooke, unattached list, resigns his commission, with effect from the 17th November, 1896.

No. 1295.—*North Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain C. L. Biscoe resigns his commission, with effect from the 8th September, 1896.

No. 1296.—*Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain G. Stevenson, Commandant, resigns his commission.

No. 1297.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Second-Lieutenant N. M. Macdonald resigns his commission, with effect from the 23rd October, 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 74.—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Commander E. J. Beaumont, Royal Indian Marine, (p. a.) for seven days.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 75.—Commander G. A. Lye, Royal Indian Marine, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd October, 1896.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1896.

No. 485.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 362 of the 3rd September, 1896, Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 4, sub. *pro tem.*, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th October, 1896.

No. 486.—Mr. F. T. Millard, in class III, grand 2 (sub. *pro tem.*), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in his present grade, with effect from the 8th May, 1895.

No. 487.—Major G. F. Wilson, R.E., Officiating Manager, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in class I, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is granted, under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter V, paragraph 20, special leave for two months, with effect from 1st November, 1896, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 488.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 487, dated the 25th November, 1896, Mr. S. C. E. Hartwell, Traffic Superintendent, in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Manager of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in class I, grade 1, of that establishment, during the absence of Major G. F. Wilson, R.E., on two months' special leave, or until further orders.

No. 489.—Mr. P. J. Dudgeon, District Locomotive Superintendent in class II, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Locomotive Superintendent of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in class I of that establishment, during the absence of Mr. Winmill, on furlough, or until further orders.

No. 490.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 220 of the 2nd May, 1896, Mr. J. R. Muirhead, Officiating Assistant Traffic Superintendent, reverted to his substantive appointment in the subordinate grade of Chief Traffic Inspector, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th October, 1896.

The 26th November, 1896.

No. 493.—Lieutenant W. B. Manser, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred from the establishment under the Director General of Railways to that under the Chief Commissioner, Burma, for employment on Railways.

The 27th November, 1896.

No. 494.—The following permanent promotions are ordered in the Accounts Branch, with effect from the 3rd November, 1896:—

NAME.	FROM	TO
Lee, E. A.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade.
Shaw, J.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent, and Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, Temporary rank.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade.
Dunne, F. P.	Deputy Examiner, 2nd grade	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade.
Wright, A. L.	Deputy Examiner, class II (new classification).	Deputy Examiner, class I (new classification).

No. 491.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 901 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Calcutta, the 21st November 1896.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, No 233, dated the 14th September 1896, forwarding letter from the Vice-Chairman of the Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta, No 1893, dated the 5th September 1896

Letter from the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, No. 322, dated the 28th October 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Commissioners of the Port of Calcutta have applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Port Commissioners' railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st January 1897, the application to the Port Commissioners' railway of the General Rules for open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which are cited in the foregoing observations, in supersession of the rules now in force.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, Marine Department, for information and guidance.

No. 492.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 905 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Calcutta, the 25th November 1896.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March

1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, No. 4200, dated the 29th September 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, No. 7022, dated the 24th September 1896.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, No 4201, dated the 29th September 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company, No. 7012, dated the 24th September 1896.

Letter from the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, No. 4607, dated the 28th October 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, which was published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Gogra-Ghat Bhurwal, Turtipur-Benares, Mau-Revilganj and Mau-Azamgarh extensions, and the Gonda-Bulrampur-Tulsipur, Salempur-Barhaj and Syedpur Ghazipur branches, of the Bengal and North-Western railway, and to the Hajipur-Katihar extension of the Tirhoot State railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction the application to the Gogra-Ghat-Bhurwal, Turtipur-Benares, Mau-Revilganj and Mau Azamgarh extensions, and the Gonda Bulrampur Tulsipur, Salempur-Barhaj and Syedpur-Ghazipur branches of the Bengal and North-Western railway, and to the Hajipur-Katihar extension of the Tirhoot State railway, with effect from such dates as the said extensions and branches may be opened for the public carriage of passengers, animals or goods, of the General Rules for working open lines of railway which may, from time to time, be in force on the main line of the Bengal and North-Western railway.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules referred to—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Lucknow, for information and guidance.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 26th November 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3278 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 21st November 1896:—

No. 392 of 1896.—Albert Gallatin Corre, capitalist, of Cincinnati, State of Ohio, United States of America, for an improvement in type-writing machines.

No. 393 of 1896.—Pontin's Patent Butter Box Company, Limited, of 6, Adam street, Adelphi, London, for improvements in and relating to boxes or packages for the transport of butter, fruit or other edible substances.

No. 394 of 1896.—John Dempster Whyte, engineer, of Falcon works, Poland street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in yarn winding machinery.

No. 395 of 1896.—Charles Thomas Crowden, engineer, of Messrs. Humber and Company, Limited, Beeston, in the county of Nottingham, for improvements in or relating to tubular joints.

No. 396 of 1896.—James Cockle Coxe, sub-engineer, Public Works Department, Bhagulpore, and Alwynn James Cockle Coxe, a partner and manager of Messrs. Coxe & Co., engineers, of Neemuck mahal road, Garden Reach, Calcutta, for automatically opening, shutting and securely fastening the doors of cubicals in jails.

No. 397 of 1896.—Harry Morrison, of 27, Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C., for improvements in chain driving wheels.

No. 398 of 1896.—Harry Morrison, of 27, Martin's lane, Cannon street, London, E. C., for improvements in brakes.

No. 3279 P.—A SPECIFICATION of the undermentioned invention has been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director, Department of Land Records and Agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. This and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta,) upon payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 218 of 1896.—Thomas Cooper John Thomas, engineer, of 93, Manor Park road, Harlesden, in the county of Middlesex, and William Mudd Still, manufacturer, of 24, Charles street, Hatton garden, in the city of London, for improvements in gas lamps. (Specification filed 3rd November 1896.)

No. 3280 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 37 of 1888.—Thomas Toussaint Watson, assistant locomotive superintendent, G. I. P. railway, Jubbulpore, for pulling punkahs by a machine to be driven by water, steam or other motive power. (From 8th November 1896 to 7th November 1897.)

No. 95 of 1892.—Frank Joseph Agabeg, mining engineer, of Charanpore, *viâ* Asansol, Bengal, for a new and improved automatic punkah-pulling machine. (From 9th November 1896 to 8th November 1897.)

No. 3281 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 271 of 1891.—Francis Weldon's invention for an improved attachment or device for employment in the construction of temporary structures. (Specification filed 19th August 1892.)

No. 146 of 1892.—Joseph Price and Maunsel Casswell Bannister's invention for improvements in refrigerating or ice-making apparatus. (Specification filed 18th August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th November, 1896

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94	Of 1853-54	TOTAL	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55	Transfer of 1865	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879	TOTAL.	Of 1870	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT PORTION	TOTAL.			
Balance of 31st October, 1896	30,38,000	2,26,85,900	18,98,64,100	3,14,49,900	1,51,40,400	40,72,800	29,600	26,32,48,700	8,427	17,900	16,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,00,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,67,16,827
Add—																						
Amount of transferred to in London	...	...	...			...					...	...					...		...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th November, 1896 . .	3,75,000	...						...								...		...		...	...	3,75,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th November, 1896 . .	15,00,000	6,000	...	6,000	...			12,000						...		...	...	...	...	...	...	15,12,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th November, 1896 . .	11,500	...	45,500	9,400		...	...	54,900	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66,400
	49,24,500	2,26,91,900	18,99,09,600	3,14,65,300	1,51,40,400	40,72,800	29,600	26,33,09,600	8,427	17,900	16,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,00,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,86,70,227
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	30,400	3,14,500	1,93,000	9,600	...		5,47,500	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,47,500
Balance on 15th November, 1896	49,24,500	2,26,61,500	18,95,95,100	3,12,72,300	1,51,30,800	40,72,800	29,600	26,27,62,100	8,427	17,900	16,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,00,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,81,22,727

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 15th Sept., 1896, enfaced from India 9,523 lakhs re-transferred from London 8,221 lakhs.
" 16th Sept., 1896, " 30th " " ditto 9 " ditto 9 "
" 1st Oct., " " 15th Oct., " ditto 13 " ditto 6 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 13 " ditto 10 "
" 1st Nov., " " 16th Nov., " ditto 19 " ditto 5 "

9,577 lakhs. 8,251 lakhs.
8,251 "

Balance against India . 1,326 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 19th November, 1896.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 30th September, 1896.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer, and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press, or of the publication.	Number of sheets, leaves, or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of Edition.	Number of copies of which the edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
												R a. p.			
...unaanaseer	Hindustani	Hajee Abdul Hai Saib Moulvi.	Religion	Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	Mahomed Shariff, Printer. Hajee Abdul Khiyum, Publisher.	29th Ramzan 1307 A. K.	235	Octavo	1st edition.	1,000	Lithograph.	3 0 0	Hajee Abdul Khiyum, Old Police Lane, Makan Road, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.	7th July, 1896.	This is a religious publication and as such calls for no remarks.
...uranakathasaram	Tamil	K. V. Sreenivasachar.	Miscellaneous.	Madras	Printed at V. N. Jubli Press, Madras. K. V. Srinivasachar, Publisher.	3rd January, 1895.	98	Demy	Do.	50	Printed	1 0 0	K. V. Sreenivasachar, Tamil Munshee, St. Joseph's College, Cleveland Town, Civil and Military Station, Bangalore	26th August, 1896.	Contains select interesting extracts from the Hindu Puranas. The style is high flown. The book is prescribed as the prose text in Tamil for the F. A. Examination of 1898.

BANGALORE,
The 11th November, 1896.

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*
First Assistant to the Resident in Mysore.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

MAP RECORD AND ISSUE OFFICE.

Agents for Sale of Maps.

AHMEDABAD.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Gujarat only.

ALLAHABAD.—Superintendent, Government Press.

CALCUTTA.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13, Wood Street.

LAHORE.—Munshi Gulab Sing, Government Publishers and Booksellers.

LONDON.—Mr. Edward Standford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, London, S.W.

MADRAS.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.

MANDALAY.—The Manager, Mandalay Herald Press.

MUSSOORIE.—The Mussooree Book Society, Baring Institute.

NAGPUR.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.

POONA.—Superintendent, Government Photo-Zincographic Department.

RAJKOT.—The Treasury Officer.

RANGOON.—Messrs. Myles, Standish & Co.

The following Catalogues of maps are available at annas six per copy :—

1. Assam.
2. Atlas of India.
3. Bengal Presidency.
4. Berar or the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the Nizam's Dominions.
5. Bombay Presidency.
6. Burma.
7. Central India and Rajputana Agencies.
8. Central Provinces.
9. India and Adjacent Countries.
10. Madras Presidency.
11. N.-W. P. and Oudh.
12. Punjab.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash *prepaid.*

Agents cannot issue maps on the *Public Service, except on cash payment.*

Maps published at the Head-Quarter Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the Quarter ending 30th September, 1896.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UN-MOUNTED. Uncoloured.	Coloured.	REMARKS.
ATLAS OF INDIA.				R a.	R a.	
Sheet No. 29	1″= 4 M.	1	40″×27″	2 0	2 0	With additions and corrections to November 1895.
Sheets Nos. 94 and 114	1″= 4 M.	2	40″×27″ each.	2 0 each.	2 0 each.	With additions to 1895.
„ „ 5 S. E. and 39 S. W.	1″= 4 M.	2	27″×20″ each.	0 12 each.	0 12 each.	With additions to 1895.
Sheet No. 125 S. W.	1″= 4 M.	1	27″×20″	0 12	0 12	With additions to 1894.
GENERAL MAPS.						
INDIA (Skeleton)	1″=96 M.	1	32″×27″	2 0	2 8	With additions and corrections to Railways to March, 1896.
Ditto	1″=64 M.	4	25″×24″ each.	4 8	6 0	With additions to Railways to 1896.
DISTRICT MAPS.						
CUTTACK	1″= 4 M.	1	34″×25″	1 0	1 4	2nd Edition.
FARIDPUR	1″= 4 M.	1	29″×25″	1 0	1 4	With additions and corrections to March, 1896.
JESSORE	1″= 4 M.	1	26″×25″	1 0	1 4	With additions and corrections to 1896.
KHULNA	1″= 4 M.	1	29″×25″	1 0	1 4	With additions and corrections to May, 1893.
MUZAFFARPUR	1″= 4 M.	1	34″×25″	1 0	1 4	With additions and corrections to April, 1896.
PURI	1″= 4 M.	1	33″×25″	1 0	1 4	With additions to June, 1896.
RAWAL PINDI, Sheet No. 1	1″=1 M	4	40″×25″ each.	4 0	5 0	With additions to Railways to 1895.

Maps of the Survey of India Department—continued.

TITLE.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	PRICE OF MAP UNMOUNTED.		REMARKS.
				Uncoloured.	Coloured.	
				R a.	R a.	
STANDARD MAPS.						
BENGAL—						
Sheet No. 390	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
BOMBAY—						
Sheets Nos. 208, 209, 210, 245, 278, 310, 311, and 336	1"= 1 M.	8	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
BURMA (LOWER)—						
Sheets Nos. 424 and 478 . . .	1"= 1 M.	2	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
BURMA (UPPER)—						
Sheet No. 261	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
CENTRAL INDIA AND RAJPUTANA,—						
Sheet No. 419	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
MADRAS—						
Sheet No. 23	1"= 1 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH—						
Sheets Nos. 17 N. E., S. E., S. W., 18 N. E., N. W., and S. W. . . .	2"= 1 M.	6	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	With additions and corrections to March, 1896.
SOUTH-EASTERN FRONTIER SERIES—						
Sheet No. 2	1"= 8 M.	1	40"×25"	1 8	1 12	2nd Edition.
SOUTH-WESTERN ASIA—						
Sheets Nos. 66 N. W. and S. W. . .	1"= 4 M.	2	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
ADMINISTRATION REPORT MAPS.						
BHAGALPUR (Bengal)	1"=16 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Engraved.
CHITTAGONG („)	1"= 8 M.	1	18"×14"	0 6	...	Ditto.
SINGHBHOOM („)	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Ditto.
FATEHPUR (N. W. P.) . . .	1"= 8 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Ditto.
PUNJAB, with hills (Punjab) . . .	1"=80 M.	1	12"×10"	0 4	0 6	Ditto.
BASTER FEUDATORY STATES . . .	1"=16 M.	1	15"×10"	0 6	...	Ditto.
STATISTICAL MAP.						
INDIA, showing Railways	1"=80 M.	1	44"×30"	1 8	2 0	Corrected to 31st March, 1896.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Route Map for the Western Himalayas, Kashmir, Punjab, and Northern India, with portions of Afghanistan, Baluchistan, etc.	1"=32 M.	1	33"×27"	2 0	2 4	With additions to Railways to 1895.
Javidi Hills, Vellore and Palur Taluks, North Arcot District, Madras, Sheets Nos. 1 to 11	4"= 1 M.	11	40"×27" each.	1 4 each.	1 8 each.	

Maps of the Survey of India Department—concluded.

Title.	Scale.	Number of sheets.	Size of sheet.	Price of Map unmounted. Uncoloured.	Coloured.	Remarks.
				R a.	R a.	
MISCELLANEOUS—(*continued*).						
No. 110, Palliconda Reserved Forests, Vellore Taluk, North Arcot District, Madras	4"= 1 M.	1	40"×27"	1 0	1 4	
Conventional Signs to be used on Topographical maps for reduction . . .	..	1	40"×27"	0 8	...	With additions and corrections to August, 1896.
Conventional Sign to be used on Topographical maps	...	1	19"×17"	0 6	...	With additions and corrections to August, 1896. Engraved.
Published at the Dehra Office.						
STANDARD MAPS.						
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Sheets Nos. 19 N. E.-2 (3rd Edition), 21 N. E.-2, 27 N. W.-3, S. E.-4 (District Betul), (27 S. W.-4, and 28 N. W -2) in one, 28 N. E.-1, N. E.-2, N. E.-3, N. E.-4, N. W.-4, 38 S. W.-2, S. W.-3, and S. W.-4	4"= 1 M.	13	40"×25" each.	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	
PUNJAB—						
Sheets Nos. 290 S. E.-4, 312 S. W.- 1 and S. W.-2	4"= 1 M.	3	40"×25"	1 8 each.	1 12 each.	

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 1st October, 1896.

T. A. POPE,
Asst. Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	Description.	Metal.	Value of each coin.	Number of coins available for sale.	Remarks.
	FOUND IN THE DELHI DISTRICT. *Old Rupees of the Mogul Emperors.*		R a. p.		
285	Aurangzib Mint Surat date in the 2nd line . .	Silver .	1 8 0	2	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than October, 1897.
287	Ditto Mint Shahjehanabad .	Do. .	1 8 0	5	
288	Ditto Mint Surat . .	Do. .	1 8 0	7	
289	Ditto Mint and date illegible . .	Do. .	1 8 0	36	
294	Shahjahan illegible . . .	Do. .	1 8 0	37	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 25th November, 1896.

A. W. BAIRD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mrs. B. E. M. Scotland	Not stated	12th October, 1896	The District Judge of Dacca, on 2nd November, 1896.	The deceased was the widow of the late Mr. J. P. Scotland, District Engineer of Cuttack, and died intestate. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mrs. Mary Ann Fry	Chunar	17th October, 1896	The District Judge, Mirzapur, on 11th November, 1896.	The deceased was a pensioned widow and left a Will. Mrs. H Rogers, the sole legatee, has been directed to apply for Probate.
William McGinn	Mirzapur	8th October, 1896	The District Judge, Mirzapur, on 11th November, 1896.	The deceased was a Guard on the East Indian Railway and left a Will. No one has applied for Probate.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 26th November, 1896.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th November, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 56,53,892 a. 5 p. 11; Public Deposits at Branches . 65,10,153 8 7	1,21,64,045	14	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	6,05,88,848	8	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.	1,22,144	10	10
Sundries	29,70,842	9	1
RUPEES	10,30,45,881	10	8

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	52,14,540	0	0
Other authorised Investments	86,39,687	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	1,91,92,112	13	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities	1,65,11,398	12	0
Bills discounted and purchased	2,61,74,737	3	3
Balances with other Banks	4,73,469	4	10
Bullion	2,719	11	4
Dead Stock	13,24,981	4	11
Stamps	8,831	9	3
Sundries	13,63,921	4	11
	7,89,06,399	12	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . R 95,42,199 a. 10 p. 0; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,45,97,282 4 7	2,41,39,481	14	7
RUPEES	10,30,45,881	10	8

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 26th November, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 31·8.

HIGH COURT—ORIGINAL SIDE.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 26th November, 1896.

The following rule, passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, which will come into effect from the 1st of January, 1897, is now published for general information.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

It is ordered, with effect from the 1st of January, 1897, that Rule 8 of the Rules for the admission of Attorneys passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal on the 23rd of July, 1880, be amended by striking out the words "without special leave of the Court" and by substituting the word "seven" for the word "three."

W. C. PETHERAM.
J. O'KINEALY.
W. MACPHERSON.
E. J. TREVELYAN.
C. M. GHOSE.
H. BEVERLEY.
GOOROO DASS BANERJEE.
AMEER ALI.
C. H. HILL.
R. F. RAMPINI.
S. G. SALE.
L. JENKINS.
H. W. GORDON.

The 15th July 1886.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 19th November, 1896.

No. 4887-G.—Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, resumed charge of the Ulwar Agency from Major R. H. Jennings, R.E., on the afternoon of the 14th November, 1896.

The 21st November, 1896.

No. 4908-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1706-G., dated the 22nd October, 1896, Surgeon-Major R. Shore, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), assumed medical charge of the Erinpura Irregular Force from Surgeon-Captain J. G. Hulbert, M.B., on the forenoon of the 16th instant.

By Order,
L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th November, 1896.

No. 56.—No. 502 first class Hospital Assistant Shaikh Muhammad Sadik, attached to No. 7 Survey Party (Lower Bengal), returned from the privilege leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 44, dated the 7th October, 1896, on the afternoon of the 17th October, 1896. The remaining portion of his leave is hereby cancelled.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.,*
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Agra, the 19th November, 1896.

No. 147.—Mr. F. W. Cash, Inspector, Kutta Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is appointed a probationary Assistant Superintendent, with effect from the 7th November, 1896.

No. 148.—Mr. F. F. Skeaf, Superintendent, Sultanpur (Oudh) Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is promoted from the (old) 2nd grade to the (old) 1st grade, *vice* Mr. E. J. Schneider, Superintendent, deceased, with effect from the 7th November, 1896.

No. 152.—Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on deputation in the Lower Division, Internal Branch, is promoted to Superintendent, (new) 4th grade, with effect from the 7th November, 1896, *vice* Mr. E. J. Schneider, Superintendent, deceased.

No. 153.—Mr. F. W. Cash, probationary Assistant Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. F. Hicks, Superintendent, Darbhanga Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

No. 150.—The following transfers of officers are ordered:—

Mr. A. Hollingbery, Superintendent, from the Pachbudra Division to the Farukhabad Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch.

Mr. F. F. Skeaf, Superintendent, from the Sultanpur (Oudh) Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, to the Sambhar Weighments, Sambhar Division.

Mr. E. Dampier Bennett, Assistant Superintendent, from the Japog Manufacture to Sambhar Weighments, Sambhar Division.

Mr. E. G. Winny, Assistant Superintendent, from the Gudha Weighments, Sambhar Division, to the Pachbadra Division.

Mr. H. B. Welsh, Assistant Superintendent, from the Sambhar Weighments to the Gudha Weighments, Sambhar Division.

No. 151.—Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, Superintendent, at present on deputation in the Lower Division, Internal Branch, is posted to the Sultanpur (Oudh) Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, but is to remain on deputation in the Darbhanga Circle, Lower Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. W. F. Hicks, Superintendent.

No. 153.—Mr. F. W. Cash, Officiating Superintendent, is posted to the Sultanpur (Oudh) Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, during the absence on deputation of Mr. P. C. S. O'Connor, Superintendent.

No. 154.—Mr. P. A. Kirwan, Officiating Superintendent, Farukhabad Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, will, on relief by Mr. A. Hollingbery, Superintendent, revert to his substantive appointment as Officiating Assistant Superintendent, and is posted to the Kutta Beat, Punjab Mines Division.

LEAVE.

The 24th November, 1896.

No. 157.—Mr. C. H. Orchard, Superintendent, Mandi Mines, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291, Section ii, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the numbers; any other person claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Karachi Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value	Name of Claimant.
G—[illegible]	76056	R10 each.	Naraendass, Doctor to the Private Staff of His Highness the Maharaja Sahib of Jammu and Cashmir
G—[illegible]	76057		
G—[illegible]	76060		

J. P LOBO,
Paper Currency Officer, Karachi.

PAPER CURRENCY OFFICE;
Karachi, the 16th November, 1896.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Under section 5 of the Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that on the 27th of September, 1896, treasure consisting of 61 gold pagodas, weighing 17½ tolas and valued at about R500, was found by Ayyangowd and Hiredodda of Havinahal, village of Bellary Taluk, Bellary district, while digging earth in an open space under the directions of Reddi Bheemanagowd of Havinahal.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally, or by agent, before the Collector of Bellary at his office at Bellary, on the 1st April, 1897, in view to the matter being enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

R. H. CAMPBELL,
Acting Collector.

The 10th November, 1896.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 24th November, 1896.

No 90.—*Corrigendum*—In Director General of Railways' Notification No. 84, dated the 12th October, 1896, *for* "Notification No. 9 of 1895," *read* "Notification No. 9 of 1894."

No. 91—Mr. G S E Rice, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive grade, class III, grade 1, of that establishment, with effect from the afternoon of the 22nd October, 1896.

No. 92.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 434, dated 21st October, 1896, Captain R. E. Tomlin, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is posted to the Agra Delhi Chord line survey.

No 93.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 452, dated 27th October, 1896, the undermentioned Assistant Engineers, 3rd grade, are posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway:—

Mr J. H. Lovell.
Mr. F. A. Hadow.

No. 94.—Mr. M. S S. O'Connor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, in class III, grade 4, sub. *pro tem.*, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, has been granted, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of that granted him by the Manager, North Western Railway, in Notification No 12 of the 23rd June, 1896.

The 26th November, 1896.

No. 95.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 56, dated 5th August, 1896, Mr. E. S. Strong, Officiating District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Locomotive Superintendent in class III, grade, 2 of that establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 21st October, 1896.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of household flour for one year, three years and five years will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Bangalore, up to 12 noon on the 5th December, 1896.

2. Form of tender, schedule and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 o'clock on the 4th December, 1896.

3. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

4. Samples (100 lbs.) hundred pounds, of the flour, it is proposed to supply, should be sent, free of all charges, so as to reach the Government Bakery, Bangalore, on the 1st December, 1896.

5. Earnest money R900.

G. F. WATSON, *Major*,
Chief Commissariat Officer, Bangalore.

CHIEF COMSR. OFFICE, BANGALORE,
the 21st November, 1896.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 25th November, 1896.

No. 6350.—Lala Sudarshan Singh Seth, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 11th November, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. Willait Rai is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Lala Sudarshan Singh Seth, or until further orders.

The 27th November, 1896.

No. 6442.—Munshi Mahomed Kasim, Superintendent of Post Offices 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 6453.—Mr. M. T. McDermott, Postmaster, Murree, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days, with effect from the 20th November, 1880, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. C. L. Fox is appointed to act as Postmaster, Murree, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. McDermott, or until further orders.

No. 6463.—Mr. W. E. Douglas, Superintendent of Post Offices, 2nd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 6th October, 1896

The following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. A. Bean, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, to act in the 2nd grade.

Mr. W. Chard, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Lala Balmokand, Deputy Postmaster, Simla, to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

Mr. D. Hurmusji to act as Deputy Postmaster, Simla.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 24th November, 1896.

Agents of the "Cleveland" Bicycle Co.
Bonney, F., & Co.
Cotton, Evan
Dickeson and Stuart.
DuJee, Monsieur.
Hoff, H.
John & Co., A.
Kindersley, Mrs.
Lambert and Butler.
Leslie, T. D., & Co.
Love, R.
Manager, *Central News.*
Managing Agents, Bengal-Nagpur Cotton Mills, Ld.
Mozzi, A.
Rayner, J. G.
Spelsberg, Ed.
Toos, C N.
Wheatley, Madden & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aldham, C. J
Allan, W. A. R.
Allisor, H. P.
Ambler, F. R.
Arthur, Miss R.
Barrett, John.
Beresford, C.
Beresford, Sam.
Birch, J. W.
Blanche, A.
Boyle, J.
Braidwood, F.
Braidwood, Mrs.
Bride, Mrs. C.
Brocco, A
Brownlow, E. O.
Carter, S
Chardi, J. F.
Chorlton, W. B.
Conway, Mrs. M.
Cotta, J M.
Cottan & Co., J. M.
Crawshaw, Mrs.
Dalben, J
Dalwood, Mr.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
DePas, Mrs. C. B.
DeSilva. W. S.
D'Padua, J L.
Fail, I. S.
Engl, Jean.
Forbes, S. C.
Galperson, J.
Garrette, Leoni, Miss.
George, D.
Gondie, J.
Hadlow, A., Mrs.
Hamilton, G.
Hancox, H. W, Capt.
Hansz, M. B.
Hautom Mina.
Harper, Alex.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Houghton, R
Hughes, H.
Hyland, C P.
Ido, Miss Marie.
Ivey, A.
Johnson, J H.
Johnson, I. S., Capt.
Kelly, J.
Kennedy, Mrs. A. H.
Kennedy, I. A.
Kerr, J.
Kidd, E. A.
Lane, Mrs.
Lincoln, I. (Booksellers).
Loysean, Edgord.
Maret, Julien.
M[illegible]n, Mrs.
Mathieson, A
Mayr, Mrs. Jones.
McIlrath, H D.
Meyers, H.
Monks, M. E.
Muller, Egon.
Murgatroyd, G. P.C.
Natchal, Mrs. L.
Nininger, F.
O'Brien, G. W.
O'Grady, W.
Palomino-de Castro.
Parker, W. A.
Randall, [illegible].
Reid, Mrs A.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Rodgers, W. C.
Rodgerson, H.
Sarkies, C. F.
Sharples, Miss R.
Sheridan, Mrs. (care of P. W. Mitchell)
Smith, Arthur.
Spragg, A.
Stapelfeldt, Fritz.
Stephenson, Miss Flo.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiller, H.
Stokes, Miss.
Stowell, Mr.
Streeton, H. C.
Sykes, Mrs.
Talbot, G.
Thomas, W.
Thornton, Ellie.
Tormidorf, Mrs. K.
Traval, H.
Turnbull, C.
Varner, G.
Wakefield, F., Miss.
Walsher, H. J.
Weeks, Mrs., care of W. Bond.
Weiss, Miss J.
Weymans, J.
Wheeler, Dr. H.
Wiesenfeld, A.
Wilson, R. H.
Winter, A. L.
Wise, A. G. H.
Woodward, G.

Registered Letters.

Montgomery, P.
Ord, E.
Wairs, R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, C. M., Mrs.
Alderson, Mrs.
Allabksh.
Alladeen, B.
Andrews.
Akins.
Beresford, Sam, Gunner
Cook, Charles.
Cooper, Charles, Mrs.
Dyce, G. H. C., Col., C.B.
Decraix, Henry.
Dunell, C.
Duperell, Mark.
David, Lieut. (Staff Regt.).
Eduiji Jamsetji.
Evans, H E.
Godrell, Collin, Capt.
Gopal Baboo.
Grosser, Paul, Dr
Gordon, J. V.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hagg, Hubert.
Ingli.
Joe Ahmed.
Josephson, Mrs.
Jones, E. C. Slade.
Knox, E. W.
Limjibhoy Rustomji Bilimoria.
Lawrence, G.
Mulhoney, E., Mrs.
Master, Robert.
Mitchell, G.
McArthur, Donald.
Mysterieux, Michel
Mitchel, B.
Mitchell, J.
Mortimer, E., Rev.
Nawab Mohsinul Mul Mohamedawh.
Narayan Singh, Hawalder.
O'Connor, T.
Pigot, J. L.
Prichard, G. M., Col.
Pettingel, Mrs.
Rajah Alli.
Rogers, Col., R. E.
Roth, Guste.
Rignebourg, Roser.
Smith, Geo.
Trient, J. H.
Tingly, Katharine A., Mrs.
Vigh Naranjenj.
Woodtell, W. A.
Walker, Ernest.
Weghtman, Aneta.
Worman, John, Mrs.
Wether, G. Stanley, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 23rd November, 1896.

Allinson, T. W.
Wendon, H.

The 28th November, 1896.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
*	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Seychelles, Madagascar, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	2nd Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	1st "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	28th Nov.	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	4th Dec.	Per Steamer *Chunsang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	4th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	1st "	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	28th Nov.	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	29th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	2nd Dec.	Ditto.
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, Nossi Be, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and Cape Colony.	4th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,

Principal, Thomason College.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

The date for admission to this Department is 1st February, 1897.

Candidates must be at least 15 and not more than 17 years of age.

They must have passed Standard VII of the code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard, so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th January, 1897. No applications will be attended to after this date.

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the first Monday in February. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding R10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of February, except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be no vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in February next, but there will be seven on the reduced* fee list.

* R5 per mensem.

For natives there will be at least nine vacancies, possibly more on the reduced† fee list. These vacancies will be filled up after the opening of the session by the Board of Visitors from those apprentices who join the College. No guarantee can therefore be given beforehand, but forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

† R2 per mensem.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 16th November, 1896.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی — يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی – يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں مين بهي بکتي هی – ماسواے قيمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or,	post free,	R18-12.
½ „	R 9,		„	R9-8.
¼ „	R4-8,		„	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন .	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৸৹
½ আধ „ „	৯৲	„	৯৷৹
¼ সিকি „ „	৪৷৹৲	„	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depôt at R62 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and application should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials	(1895),	R2-0.
„	II.	Masonry	(1891),	R1-4.
„	III.	Carpentry	(1889),	R1-4.
„	IV.	Earthwork	(1892),	R1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).		

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings	(1891),	R1-4.
„	VII.	Bridges	(in the Press).	
„	VIII.	Roads	(in the Press).	
„	IX.	Railways	(1891),	R1-4.
„	X.	Irrigation Works	(1873),	R1-8.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Vol. II (1867 edition). R3.

ROORKEE MANUAL OF APPLIED MECHANICS.

Vol. I. Direct and Transverse Strain, principally by Analytical Methods. R8.

„ II. The Stability of Structures, mostly by Graphic Methods (in the Press).

MANUALS.

VII. **Surveying** (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition), with Curve Table (in the Press).

XIII. **Drawing** (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.).† R8.

XIIIa. **Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical** (by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. **Simple Applied Mechanics** (2nd edition), Parts I and II in one. R3.

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

XV. **Examples of Estimating.** Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition) (in the Press).

* Date of Edition on sale.
† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. 4a.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6a.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4a.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 10 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunhya Lal. R2-8

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet, 8a.; mounted on cloth and bound (in the Press). R1-12

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. R1-4.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. 4a

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunhya Lal (in the Press).

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 12a.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying. R1-4.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M D., F.R S.E. 6a

Tables for Degree Curve and Intersection Angles, from 90° to 180°, and for Fixed Tangents from 100 feet to 7,500 feet. By F. G. Brook Fox, Esq., M.I.C E. R2-4.

Graphic Hydraulic Diagram for Channels in earth, etc. By R. G. Kennedy, Esq., Executive Engineer. R7-8

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.

MATHEMATICAL.

Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

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Cape's Logarithms, with Tables of Squares, Cubes, etc. (in the Press).

Cape's Geometry. R1-4.

" **Mechanics.** R1.

Military Topography. 8a.

HINDUSTANI.

Elements of Hindustani Grammar (in the Press).

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R1.

History of India (*Itihas Timirnásak*), Hindi, Parts I and II, each part 4a.

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" " (Canal "). R1-8
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P. W. D. Note-Book. R1-4.

" **Measurement Book.** R1-4.

Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches (exclusive of packing). R1-8.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 039554, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R1,000 (one thousand), originally standing in the name of Sreemothy Kadombinee Dassy, the proprietrix, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietrix.

SREEMOTHY KADOMBINEE DASSY,
No. 3, Gobind Sircar's Lane, Bowbazar.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND.

Abstract statement of the audited accounts of the Hindu Family Annuity Fund for the quarters ended 30th June 1895, 30th September 1895, and 31st December 1895.

RECEIPTS.	Quarter ended 30th June 1895.			Quarter ended 30th September 1895.			Quarter ended 31st December 1895.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Opening Balance . .	605	9	3	879	6	0	670	2	9
General Subscription .	9,673	10	1	10,062	11	3	8,996	13	1
Interest . .	5,950	2	3	0	4	1	5,950	2	5
Miscellaneous Receipts	153	10	6	5	0	0	9	1	0
Government of India .	4,800	0	0	4,500	0	0	4,700	0	0
Entrance Fees	15	0	0	31	0	0	7	0	0
Deposits .	140	8	9	142	0	6	190	3	6
Guarantee Fund . .	222	9	3	...			...		
Abatement Fund . .	1,669	6	0	...			...		
Relief Fund .	333	14	0	...			...		
TOTAL RUPEES	23,564	6	1	15,620	5	10	20,523	9	9

DISBURSEMENTS	Quarter ended 30th June 1895			Quarter ended 30th September 1895.			Quarter ended 31st December 1895.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Annuity .	3,491	0	0	3,993	15	3	4,197	0	0
Government of India . .	15,656	8	7	10,159	6	3	14,940	8	6
Deposits .	250	6	3	226	11	10	171	7	0
Interest .	2,374	3	3	...			...		
Establishment	426	0	0	426	0	0	426	0	0
Relief Fund .	136	4	6	...			...		
Miscellaneous	350	9	6	144	1	9	178	11	6
Closing Balance .	879	6	0	670	2	9	609	14	3
TOTAL RUPEES	23,564	6	1	15,620	5	10	20,523	9	9

Published by order of the Directors agreeably to Rule 89.

SATKARI DEVA,
ASUTOSH DHAR,
Auditors.

PRAN KISSEN BOSE,
Secretary

CALCUTTA,
The 18th November 1896.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 48.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1896.

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A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 14th, 1896.

During the past week pressure has been steadily high over Northern India and steadily low in the extreme south. At first the difference was small, and the weather was quiet and settled throughout the Indian region, but on the 9th pressure began to give way decidedly in the extreme south, and as the week progressed the pressure difference increased and by the close of the week a well defined, though small, barometric depression was shown passing westward across Ceylon and the extreme south of the Indian Peninsula The gradual intensification of the low pressure area in the south was accompanied with very unsettled weather and moderate to heavy rain in the South Carnatic, but the rainfall at no time extended northward beyond Madras, and the heavy rainfall was almost wholly confined to the coast districts, the inland stations of Trichinopoly, Madura, etc., only receiving light showers. Fairly general showers were reported from Central and Upper Burma on the 14th, but with this exception the whole of the Indian region lying to the north of Madras (station) had fine and quiet weather throughout the week. In consequence of the continued fine weather the temperature has remained high generally, and over Sind, Rajputana, Central India and Gujarat the excess of heat has been very marked.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 8th November.*—The barometer had fallen briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, but had changed only slightly elsewhere. Pressure was uniform, and relatively high, over Northern and Central India,

and was relatively low over the south of the Bay, Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula. The winds were northerly over the Bay area, easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. The mean temperature was excessive except in Bengal. The rainfall was generally light and local, and was generally confined to Lower Burma and the south of the Peninsula.

Monday, 9th November.—The barometer had given way over the greater part of the country, but except in Sind where the fall was brisk the changes were slight. In Ceylon and the South Carnatic, however, the fall was somewhat greater than in surrounding regions. Pressure was lowest over the south of the Bay and Ceylon. The winds were unchanged generally and the mean temperature remained excessive except in parts of North-East India. The rainfall reported was light and confined to Lower Burma and Ceylon

Tuesday, 10th November.—Pressure had changed only slightly. An area of depression had apparently been developed off the South Carnatic and East Ceylon coasts, but otherwise the distribution was little changed. A north-westerly gale had blown at Negapatam and the northerly wind at Madras was rising, but in other respects the winds were little changed. The heat remained excessive except over parts of the north-east of the Indian region. Moderate local rain had fallen over the south-east of the Peninsula and over Ceylon. The heaviest fall in this area was 2·29" at Cuddalore.

Wednesday, 11th November.—The barometer had fallen almost everywhere The change had been brisk over Burma and Assam and over the South Carnatic. Readings continued to decrease steadily from a high pressure area in the extreme north to a low pressure area in the extreme south. The winds were north-easterly to north-westerly over the Bay, easterly over the centre and west of the Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. The heat remained excessive except at some stations in the north-east of India and in South Madras. The rainfall was still confined to the extreme south, but the fall had become heavier in this locality. The largest amount reported was 4·15" at Negapatam.

Thursday, 12th November.—Pressure had again decreased everywhere, and the fall having been brisk in the north and only slight in the south, the pressure differences had decreased, but this was the only important change in the distribution. The winds were again practically unaltered. In the south of the Peninsula the force was fresh in places. The mean temperature remained excessive almost everywhere. The only important rainfall was reported from the extreme south where the largest amount received was 5·61" at Colombo.

Friday, 13th November.—Pressure had increased in the north and decreased in the south, so that the pressure differences had again increased, and a well defined low pressure area lay to the south of the Bay. Gradients were moderately steep over the Bay. The winds still showed very little change. The mean temperature was low over South Madras and over North-East India, but was excessive elsewhere. A few showers of rain had been received in the extreme north-east, but the only heavy rainfall was reported in the south, where Trincomalee had received 5·08", and Cuddalore and Negapatam over 1 inch.

Saturday, 14th November.—The barometer had fallen briskly at Tinnevelly, but elsewhere the barometric changes were upward. A small cyclonic storm, which had apparently been developed within the low pressure area noticed over the south of the Bay on the 13th, was travelling westward across the south of the Peninsula. The winds were cyclonic in its neighbourhood and were blowing strongly at Colombo. The mean temperature was low over Assam, North Bengal and Upper Burma, as well as in some places over the south of Madras, while in all other places the heat was excessive. Showers had been received over Upper and Central Burma, while the small storm in the south had given moderate to heavy rain over South-East Madras, from Madras (station) to Tinnevelly. The largest amount reported was 4·34" at Tinnevelly.

Temperature.—There has been no change worth noting in temperature during the past week. In those regions where rain was received, *viz.*, part of Burma, of Assam, of North Bengal and of South Madras, the mean temperature has been lower than usual, but in all other places the heat has been excessive.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India :-

Province.	November 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	13th.	14th.	
Burma	+1·1	+0·9	+0·2	—0·2	+1·1	+1·8	—0·1	+0·7
Bengal and Assam . .	+1·3	+0·7	+1·0	+1·2	+1·6	+1·2	+0·3	+1·0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+2·7	+3·6	+3·3	+3·3	+3·0	+2·7	+3·8	+3·2
Punjab	+1·7	+2·8	+4·3	+4·0	+3·2	+3·4	+3·0	+3·2
Bombay	+3·6	+3·8	+3·9	+3·9	+3·9	+4·0	+3·9	+3·9
Central Provinces and Berar	+4·0	+4·2	+4·8	+4·9	+5·0	+5·3	+5·7	+4·8
Central India and Gujarat .	+4·4	+6·0	+6·0	+6·4	+6·0	+5·7	+5·1	+5·7
Sind and Rajputana . .	+4·8	+4·4	+6·1	+7·2	+5·6	+4·0	+5·6	+5·4
Madras	+2·3	+2·6	+2·9	+2·1	+2·5	+2·2	+1·8	+2·3
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	+2·9	+3·2	+3·6	+3·6	+3·5	+3·4	+3·2	+3·4

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was excessive, the abnormal excess on most days being more than 3°. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature was about normal over Burma, but was excessive in all other places. In Central India, Gujarat, Sind and Rajputana, the heat was more than 5° greater than usual for the week, and on one day, the 11th, in Sind and Rajputana the abnormal excess was as much as 7°·2.

Rain.—During the week under review the only considerable rainfall has occurred over the south-east of the Peninsula. Showers have, at different times, been received in Burma, Assam, part of Bengal, Ganjam and the south-west of the Peninsula, but in these localities the amounts received were generally small and considerably less than those reported from the south-east of the Peninsula. The rainfall in Madras was due to a depression which formed apparently over the south of the Bay within a large low pressure area. This depression crossed Ceylon and the south of the Peninsula on the 14th, but, previous to the actual appearance of the depression, the barometer fell, the weather became unsettled and rainy, and the wind rose along the South Carnatic coast. Heavy rain, in fact, commenced in this region as early as November 9th. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. Rain was received during the week in seventeen of the rainfall divisions, but of these seventeen divisions, no less than nine had an average actual fall of less than one-tenth of an inch for the whole week. The rainfall in these divisions may hence be neglected, so that there were only eight divisions which received effective rain during the week. These eight divisions were Lower and Upper Burma, Arakan, Assam (Surma), the Bengal Hills, the Malabar coast, the East coast (south) and Madras (south). Within these divisions the average actual rainfall varied from 3"·78" in the East coast (south) to 0"·21" in Upper Burma. In all other parts of India the fall was actually or practically *nil*. The showery period in Lower and Central Burma occurred at the commencement, and in Upper Burma, at the close, of the week. In Assam the showers were spread out over the whole week, and in Central and North Bengal and the Bengal Hills they occurred about the middle of the week. In Travancore there were light showers on nearly all days, while in the South Carnatic the rainfall, as mentioned above, commenced on the 10th. The second column of the table shows that there is usually no rain during the week under review in Bengal, the Gangetic Plain, and Upper and Central India, but that moderate rain generally falls in parts of Burma and of the south of the Peninsula. The third column shows that the week's fall has been 2·6" in excess of the normal over the East coast (south), half an inch in excess in Assam (Surma) and Madras (south), and a quarter of an inch in excess in Lower Burma. Elsewhere the rainfall has generally been in defect, or where it has been in excess, the difference from the normal is unimportant.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the rainfall for the four weeks October 18th to November 14th. The fall for that period has been about normal in Tenasserim, Lower and Central Burma, Madras (south) and the North Punjab, but has been less than usual in all other divisions, while absolutely no rain has fallen over a large part of the country.

The following considerable totals for the week ending November 14th are reported from the extreme south: Poonamalle (Chingleput), 5·77"; Chidambaram (South Arcot), 15·34"; Tiruttaraippundi (Tanjore), 12·19" and Palamcotta (Tinnevelly), 5·51".

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending November 14th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from 18th October to 14th November 1896. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, 18th Oct. to 14th Nov.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	2·92	3·00	— 3
Burma	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	1·33	1·07	+0·26	4·62	4·84	— 5
	3. Central do.	0·07	0·47	−0·40	2·89	2·62	+ 10
	4. Upper do.	0·24	?	?	1·01	?	?
	5. Arakan	0·21	1·01	−0·83	1·91	5·91	— 68
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0·02	0·07	−0·05	0·06	2·37	— 97
	7. Assam (Surma)	0·64	0·12	+0·52	0·70	1·92	— 60
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0·05	0·14	−0·09	0·49	2·15	— 77
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·04	0·13	−0·09	0·91	1·22	— 25
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·01	−0·01	0·02	1·38	— 99
	11. Central do.	0·03	0·02	+0·01	0·03	0·98	— 97
	12. North do.	0·09	0·02	+0·07	0·54	1·08	— 50
	13. Bengal Hills	0·32	0·19	+0·13	1·46	1·85	— 21
	14. Orissa	0·02	0·12	−0·10	0·02	3·13	— 99
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·99	— 100
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0	0	0	0·89	— 100
	17. Do. (North)	0	0	0	0	0·69	— 100
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0	0	0	0·59	— 100
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0	0	0	0·26	— 100
	20. Do. (North)	0	0	0	0	0·10	— 100
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0	0	0	0·14	— 100
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0	0	0·01	0·01	0
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0	0	0	0	0·44	— 100
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·01	0·04	— 75
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0	0·07	−0·07	0·04	0·12	— 67
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·01	0·03	— 67
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·01	−0·01	0·02	0·04	— 50
	28. Do. (Central)	0	0·12	−0·12	0·05	0·17	— 71
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·03	−0·03	0·01	0·06	— 83
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·18	−0·18	0·26	0·41	— 37
	31. Do. (North)	0	0·22	−0·22	0·27	[illegible]	— 10
	32. Do. (West)	0	0·04	−0·04	0·01	[illegible]	— 40
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar Coast	0·32	0·72	−0·40	3·84	5·63	— 32
	34. Madras (South Central)	0·07	0·86	−0·79	2·49	5·29	— 53
	35. Coorg	0	0·65	−0·65	1·57	4·52	— 65
	36. Mysore	0	0·28	−0·28	0·41	3·56	— 88
	37. Konkan	0	0·13	−0·13	0·4[illegible]	2·19	— 79
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·08	−0·08	0·16	2·38	— 93
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·11	−0·11	0	1·17	— 100
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·09	−0·09	0	1·02	— 100
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·79	— 100
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·69	— 100
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·95	— 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0·02	−0·02	0	0·46	— 100
	46. Kathiawar	0	0·03	−0·03	0	0·31	— 100
	47. Sind	0	0·01	−0·01	0	0·0[illegible]	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0·09	0	?
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·06	−0·06	0	0·10	— 100
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0	0·02	−0·02	0·09	0·17	— 47
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·04	−0·04	0	0·08	— 100
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0·01	0·22	−0·21	0·01	4·78	— 100
	52a. Do (do.) (a)	0	0·25	−0·25	0	3·21	— 100
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·07	−0·07	0	0·59	— 100
	54. Madras (Central)	0	0·24	−0·24	0·08	2·91	— 94
	55. East Coast (Central)	0	0·05	−0·05	0·50	6·09	— 92
	56. Do. (South)	3·98	1·82	+2·16	0·71	8·98	— 92
	57. Madras (South)	1·95	1·48	+0·47	5·59	6·57	— 15

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Simla, the 19th November 1896.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 21st November.*—Light showers in parts of the Circars and Deccan with fair falls in parts of Cuddapah. Heavy rain throughout the Carnatic and Southern districts and in many parts of the Central districts; moderate rain in the remainder of the Central districts and on the West Coast at the end of week There has not been much change in the weather from the previous week but subsequently good rain has fallen over greater parts of the Deccan districts and some parts of the Circars, the effect of which has yet to be seen. Heavy rain in the Carnatic continues. Except in the Circars and Deccan agricultural operations were actively progressing and the standing crops thriving and pasture sufficient. Until the rain came the outlook in the Circars and Deccan was growing worse; now cattle at least will find grazing, and sowing of dry land in parts of the latter districts with the late crops will be possible. No change in Ganjam. Prices are considerably cheaper in the greater part of the Deccan, Carnatic and Central districts, but dearer in the Circars, at Madras and in the Southern and West Coast districts. Since the end of the week the fall in the Deccan districts has continued and rates are cheaper elsewhere. Relief workers, 21st November, 34,115; weavers relieved, 1,247; and 1,181 fed at kitchens; all in the Deccan districts.

Bombay.—*For week ending 25th November.*—Rain fell during the week in twenty districts. More rain is urgently wanted generally for the late sowings in six districts. The standing crops have withered or are withering in three districts and have been damaged by locusts in parts of the Karachi and Hyderabad districts, and by insects in two talukas of Ahmednagar. Preparations for the late crops or sowing are progressing in eighteen, and reaping of the early crops in eight, districts. Cotton-picking continues in Khandesh. Fodder is insufficient in nine districts. Agricultural stock are healthy except in parts of nine districts. Prices are rising in eight districts, stationary in five, and falling in five. The number on test works in Nasik was 3,127; on two test works in Satara, 242; on two in Dharwar, 1,780. The number on two relief works in Bijapur was 2,119, on six in Ahmednagar, 4,273 The opening of relief works has been ordered in Khandesh. The number on gratuitous relief in Satara 23.

Bengal.—*For week ending 23rd November.*—Some rain has fallen in Behar and Chota Nagpur, but there has been practically none elsewhere in the Lower Provinces. Patna has had a fall of ·72 inch. The light rainfall is reported to have improved the prospects of the spring crops in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Darbhanga, Lohardaga and Singhbhum. Except in these districts and in Northern Bengal, the sowing of the spring crops and the germination of seed already sown are still retarded for want of rain. The harvesting of winter rice has begun. As previously reported, this crop has seriously suffered on high lands, but on low lands it is expected to yield a fair outturn. The insects which had been infesting the rice crop in Orissa are said to still exist in Banki. Locusts and insects have appeared in places in Midnapore, Nadia and Malda. Prices have shown a slight tendency to fall in a few districts. The numbers employed on relief works on Saturday, the 21st, were:—Nadia 1,009; Champaran 1,994 (men 1,138, women 425 and children 431); Shahabad 359 (men 153, women 133 and children 73). In Patna, it is said, the works have not been largely attended.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 25th November.*—Some rain. The area of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, exclusive of the Kumaun Division, is about 93,000 square miles. In 12,000 square miles with a population of about 6 millions the autumn harvest was very good; in 25,000 square miles with a population of 12½ millions the autumn harvest varied from one-half to two-thirds of an average harvest; in 31,000 square miles with a population of 13½ millions the autumn harvest varied from one-third to one-half of an average harvest; in 25,000 square miles with a population of about 13½ millions the autumn harvest did not exceed one-third of the average, while in large tracts it was practically a complete failure. The failure was greatest in those

districts in which rice was most largely sown. The amount of rainfall of the last few days is not recorded in all the district returns, but, so far as can be judged from the available information, good showers fell in most of the districts which were in greatest need of rain. Some distressed districts, however, have had no rain. The rain has come too late for the autumn crops except for sugarcane and *arhar*, and it was not generally sufficient for ploughing, but it has improved the prospects of the ensuing spring crops as seed will now be sown in much land that had been previously prepared but not sown owing to lack of moisture in the soil. A flight of locusts passed over the district of Unao and caused slight damage to the crops. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 21st November, were:—Banda, 43,561; Hamirpur, 6,846; Allahabad, 9,035; Jhansi, 7,770; Jalaun, 12,550; Rae Bareli, 12,957; Sitapur, 3,814; Hardoi, 8,644; Jaunpur 6,595; total 1,11,772; of these 16,478 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works and 19,119 were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices are still high, but show a tendency to fall in places.

Punjab.—*For week ending 25th November.*—Rain has fallen in parts of the Hissar, Umballa, Rohtak and Gurgaon districts. The autumn crops have been cut and stored. Cotton-picking is going on and sugarcane is being pressed. Sowings of the spring crops are in progress; wheat is obtained with difficulty for sowing purposes in Lahore. Very little area of dry land has been sown, but owing to the recent rain at Gurgaon sowings have commenced on dry lands. Rain is badly needed throughout the province. The water-supply is deficient in Hissar. The outturn of the autumn crops is reported to be average on irrigated and poor on unirrigated lands. The prospects of the spring crops are said to be average to poor. The stock of food-grains is insufficient in Hissar, Amritsar, Rawalpindi, and in parts of Jullundur, Ferozepore and Shahpur; it is average in Peshawar. It is reported that the grain stock is sufficient with Sahakur grain dealers at Lahore, but they do not sell freely to the poorer classes. Locusts appeared in the Leiah tahsil of the Dera Ismail Khan district and damaged the standing *bajra* (Bulrush, millet), cotton and rape seed crops to some extent. Cattle are in bad condition in most districts owing to insufficiency of fodder and overwork. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Umballa, Peshawar and Rohtak. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gujrat on Saturday, the 21st November, was 9,228 including non-working children. Famine work has also commenced in Hissar. Prices are rising in Peshawar and Rohtak and are abnormally high elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 7 to 9 seers per rupee, *bajra* (Bulrush, millet) from 8 to 9¼ seers, gram from 9 to 10 seers, maize from 8 to 11 seers, and rice from 6 to 8 seers.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 25th November.*—Weather cloudy at the end of week Fair rain has fallen in most districts, but Saugor, Hoshangabad, and Nimar received only very light and partial showers; Chanda and Raipur have had the heaviest falls; Wardha and Bhandara about 1½ inches, Seoni and Balaghat one inch; other districts less. The rain has improved the autumn crops in Wardha but it comes too late to appreciably ameliorate the prospects of these crops throughout the provinces. The bulk of the rice crop is now reaped in Wardha, Chanda, and Nagpur. The yield of the autumn crops ranges between six and twelve annas. The spring crops which have germinated are much benefited. Sowings have been resumed in Wardha, Chanda, and Jubbulpur. More gram may be put down in Balaghat, Seoni, and Raipur. Prospects continue gloomy in Saugor and Hoshangabad where the young seedlings are dying. In Damoh and Jubbulpur where seven-twelfths of the normal area has germinated the outlook is better. Large areas still remain unsown in Narsinghpur, Seoni, and Raipur. In the Nagpur country, excluding Balaghat, prospects have materially improved. Relief works have been started in Nagpur and Wardha for the wandering poor. Prices have risen in Nimar owing to export demand; elsewhere prices are steady.

Burma.—*For week ending 21st November.*—In Lower Burma the crops are good everywhere, except in parts of Akyab and Prome, where rain has been insufficient. In Upper Burma no rain fell except in the Southern Shan States. Unirrigated paddy has failed generally, and the miscellaneous crops will yield a very poor outturn in large tracts of Pakokku, Minbu, Magwe, Meiktila, Yamethin and Myingyan. The price of paddy has fallen heavily in Tharrawaddy and slightly in Myaungmya, and has risen largely in the Southern Shan States; elsewhere prices are stationary. The numbers on relief works were 15,128; and on gratuitous relief, 1,445.

Assam.—*For week ending 24th November.*—More rain is wanted for the cold weather crops in Cachar. A hailstorm is reported to have done some injury to the standing crops in parts of Sylhet. The prospects of the crops are not favourable in parts of the lower districts of the Assam valley. Reaping of late rice has commenced. Sowing of the mustard crop continues. The condition of tea is good. Prices of food-grains are high. Fodder is sufficient except in the Khasi hills and parts of Cachar. Water is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 25th November.*—MYSORE: Rain fell throughout the State, which has benefited the standing crops. Prices have fallen.

COORG: Rainfall good. The rice crop is maturing. Coffee-picking has commenced. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are rising.

Berar and Hyderâbad.—*For week ending 25th November.*—BERAR: The weather is cool with light showers of rain during the week at Akola and Ellichpur. Harvesting of the monsoon crops has commenced in places. Cotton-picking is in progress. The winter crops are above ground in all districts, but are in poor condition through insufficient moisture. Sowings continue in Akola, Buldana and Ellichpur. Insufficiency of fodder and water is reported in most districts. Prices of food-grains continue high.

HYDERABAD: No rain during the week. The autumn crop has been harvested in the Hyderabad, Aurangabad and Gulburga divisions, but the crop is very poor. The irrigated rice crop is being harvested in the Hyderabad and Warangal divisions, but the crop has withered in most places in the Gulburga division. The water-supply is decreasing. Prices are :—wheat 6¾, coarse rice 6, white jowar 9½, yellow jowar 10⅔, gram 7¾, and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) 10½ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 25th November.*—Rain has fallen in all Agencies during the week, but more rain is still wanted. Agricultural operations are at a stand-still in Baghelkhand and Gwalior, but are in progress elsewhere. The autumn crops have been damaged for want of rain everywhere. Agricultural stock are in fairly good condition in Bhopal, Bundelkhand, Malwa and Bhopawar, but are indifferent in Baghelkhand and in most parts of Gwalior. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal, Malwa and Bhopawar; insufficient and indifferent elsewhere. Prices are still above normal in all Agencies. Opium is being sown in Bhopal and Bhopawar and the crop is in fair condition in Malwa. The numbers employed on relief works were:—Bundelkhand 1,012; Baghelkhand 717; on the Goona-Bara railway 13,105. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Bundelkhand 1,287 and Baghelkhand 1,224. Famine relief works' figures have not been reported for other districts of Gwalior.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 25th November.*—Rainfall 2·47 inches at Abu, 1·21 in Serohi, 1·50 in Kishangarh, above ½ inch in Kotah and Jeypore, ½ inch in Marwar and Ulwar, slight rain in Pertabgurh, Meywar, Jhallawar, Deoli, Tonk, Shahpura and Ajmere. Agricultural operations are satisfactory except in Jaisalmere. The crops are generally fair. Prospects of the spring crop are gloomy in Kerauli. Wheat and opium have been partially damaged in two tehsils of Jhallawar. The unirrigated crops have been damaged in Ajmere for want of rain. Agricultural stock are generally in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient except in Tonk and Ulwar and parts of Meywar and Jeypore. Fodder is failing in Dholepur and Bhurtpore. Prices are high in Serohi, Marwar, Kotah, Haraoti, Bikanir, Jaisulmere, but are falling in Pertabgurh, Meywar and Jhallawar and are steady elsewhere. Test relief works have been started in Bhurtpore. The aggregate number of persons on relief works was:—Kotah 600; Dholepur 3,602; Bikanir 17,414; Jaisalmere 246. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Bikanir 4,154.

Kashmir—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 24th November.*—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still in progress. Prices are a little below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 25th November.*—No rain. The autumn crops are suffering. Fodder is scanty. Prices are rising.

Nepal.—*For week ending 21st November.*—The days are warmer than usual and the mornings foggy. Wheat is being sown.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river
January to 30th September 1896, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	Imports in September*											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			Total.		
	1894.	1895	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896	1894.	1895.	1896.
COTTON												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	2,044	7,166	5,004	...	...	.	. .	...	...	2,044	7,166	5,004
N.-W. P. & Oudh	9,510	23,607	14,097	...	19,576	5,047	. .	...	...	9,510	43,183	19,144
Punjab	817	2,939	5,460	126	5,145	1,752	80	4,013	11,436	1,023	12,097	18,648
Cent. Provs.	...	..		163	270	2,61.	...	...	...	163	270	2,012
Bombay	...	.		19 973	50,489	48,369	...	...	.	19,973	50,489	48,369
Sind	...	..	..	.	..	. .	1,915	3,427	1,610	1,915	3,427	1,610
Madras	.	. .	...	2,538	3,190	14,254	.	...	...	2,536	3,190	14,254
Berar	363	1,685	946	68	3,592	5 038	...	...	. .	431	5,277	5,984
Assam	235	478	589	...	..	...	...	...	...	235	478	589
Raj. & C. I.	.	178	1,100	1,851	7,822	20,002	...	...	...	1,851	8,000	21,108
Nizam's Terr.	...	..	..	176	5-3	5,967	...	...	...	178	523	5,967
Mysore	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...
TOTAL	12,969	36,053	27,2[illegible]2	24,897	90,607	102,441	1,995	7,440	13,046	39,861	134,100	142,689
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	482	*	*	. .	*	*	...	*	*	482
Bombay	*	*	14,930	*	*	8	*	*	[illegible]	*	*	14,938
Sind	*	*	.	*	*	5,225	*	*	...	*	*	5,225
Madras	*	*	4,320	*	*	563	*	*	...	*	*	4,883
Burma	*	*	457	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	457
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	11,504	*	*	..	*	*	11,504
Foreign countries	*	*	625	*	*	2,419	*	*	...	*	*	3,044
TOTAL	*	*	20,814	*	*	19,719	*	*	.	*	*	40,533
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	12,969	36,053	48,016	24,897	90,607	122,160	1,995	7,440	13,046	39,861	134,100	183,222
WHEAT												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	10,773	83,674	25,999	.	...	...	...	. .	...	10,773	83,674	25,999
N.-W. P. & Oudh	174,346	105,902	77,053	1,510	505	2	..	...	...	175,856	106,407	77,055
Punjab	55,610	24,002	3,733	41,760	2,642		600,511	28,[illegible]83	140,207	69[illegible]	54,767	151,940
Cent. Provs.	740	1,094	12,018	2, 37	4	2,433	...	...	...	3,077	1,098	15,051
Bombay	...	...	..	31,541	50,040	108,718	. ..		...	31,541	50,040	108,718
Sind	...	..	...	..	...	. .	57,104	235,875	79,287	57,104	235,875	79,287
Madras	.	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Berar	..	...	...	365	494	59	..	...	...	365	494	59
Assam	..	..	. .	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	990	.	10,992	4,239	12,445	...	...	...	10,992	5,229	12,445
Nizam's Terr.		...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	..	.	...	...	...	. .	...	. .	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	241,667	215,662	121,403	88,511	57,924	123,657	657,615	263,998	225,404	987,795	537,584	470,554
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*		*	*	39	*	*	39
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	182,515	*	*	...	*	*	182,515
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	.	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	.	*	*	..	*	*	...
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	2,320	*	*	2,372	*	*	4,692
TOTAL	*	*	...	*	*	184,835	*	*	2,411	*	*	187,246
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	241,669	215,662	121,403	88,511	57,924	308,492	657,615	263,998	227,905	987,795	537,584	657,800

* Figures

NOTE.—The totals of imports for

OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karâchi, during the month of September 1896, and from 1st corresponding periods of the years 1894 and 1895.

IMPORTS FROM JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, INCLUSIVE.

Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karâchi.			TOTAL.			Articles and whence exported.
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	
												COTTON
												By Rail and River—
46,734	58,597	60,409	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,734	58,597	60,409	Bengal
373,674	239,237	209,592	180,788	164,286	245,972	...	...	1	454,404	403,523	455,565	N.-W. P. & Oudh
43,435	50,946	37,310	51,162	66,607	70,813	125,387	125,756	282,283	219,984	249,309	390,406	Panjab
6,175	5,013	6,794	92,093	88,220	187,493	...	...	...	98,268	93,233	194,287	Cent. Provs.
178	...	38	2,410,791	2,137,374	2,295,312	...	...	...	2,410,969	2,137,374	2,295,350	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	289,642	241,149	195,407	289,642	241,149	195,407	Sind
...	...	...	50,893	39,856	79,324	...	...	...	50,893	39,856	79,324	Madras
3,891	16,387	56,629	743,846	622,054	895,190	...	...	...	747,737	638,441	951,819	Berar
19,553	13,224	14,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,553	13,224	14,293	Assam
36,549	28,190	12,817	582,681	673,280	585,142	...	...	...	619,230	701,470	597,959	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	15,233	26,643	32,515	...	...	...	15,233	26,643	32,515	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	63	57	200	...	...	...	63	57	200	Mysore
430,189	417,594	397,882	4,127,550	3,818,377	4,391,961	415,029	366,905	477,691	4,972,768	4,602,876	5,267,534	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	*	10,181	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	10,181	Bengal
*	*	104,673	*	*	59,126	*	*	...	*	*	163,799	Bombay
*	*	...	*	*	190,736	*	*	...	*	*	190,736	Sind
*	*	20,685	*	*	6,775	*	*	...	*	*	27,460	Madras
*	*	9,330	*	*	2,559	*	*	...	*	*	11,889	Burma
*	*	...	*	*	1,112,345	*	*	1	*	*	1,112,346	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	4,509	*	*	67,811	*	*	...	*	*	72,320	Foreign countries
*	*	149,378	*	*	1,439,352	*	*	1	*	*	1,588,731	TOTAL
430,189	417,594	547,260	4,127,550	3,818,377	5,831,313	415,029	366,905	477,692	4,972,768	4,602,876	6,856,265	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
												WHEAT
												By Rail and River—
159,037	615,536	330,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	159,037	615,536	330,590	Bengal
1,119,908	1,375,352	770,775	134,588	568,348	8,587	...	...	...	1,254,496	1,943,730	779,362	N.-W. P. & Oudh
282,753	[illegible]	[illegible]	487,836	744,440	15,256	3,875,620	5,190,123	1,280,797	4,646,209	6,116,003	1,395,472	Panjab
21,489	20,008	75,597	848,224	697,088	633,470	...	...	...	869,713	717,696	709,067	Cent. Provs.
...	...	...	575,315	876,894	1,150,708	...	...	...	575,315	876,894	1,150,708	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	...	1,210,264	1,867,202	727,922	1,210,264	1,867,202	727,922	Sind
...	...	...	90	103	...	...	...	...	90	103	...	Madras
...	47	5,046	24,722	51,537	33,689	...	...	...	24,722	51,584	38,735	Berar
464	2,470	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	464	2,470	78	Assam
...	990	...	298,000	343,037	574,346	...	...	...	298,000	344,027	574,346	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	1	1,225	1,032	...	...	...	1	1,225	1,032	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	1,567	...	4,598	...	...	...	1,567	...	4,598	Mysore
1,583,651	2,197,073	1,281,505	2,370,343	3,282,672	2,421,686	5,085,884	7,057,325	2,008,719	9,039,878	12,537,070	5,711,910	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	*	804	*	*	4,659	*	*	822	*	*	6,285	Bengal
*	*	...	*	*	415,228	*	*	1,216	*	*	416,414	Bombay
*	*	...	*	*	563,411	*	*	...	*	*	563,411	Sind
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	Madras
*	*	...	*	*	139,717	*	*	22	*	*	139,739	Burma
*	*	2	*	*	38,590	*	*	21,256	*	*	59,848	Non-Br. Ports in India
*	*	...	*	*	28,870	*	*	7,964	*	*	36,834	Foreign countries
*	*	806	*	*	1,190,475	*	*	31,280	*	*	1,222,561	TOTAL
1,583,651	2,197,073	1,282,311	2,370,343	3,282,672	3,612,161	5,085,884	7,057,325	2,039,999	9,039,878	12,537,070	6,934,471	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

not available.
1894 and 1895 are defective.

GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE

IMPORTS OF COTTON, WHEAT,

Statement of the Quantity (in hundredweight) of Cotton, Wheat, Linseed, and Indigo imported by rail and river January to 30th September 1896, compared with the

Articles and whence exported.	IMPORTS IN SEPTEMBER.											
	Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karachi.			TOTAL.		
	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.
LINSEED												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	158,160	88,322	200,037	...	...	...	...	...	...	158,160	88,322	200,037
N.-W. P. & Oudh	66,593	31,558	28,423	852	223	3,709	...	...	...	67,445	31,781	32,132
Panjab	...	...	...	118	...	...	2,380	444	451	2,498	444	451
Cent. Provs.	3,386	...	7	6,609	2,145	10,857	...	...	...	9,995	2,145	10,864
Bombay	...	...	...	5,866	3,615	25,242	.	...	...	5,866	3,615	25,242
Sind	...	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	29	...	583	...	...	...	29	...	583
Berar	2,003	...	...	6,298	4,522	12,350	...	...	...	8,301	4,522	12,350
Assam	4,148	5	1,850	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,148	5	1,850
Raj. & C. I.	6,767	...	. .	9,458	774	2,006	...	...	...	16,225	774	2,006
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	477	10	1,244	...	...	...	477	10	1,244
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
TOTAL	241,057	119,885	230,317	29,707	11,289	55,991	2,380	444	451	273,144	131,618	286,759
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Madras	*	*	.	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Foreign countries	*	*	...	*	*	1,266	*	*	...	*	*	1,266
TOTAL	*	*	..	*	*	1,266	*	*	...	*	*	1,266
TOTAL OF IMPORTS	241,057	119,885	230,317	29,707	11,289	57,257	2,380	444	451	273,144	131,618	288,025
INDIGO												
By Rail and River—												
Bengal	103	26	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	103	26	32
N.-W. P. & Oudh	43	21	169	2	3	1	...	...	...	45	24	170
Panjab	...	...	...	63	3	...	1,139	751	834	[illegible]	754	834
Cent. Provs.	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	43	313	444	...	...	...	43	313	444
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	.	322	430	731	322	430	731
Madras	...	...	...	344	19	35	...	...	...	344	19	35
Bêrar	...	...	. .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raj. & C. I.	...	...	...	2	6	...	...	...	...	2	6	...
Nizam's Terr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mysore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL	146	47	201	456	344	480	1,461	1,181	1,565	2,063	1,572	2,246
By Sea—												
Bengal	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Bombay	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Sind	*	*	...	*	*	1,317	*	*	...	*	*	1,317
Madras	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Burma	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Non-Br. Ports in India	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	...
Foreign countries	*	*	2	*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	2
TOTAL	*	*	2	*	*	1,317	*	*	...	*	*	1,319
TOTAL IMPORTS	146	47	203	456	344	1,797	1,461	1,181	1,565	2,063	1,572	3,565

* Figures

NOTE.—The totals of imports for

Calcutta, the November 1896.

, OF INDIA.

AND AGRICULTURE.

LINSEED, AND INDIGO.

and by sea into Calcutta, the City of Bombay, and Karáchi, during the month of September 1896, and from corresponding periods of the years 1894 and 1895—contd.

Imports from January to September, inclusive.												Articles and whence exported.
Calcutta.			City of Bombay.			Karáchi.			TOTAL.			
1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1894.	1895.	1896	
												LINSEED
												By Rail and River
2,514,575	1,743,841	1,932,381	...	..	...	..	..	...	2,514,575	1,743,841	1,932,381	Bengal
1,342,652	729,669	508,247	230,366	36,194	18,980	1,670	1,710	1,229	1,574,688	767,573	528,456	N.-W. P. & Oudh
2,979	1,180	469	2,139	3,566	25	20,777	23,964	11,678	25,895	28,730	12,17-	Panjab
262,983	59,724	84,427	854,035	329,641	314,414	..	..	.	1,117,018	389,365	398,841	Cent Provs.
...	...	194	1,242,850	1,135,847	1,408,545	...	...	...	1,242,850	1,135,847	1,408,739	Bombay
...	...	...	...	.	...	512	...	215	512	...	215	Sind
...	...	..	72,474	55,066	97,446	...	...	..	72,474	55,066	97,446	Madras
10,959	2,088	63,755	959,676	455,416	688,574	...	.	.	970,635	457,504	752,329	Berar
25,427	9,421	32,164		..	..	...		ƒ	25,427	9,421	32,164	Assam
113,011	3,318	..	1,259,540	206,897	189,087	...		..	1,372,551	210,215	188,087	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	...	417,185	371,607	551,274		..		417,185	371,607	551,274	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	584	416	164	...			584	410	164	Mysore
4,272,586	2,549,241	2,621,637	5,038,849	2,594,670	3,267,509	22,959	25,674	13,122	9,334,394	5,169,585	5,902,268	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	*	433	*	*	175	*	*		*	*	608	Bengal
*	*		*	*	1,116	*	*	70	*	*	1,180	Bombay
*	*	.	*	*	2,729	*	*		*	*	2,729	Sind
*	*	208	*	*		*	*		*	*	208	Madras
*	*	.	*	*		*	*	...	*	*		Burma
*	*	.	*	*	19,609	*	*		*	*	19,609	Non-Br. Ports in I
*	*	4	*	*	2,287	*	*	.	*	*	2,291	Foreign countries
*	*	645	*	*	25,916	*	*	70	*	*	26,631	TOTAL
4,272,586	2,549,241	2,622,282	5,038,849	2,594,670	3,293,425	21,959	25,674	13,192	9,334,394	5,169,585	5,928,899	TOTAL OF IMPORTS
												INDIGO
												By Rail and River—
4,993	16,414	13,320	.	3		...	...		4,993	16,417	13,320	Bengal
2,448	5,308	2,678	155	21	7	.	.		2,603	5,329	2,685	N.-W. P. & Oudh
182	1,427		74	22	5	2,984	3,633	5,987	3,240	5,082	5,992	Panjab
...	9	..	88	5	..	.	.	.	88	14	...	Cent Provs
...	...	...	481	721	2,431	...	...	.	481	721	2,431	Bombay
...	...	...	...	...	.	4,778	4,069	6,816	4,778	4,069	6,816	Sind
...	...	...	1,284	692	573	..		..	1,284	692	573	Madras
...	...	...	...	...	20	...	...	..	.	...	20	Berar
...	...	...	...	.	..	...			...	...	..	Assam
...	17	...	510	300	243	...	.	..	510	317	243	Raj. & C. I.
...	...	2	26	10	127	.	...		26	10	129	Nizam's Terr.
...	...	...	...	..	.	..	..	..	.	...	..	Mysore
7,623	23,175	16,000	2,618	1,774	3,406	7,762	7,702	12,803	18,003	32,651	32,209	TOTAL
												By Sea—
*	*	11	*	*	22	*	*	...	*	*	33	Bengal
*	*	...	*	*	...	*	*	42	*	*	42	Bombay
*	*	..	*	*	5,850	*	*	...	*	*	5,850	Sind
*	*	3	*	*	20	*	*	.	*	*	23	Madras
*	*	.	*	*	...	*	*	.	*	*	...	Burma
*	*	..	*	*	...	*	*	3	*	*	3	Non-Br. Ports in In
*	*	2	*	*	253	*	*	...	*	*	255	Foreign countries
*	*	16	*	*	6,145	*	*	45	*	*	6,206	TOTAL
7,623	23,175	16,016	2,618	1,774	9,551	7,762	7,702	12,848	18,003	32,651	38,415	TOTAL OF IMPORTS

not available.
1894 and 1895 are defective.

J. E. O'CONOR,
Director-General of Statistics.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 16TH NOVEMBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 14TH NOVEMBER 1896.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1895.	Week ending 16th November 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 16th November 1895. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 16th November 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 14th November 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 14th November 1896. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 14th November 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 16th November 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 14th November 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	566	1,734	11,87,368	685	1,733	12,04,000	695	1,86,20,692	1,87,85,000	1,64,308	...
Bengal-Nagpur	107	862	1,21,066	140	862	1,08,000	125	10,27,206	10,67,000	39,734	...
Indian Midland (a)	110	752	1,07,899	143	752	90,200	128	15,92,357	18,43,000	2,50,643	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extension)	190	21	4,644	221	21	2,200	105	71,388	42,400	.	28,988
Bezwada Madras (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	..	..	...	...	9	1,400	150		30,000	30,600	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	214	1,789	4,08,285	228	1,815	3,64,000	201	70,95,007	60,90,000	...	10,05,007
Pálanpur-Deesa	34	17	689	41	17	800	47	10,779	11,400	621	...
South Indian	160	1,042	1,72,024	105	1,042	1,70,000	163	33,04,004	32,42,000	...	62,004
Mayavaram Mutupet	89	54	6,938	128	54	5,100	94	93,765	96,500	2,735	...
Southern Mahratta (c)	107	1,165	1,59,091	137	1,165	1,57,000	135	23,50,439	24,09,000	1,12,561	...
Bengal and North-Western (d)	122	756	1,07,325	142	756	1,03,000	136	17,46,916	17,83,000	36,084	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	215	13,724	64	200	14,800	74	2,21,880	2,22,000	120	...
Assam-Bengal	64	130	12,140	93	159	9,600	60	1,49,234	1,90,000	40,760	.
TOTAL	230	8,537	23,01,799	270	8,585	22,36,100	260	3,68,89,727	3,64,71,900	...	4,17,827
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (e)	238	2,548	6,10,126	239	2,618	5,72,000	218	1,18,87,111	97,70,000	...	21,17,111
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	1,70,422	214	797	1,67,000	210	30,77,275	27,09,000	...	3,68,275
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	388	813	3,53,723	435	814	3,73,000	458	60,48,756	60,16,000	5,67,244	...
Bengal Central (f)	159	125	22,100	177	125	20,900	167	4,05,542	3,99,000	...	6,542
East Coast (state)	83	447	30,783	72	500	37,100	74	6,44,548	8,39,000	1,94,452	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	128	834	1,07,899	129	886	1,34,000	151	20,65,290	21,52,000	86,710	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	65	28	2,057	73	25	1,800	72	38,661	45,600	6,939	.
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	400	56	8	500	63	8,414	9,400	980	..
TOTAL	224	5,580	12,97,582	233	5,773	13,06,300	226	2,41,75,597	2,25,40,000	...	16,35,597
Lines worked by guaranteed cos											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	365	1,490	8,22,285	552	1,490	5,44,000	365	86,94,361	89,12,000	2,17,639	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	502	461	3,00,399	605	461	2,65,000	575	45,80,762	42,87,000	.	2,93,762
Madras	252	840	2,07,454	247	840	2,04,000	243	41,72,840	40,48,000	..	1,24,840
TOTAL	304	2,791	13,30,138	479	2,791	10,13,000	303	1,74,47,969	1,72,47,000		2,00,969
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	16,908	49,35,519	292	17,149	45,55,400	266	7,85,13,213	7,62,58,900	..	22,54,393
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	162	161	34,630	215	161	33,500	208	5,29,892	4,86,000	...	43,892
Tarkessur	229	22	5,135	233	22	6,000	273	1,00,765	1,03,000	2,235	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	66	9,102	138	66	12,000	182	1,50,520	1,69,000	18,480	
Bengal Dooars	166	36	6,317	175	36	5,100	142	1,18,839	1,19,000	161	...
Dibru-Sadiya	149	78	11,580	148	78	15,200	194	2,27,378	2,33,000	5,622	..
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	17,162	337	51	17,000	333	2,74,196	2,81,000	6,804	...
TOTAL	109	414	83,946	203	414	88,800	214	14,01,590	13,91,000	...	10,590
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Goona	23	73	1,855	25	74	1,700	23	34,200	34,000	...	200
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	97	(h)74	1	114	6,000	53	(h) 74	1,77,000	1,76,926	
Nagda Ujjain	..	...	..		34	1,000	29	.	(i)25,900	25,900	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	169	333	79,112	238	333	60,300	181	10,14,275	11,07,000	92,725	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	1,047	80	13	900	69	22,091	21,700	...	991
Rajpura-Bhátinda	183	108	17,036	158	108	11,700	108	3,65,541	3,02,000	.	63,541
Kolár Gold-fields	320	10	2,892	289	10	2,700	270	66,709	65,100	...	1,609
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (j)	100	362	35,031	97	362	46,900	130	6,92,604	7,32,000	39,396	...
The Gaekwar's Mohsana	56	93	5,853	63	93	5,500	59	94,592	1,00,000	5,408	...
Kolhápur	74	29	2,134	74	29	2,000	69	40,919	41,000	81	...
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,249	59	72	2,900	40	63,332	58,400	...	4,932
Cooch Behar	43	22	1,294	59	22	800	36	16,341	20,600	4,259	
TOTAL	114	1,212	1,50,575	124	1,264	1,42,400	113	24,11,278	26,84,700	2,73,422	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	38,343	115	334	28,900	87	4,83,049	4,67,000	...	16,049
Jetalsar-Rájkot	71	46	5,226	114	46	4,600	100	61,007	61,300	293	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	49	304	20,740	57	304	24,300	67	3,28,801	3,71,000	42,199	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (k)	42	60	2,475	41	60	2,300	38	(l)37,020	48,000	10,980	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	66	94	8,998	96	94	7,100	76	1,19,470	1,22,000	2,530	...
TOTAL	65	898	75,982	85	898	67,200	75	10,29,947	10,69,300	39,353	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	19,432	52,46,022	270	19,725	48,53,800	246	8,33,56,108	8,14,03,900	...	19,52,208

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam Nagdá railway.
(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(h) Total earnings from 11th to 16th November 1895.
(i) Total earnings from 15th July to 14th November 1896.
(j) Includes the Mysore-Naujangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(k) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(l) Total earnings from 1st August to 16th November 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 26th November 1896.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXI of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 16th November 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 14th November 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 16th November 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 14th November 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,734	11,87,368	685	1,733	12,04,000	695	3,28,43,667	3,16,56,000	...	11,87,667
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	1,21,006	140	862	1,08,000	125	36,17,238	32,35,000	..	3,82,238
Indian Midland (*a*)	186	752	1,07,899	143	752	90,200	128	28,39,541	31,78,000	3,38,459	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	4,644	221	21	2,200	105	1,20,242	83,400	...	36,842
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	158	...	..	..	9	1,400	156	...	47,400	47,400	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,789	4,08,285	228	1,815	3,64,000	201	1,45,03,780	1,18,84,000	...	26,19,780
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	689	41	17	800	47	22,607	[illegible],400	9,733	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,72,024	165	1,042	1,70,000	163	56,87,862	56,76,000	...	11,862
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	6,938	128	54	5,100	94	1,63,045	1,66,000	2,355	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,59,691	137	1,165	1,57,000	135	43,50,832	45,04,000	1,53,108	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	1,07,325	142	756	1,03,000	136	33,94,909	33,95,000	31	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	215	13,724	64	200	14,800	74	4,50,451	4,56,000	5,549	...
Assam-Bengal	76	130	12,140	93	159	9,600	60	(*e*) 1,49,231	3,43,000	1,93,766	...
TOTAL	256	8,537	23,01,799	270	8,585	22,36,100	260	6,81,44,128	6,46,56,200	...	34,87,928
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*f*)	255	2,548	6,10,126	239	2,618	5,72,000	218	2,24,96,724	1,73,85,000	...	51,11,724
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,70,422	214	797	1,67,000	210	59,72,919	50,52,000	...	9,20,919
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	3,53,723	435	814	3,73,000	458	88,48,835	95,23,000	6,74,165	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	144	125	22,106	177	125	20,900	167	6,13,717	6,07,000	.	6,717
East Coast (state)	94	427	30,783	72	500	37,100	74	12,05,336	14,88,000	2,82,664	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	834	1,07,699	129	886	1,34,000	151	37,90,868	40,23,000	2,32,132	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	58	28	2,057	73	25	1,800	72	59,999	65,900	5,901	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	466	58	8	500	63	12,903	16,000	3,097	...
TOTAL	236	5,580	12,97,582	233	5,773	13,06,300	226	4,30,01,301	3,81,59,900	...	48,41,401
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	8,22,285	552	1,490	5,44,000	365	1,80,95,964	1,87,12,000	6,16,036	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	3,00,399	605	401	2,05,000	515	1,08,52,643	93,10,000	...	15,42,643
Madras	253	840	2,07,454	247	840	2,04,000	243	70,74,844	68,74,000	...	2,00,844
TOTAL	437	2,791	13,30,138	479	2,791	10,13,000	363	3,60,23,451	3,48,96,000	...	11,27,451
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,908	49,35,519	292	17,149	45,55,400	266	14,71,68,880	13,77,12,100	...	94,56,780
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	34,630	215	161	33,500	208	9,35,214	8,16,000	...	1,19,214
Tarkessur	265	22	5,135	233	22	6,000	273	1,90,065	1,92,000	1,935	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	66	9,102	138	66	12,000	182	2,82,808	3,14,000	31,192	...
Bengal Dooars	139	36	6,317	175	36	5,100	142	1,75,078	1,75,000	...	78
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	11,580	148	78	15,200	194	3,70,098	3,92,000	21,902	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	17,182	337	51	17,000	333	4,92,788	5,25,000	32,212	...
TOTAL	173	414	83,946	203	414	88,800	214	24,46,051	24,14,000	...	32,051
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,855	25	74	1,700	23	(*i*) 39,409	58,100	18,691	..
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	97	(*j*) 74	1	114	6,000	53	(*j*) 74	2,89,000	2,88,926	...
Nágda-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,000	29	..	(*k*) 25,900	25,900	..
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	79,112	238	333	60,300	181	18,43,441	19,30,000	86,559	..
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	1,047	80	13	900	69	47,188	80,800	33,012	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	195	108	17,030	158	108	11,700	108	6,63,846	6,37,000	...	26,846
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	2,892	289	10	2,700	270	1,04,147	99,600	...	4,547
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*l*)	98	362	35,031	97	362	46,900	130	11,42,504	10,90,000	...	52,504
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	68	93	5,853	63	93	5,500	59	1,99,425	2,77,000	77,575	.
Kolhápur	82	29	2,132	74	29	2,000	69	70,687	74,000	...	2,687
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	4,249	59	72	2,900	40	1,54,951	1,41,000	...	13,951
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,294	59	22	800	36	27,376	39,100	11,724	..
TOTAL	121	1,212	1,50,575	124	1,264	1,42,400	113	42,99,[illegible]48	47,41,500	4,44,452	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	38,343	115	334	28,900	87	12,00,274	10,72,000	...	1,28,274
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	5,220	114	46	4,600	100	1,14,320	1,13,000	...	1,320
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	60	364	20,740	57	364	24,300	67	6,24,470	7,01,000	76,530	..
Oodeypore-Chitor (*m*)	42	60	2,475	41	60	2,300	38	(*n*) 37,020	81,300	43,080	.
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	8,998	96	94	7,100	76	2,42,160	2,41,000		1,160
TOTAL	85	898	75,982	85	898	67,200	75	22,18,850	22,08,300	..	10,550
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,432	52,46,022	270	19,725	48,53,800	240	15,61,32,829	14,70,75,900	...	90,56,929

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total earnings from 1st July to 16th November 1895.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 16th November 1895.
(*j*) Total earnings from 11th to 16th November 1895
(*k*) Total earnings from 15th July to 14th November 1896.
(*l*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*m*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*n*) Total earnings from 1st August to 16th November 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 26th November 1896.*

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

RETURNS OF ACCIDENTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31st MARCH 1896.

No 469 R. Stat, dated Calcutta, the 25th November 1896.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Read again—

Government of India order No. 10 R. Stat., dated the 16th January 1896.

Read also—

The following note by the Director General of Railways, No. 424 Stat., dated the 9th November 1896, with abstract returns of accidents to trains, etc., on the open lines of railway in India for the three months ending with the 31st March 1896.

I.—Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.

Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., during the three months ending with the 31st March 1896, as shown under abstract No. 4, on pages 2098 and 2099 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 3 and injury to 59 persons. The number of deaths was below and the number injured very much in excess of the figure reported during the previous corresponding quarter, while the number of accidents showed a very large increase, as will be seen from the following table, which compares the total number of accidents and the casualties resulting therefrom with the previous corresponding quarter under the heads "Standard gauge," "Metre gauge" and "Special gauges." The large increase in the number of persons injured was mainly due to the occurrence of an accident at Chooadangah on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, standard gauge, in which 32 passengers were injured.

	Number.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants.		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured
Standard gauge									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1896	26	618	644	(a) 1	(b) 38	...	16	1	54
Corresponding period of 1895	19	574	593	(c) 2	(d) 7	5	5	7	12
Metre gauge									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1896.	38	481	519	(a) 2	2	...	2	2	4
Corresponding period of 1895	9	448	457	(a) 1	1	...	1	1	2
Special gauges.									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1896.	6	14	20	...	...	...	1	...	1
Corresponding period of 1895	1	18	19	...		...	...	...	..
Total of all gauges for the three months ending with the 31st March 1896.	70	1,113	1,183	(a) 3	(b) 40	...	19	3	59
Corresponding period of 1895	29	1,040	1,069	(b) 3	(d) 8	5	6	8	14

(a) Not passengers.
(b) Of these, two were not passengers.
(c) Of these one was not a passenger.
(d) Of these, three were not passengers.

2. It will be seen, however, from the table below that with an increase of 4·03 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and a decrease of 0·61 per cent. in the train mileage run during the three months ending with the 31st March 1896, the number of accidents increased by 114 or 10·66 per cent. as compared with the previous corresponding period.

	INCREASE OR DECREASE, AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS CORRESPONDING PERIOD.					
	Accidents.		Mean mileage.		Train-mileage.	
	No.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.
Standard . .	+51	+8·60	+434	+3·98	+43,345	+0·36
Metre . . .	+62	+13·57	+326	+4·26	−165,727	−3·19
Special . .	+1	+5·26	...	...	+16,667	+15·46
TOTAL .	+114	+10·66	+760	+4·03	−105,715	−0·61

3. The principal variations in the number of accidents of different classes, as compared with the previous corresponding period, occurred on the standard and metre gauge railways as will be seen from the following statement which exhibits them under the different classes:

Gauge and classification.	Increase or Decrease.			Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
Standard gauge.				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains		—28	—28	—75·68
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	—5	—17	—22	—38·59
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	+18	+18	+150·00
Trains running over cattle on the line . .	+1	+48	+49	+28·99
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines . .	—1	+11	+10	+23·26
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		+12	+12	+15 19
Fire in trains		+26	+26	+130·00
Metre gauge.				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	—2	—9		—91 67
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	+2	—20	—18	—48·65
Trains running over cattle on the line . .	+1	+54	+55	+31·07
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines		+33	+33	+106·45
Fire in trains		—14	—14	—41 17

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

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Accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc., during the three months ending with the 31st March 1896, as shown under abstract No. 4, on pages 2098 and 2099 of the accompanying returns, caused the death of 3 and injury to 59 persons. The number of deaths was below and the number injured very much in excess of the figure reported during the previous corresponding quarter, while the number of accidents showed a very large increase, as will be seen from the following table, which compares the total number of accidents and the casualties resulting therefrom with the previous corresponding quarter under the heads "Standard gauge," "Metre gauge" and "Special gauges." The large increase in the number of persons injured was mainly due to the occurrence of an accident at Chooadangah on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, standard gauge, in which 32 passengers were injured.

	Number.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act (IX of 1890).	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard gauge									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1896	26	618	644	(a) 1	(b) 38	...	16	1	54
Corresponding period of 1895	19	574	593	(c) 2	(d) 7	5	5	7	12
Metre gauge.									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1896	38	481	519	(a) 2	2	...	2	2	4
Corresponding period of 1895	9	448	457	(a) 1	1	...	1	1	2
Special gauges.									
Three months ending with the 31st March 1896	6	14	20	...	...	...	1	...	1
Corresponding period of 1895	1	18	19	...	..	...	...	...	...
Total of all gauges for the three months ending with the 31st March 1896.	70	1,113	1,183	(a) 3	(b) 40	...	19	3	59
Corresponding period of 1895	29	1,040	1,069	(b) 3	(d) 8	5	6	8	14

(a) Not passengers.
(b) Of these, two were not passengers.
(c) Of these, one was not a passenger.
(d) Of these, three were not passengers.

2. It will be seen, however, from the table below that with an increase of 4·03 per cent. in the mean mileage worked and a decrease of 0·61 per cent. in the train mileage run during the three months ending with the 31st March 1896, the number of accidents increased by 114 or 10·66 per cent. as compared with the previous corresponding period.

	INCREASE OR DECREASE, AS COMPARED WITH THE PREVIOUS CORRESPONDING PERIOD.					
	ACCIDENTS.		MEAN MILEAGE.		TRAIN-MILEAGE.	
	No.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.	Miles.	Per cent.
Standard	+51	+8·60	+434	+3·98	+43,345	+0·36
Metre	+62	+13·57	+326	+4·26	−165,727	−3·19
Special	+1	+5·26	...	...	+16,667	+15·46
TOTAL	+114	+10·66	+760	+4·03	−105,715	−0·61

3. The principal variations in the number of accidents of different classes, as compared with the previous corresponding period, occurred on the standard and metre gauge railways as will be seen from the following statement which exhibits them under the different classes:

GAUGE AND CLASSIFICATION.	INCREASE OR DECREASE.			Percentage of increase or decrease.
	Serious.	Minor.	Total.	
Standard gauge.				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	—28	—28	—75·68
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	—5	—17	—22	—38·59
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	+18	+18	+150·00
Trains running over cattle on the line	+1	+48	+49	+28·99
The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	—1	+11	+10	+23·26
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	+12	+12	+15.19
Fire in trains	...	+26	+26	+130·00
Metre gauge.				
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	—2	—9	—11	—91·67
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	+2	—20	—18	—48·65
Trains running over cattle on the line	+1	+54	+55	+31·07
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	+33	+33	+106·45
Fire in trains	...	—14	—14	—41·17

It will be observed from the foregoing, that the principal increases on the standard gauge lines occurred under "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," 18 accidents or 150·00 per cent.; under "Trains running over cattle on the line," 49 accidents or 28·99 per cent.; and under "Fire in trains," 26 accidents or 130·00 per cent.; and on the metre gauge railways under "Trains running over cattle on the line," 55 accidents or 31·07 per cent.; and under "The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines," 33 accidents or 103·45 per cent.

4. The number of cattle accidents was largest on the South Indian railway, *viz.*, 66; next to that line comes the Southern Mahratta railway with 53, then the North Western (state) railway with 37, the East Indian, the Eastern Bengal (state), standard gauge, and the Madras railways with 36 on each, the Rajputana-Malwa railway with 29, the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, metre gauge, with 19, and the Assam-Bengal railway with 17.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the number was highest on the Bengal Dooars railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 3,990 train-miles run; the Assam-Bengal railway coming next with an average of 1 in 5,346; then the Jodhpore-Bickaneer, the Dibru-Sadiya and the South Indian railways, and the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, standard gauge section, with averages of 1 in 6·253, 1 in 7,907, 1 in 9,527, and 1 in 13,072, respectively.

The lowest number recorded relatively to the train-mileage run was on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, *viz.*, 1 in 189,686 train-miles, the Bengal and North-Western railway coming next with 1 in 96,657, then the Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway with 1 in 90,074, the East Indian railway with 1 in 86,234, the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway with 1 in 61,816 and the North Western (state) railway with 1 in 61,126.

5. Under the head "Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points," the largest number, *viz.*, 19, occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula railway; and under "Fire in trains," the largest number occurred on the Great Indian Peninsula and Madras railways, *viz.*, 14 accidents on each; next to these lines comes the East Indian railway with 13 accidents. Under the head "The failure of machinery, springs etc., of engines," although the largest number of accidents occurred on the East Indian railway, standard gauge, *viz.*, 27, the increase was confined to metre gauge lines, the largest number on these railways having occurred on the Southern Mahratta railway, *viz.*, 19.

In relation to the train-mileage run, the total number of accidents was highest on the Jorhát (state) railway, which gave an average of 1 accident in 979 train-miles; next to that line comes the Bengal Dooars railway with an average of 1 in 2,394, then the Dibru-Sadiya, the Assam-Bengal, the Jodhpore-Bickaneer, and the Rohilkund and Kumaon (including the Lucknow-Bareilly section) railways with averages of 1 in 3,163, 1 in 3,787, 1 in 5,517 and 1 in 5,749, respectively.

The lowest number recorded relatively to the train-mileage run was on the Bengal-Nágpur railway, *viz.*, 1 in 30,296 train-miles, the Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway coming next with 1 in 29,564, then the East Indian railway with 1 in 25,870, the Great Indian Peninsula railway with 1 in 25,404, the Indian Midland railway with 1 in 24,299 and the Nizam's Guaranteed State railway with 1 in 21,873.

II—Accidents from other causes not involving accidents to trains, etc.

6. In addition to those included in Division I, the casualties to passengers, servants in the employ of railways or of contractors, and to others from causes not involving accidents to trains (which are detailed in Abstract No. 2) are compared,

separately, for each gauge, with the previous corresponding period in the table below :—

Gauges.	Three months ending with the 31st March 1896.								Previous corresponding period.							
	Passengers		Servants.		Others.		Total.		Passengers.		Servants.		Others.		Total.	
	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
Standard	11	27	20	42	74	16	114	84	17	24	20	70	72	16	109	110
Metre	6	7	14	19	34	13	54	39	3	13	13	19	23	7	39	39
Special	...	...	...	1	...	...	.	1	.	1	.	2	1	..	1	3
Total	17	34	43	61	108	29	168	124	20	38	33	91	96	23	149	152

It will be seen from the foregoing table that, except under "Servants killed" and "Others," the number of persons killed and injured has been less than that reported during the previous corresponding period.

III.—*Statistical results.*

7. The following table gives certain statistical results for the period under review, comparing the number of passengers killed and injured by accidents to trains and from all causes with the number carried and the number of passenger units carried one mile. Comparative results for the previous corresponding period are also given :—

Particulars		Three months ending with the 31st March 1896.				Previous corresponding period.			
		Standard	Metre.	Special.	Total.	Standard	Metre.	Special.	Total.
Mean mileage worked	Miles	11,347	7,987	257	19,601	10 013	7,661	267	18,841
Train-mileage run	Miles	11,996,296	5,033,630	124,456	17,154,382	11,952,951	5,199,357	107,789	17,260,097
Number of passengers carried	No	23,631,874	13,651,361	249,250	37,532,485	20,795,079	13,094,210	214,116	34,103,405
Number of passenger units carried one mile	No.	1,157,005,849	543,115,328	6,544,509	1,706,665,686	1,009,824,502	510,826,166	5,500,760	1,525,841,428
Number of accidents	No	644	519	20	1,183	593	457	19	1,069
Do. do. per 100,000 train-miles run	No.	5·37	10·31	16·07	6·90	4·96	8·79	17·63	6·19
Number of passengers killed by accidents to trains	No.	..	...	...	..	1	...		1
Proportion of above to number carried	No.	,	...	...	...	1 in 20,795,079	...	.	1 in 34,103,405
Number of passengers injured by accidents to trains	No.	36	2	...	38	4	1	...	5
Proportion of above to number carried	No.	1 in 656,441	1 in 6,825,681	..	1 in 987,697	1 in 5,198,770	1 in 13,094,210	..	1 in 6,820,681
Number of passengers killed from all causes	No.	11	6	...	17	18	3	...	21
Proportion of above to number carried	No.	1 in 2,148,352	1 in 2,275,227	...	1 in 2,207,793	1 in 1,155,282	1 in 4,364,737	...	1 in 1,623,972
Number of passengers injured from all causes	No.	63	9	,	72	28	14	1	43
Proportion of above to number carried	No.	1 in 375,109	1 in 1,516,818	...	1 in 521,285	1 in 742,681	1 in 935,301	1 in 214,116	1 in 793,102
Number of passengers killed and injured from all causes	No.	74	15	..	89	46	17	1	64
Proportion of above to number carred	No.	1 in 319,350	1 in 910,091	...	1 in 421,713	1 in 452,067	1 in 770,249	1 in 214,116	1 in 532,866
Proportion of passengers killed and injured from all causes to number of passenger units carried one mile	No.	1 in 15,635,214	1 in 36,207,689	..	1 in 19,176,019	1 in 21,952,707	1 in 30,048,598	1 in 5,500,760	1 in 23,847,528

It will be seen that the results under the several heads were generally unfavourable. The large increase in the number of passengers injured by accidents to trains, etc., was due chiefly to 32 passengers having been injured in one accident on the Eastern Bengal (state) railway, standard gauge.

IV.—Number of persons killed and injured by accidents to trains, rolling-stock, etc., during the first quarter of 1896.

8. The following table gives the number of accidents, as classified in abstract No. 4 of the returns, which resulted in loss of, or injury to, life and limb, and shows the railways on which they occurred :—

RAILWAY.	Number of accidents reported during the 1st quarter of 1896	PASSENGERS AND OTHERS		SERVANTS		TOTAL.	
		Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Standard gauge.							
East Indian	1	...	...	...	1	.	1
North Western (state) . . .	2	..	1	...	8	...	9
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) . .	3	..	2	...	2	...	4
Eastern Bengal (state) . . .	2	...	33		.	...	33
Great Indian Peninsula . . .	4	1	2	.	4	1	6
Bombay, Baroda and Central India .	1				1	...	1
Metre gauge.							
Rajputana-Malwa	2	1	1		.	1	1
Assam-Bengal	1		1	...	...	...	1
Burma (state)	2	1		...	2	1	2
Special gauge.							
Darjeeling-Himalayan . . .	1	...		.	1	..	1
TOTAL .	19	3	40	...	19	3	59
CORRESPONDING QUARTER OF 1895 .	14	3	8	5	6	8	14

The cause of the large increase in the total number of persons injured during the first quarter of 1896, as compared with the previous corresponding quarter, is given in paragraph 1 of this note.

9. A brief description of accidents referred to in the previous paragraph is given below:—

East Indian railway.—On the 1st February 1896, during shunting operations at Mokameh, a crane and a wagon collided with certain vehicles standing on the line, owing to the pointsman having wrongly set the points. A servant was slightly injured.

North-Western (state) railway.—On the 3rd January 1896, a collision took place between the up Bombay mail and the two engines (one off going and another on going) of a down train at Phillour. The accident was due to the driver of the mail train having disregarded signals There was considerable damage to rolling-stock, and one passenger and six railway servants were injured.

On the 17th February 1896, a collision took place between a down goods and an up stone train at Chilianwálla station, owing to the driver of the former train having disregarded signals. There was some damage done to rolling-stock, and the guard and the driver of the goods train were slightly injured.

Oudh and Rohilkhand (state) railway—On the 18th January 1896, a down mail train ran into a bullock cart at the level-crossing gate No. 51 on the Aligarh Branch. The gateman was injured.

On the 21st February 1896, at Sháhjahánpur, the straw verandah of the menials' quarters belonging to a pointsman caught fire, and the wife and the child of the pointsman were slightly burned.

On the 23rd February 1896, the engine of a down passenger train ran through a level crossing gate at mile 10 near Benares Cantonment. The gate-keeper was seriously injured.

Eastern Bengal (state) railway.—On the 30th January 1896, a collision took place between a down passenger and an up goods train at mile $\frac{33}{3}$ between Básúldánga and Netra stations on the southern section of the line. The accident was owing to the carelessness of the assistant station master, Nazra. There was some damage done to permanent-way and rolling-stock and a passenger was slightly injured.

On the 8th February 1896, a collision took place between an up goods and an up mixed train outside the facing points at Chooadangah, owing to the carelessness of the driver of the up goods train in having arrived at the station at too high a speed. Thirty-two passengers were injured.

Great Indian Peninsula railway.—On the 15th January 1896, during shunting at Igatpuri, an engine collided with certain wagons and damaged them. The fireman was injured.

On the 12th February 1896, a collision took place between a down passenger and an up tranship train at Kopargaon station on the Dhond-Manmád railway, owing to the points being wrongly set. Two passengers and two railway servants were injured. There was also considerable damage done to the rolling-stock and permanent-way.

On the 12th February 1896, the engine of a down goods train failed at mile $477\frac{3}{4}$ near Pownar, owing the bottom gauge column of the engine breaking off. The driver was severely scalded by the escaping steam.

On the 21st March 1896, the station master's hut at Chandni took fire from the gangmen's huts and was partially destroyed. The fire in the gangmen's huts was caused by a gangman's son playing with matches. A child was burnt.

Bombay, Baroda and Central India railway.—On the 9th January 1896, an engine while being taken into the turn-table siding at Ahmedabad collided with a rake of wagons and an engine left unprotected with red lights The driver of the former engine was injured.

Rajputana-Malwa railway—On the 2nd January 1896, the engine of a down goods train failed at Gursahaiganj, owing to one of the boiler tubes bursting. A man travelling on the engine was scalded.

On the 10th February 1896, the engine of a down mixed mail train ran into a bullock cart at the level-crossing at mile $\frac{907}{9}$ between Indore and Rao The cartman was killed.

Assam-Bengal railway.—On the 8th February 1896, whilst hand shunting was being carried on at Sitakund station, some empty goods wagons collided with some third class bogie carriages forming part of an up mixed train. A passenger was slightly injured.

Burma (state) railway.—On the 21st January 1896, a goods train ran into a bullock cart at the level crossing gate at mile $\frac{73}{19}$ on the Irrawaddy section. The cartman was killed, and the gateman slightly injured.

On the 16th February 1896, an engine standing in steam in the locomotive yard at Katha, was run into a dead end buffer, owing to the engine lighter tampering with the regulator of the engine. A railway servant was injured.

Darjeeling-Himalayan railway.—On the 13th March 1896, an up goods train ran into a trolly between miles 10 and 11. A railway servant was injured.

ORDER.—Ordered that the above note, with the abstract returns and appendices thereto, be communicated, for information, to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to the officers noted in the margin.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Resident in Mysore.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India and Baluchistan.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow and Assam.

Ordered also, that copies be forwarded for the information of Her Majesty's Government.

Ordered, further, that the above note, with the abstract returns, be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Offg. Under Secretary.

Documents accompanying.

Abstract returns of accidents for the three months ending with the 31st March, 1896.

ABSTRACT No. 1.

GENERAL TOTAL.

NUMBER of PERSONS reported, during the three months ending with the 31st March 1896, as KILLED OR INJURED on ALL RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in INDIA, distinguishing between PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS; and distinguishing also, in the case of the two former classes, between ACCIDENTS caused by ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., and ACCIDENTS happening otherwise.

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES.		METRE GAUGE LINES.		SPECIAL GAUGE LINES.		TOTAL ALL GAUGES.	
	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
PASSENGERS :—								
From accident to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	...	36	...	2	...	...	...	38
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	11	27	6	7	...	...	17	34
SERVANTS :—								
From accidents to trains, rolling-stock, permanent-way, etc.	...	16	...	2	...	1	...	19
By accidents from other causes, including accidents from their own want of caution or misconduct	29	41	14	19	...	1	43	61
OTHER PERSONS :—								
Whilst passing over railways at level-crossings	1	...	5	2	...	...	6	2
Trespassers	52	12	24	11	...	...	76	23
Suicides	18	1	6	...	...	...	24	1
Miscellaneous, not included in either of the above	4	5	1	...	...	...	5	5
TOTAL	115	138	56	43	...	2	171	183

ABSTRACT

Number of persons reported, during the three months ending with the 31st March 1896, as killed or injured in India
passengers, railway servants, and other persons, and classifying, as far as practicable,

Serial Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS. From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than accidents to trains, etc. 1. From falling between trains and platforms. Killed.	Injured.	2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains. Killed.	Injured.	3. Whilst crossing the line at stations. Killed.	Injured.	4. By closing of carriage doors. Killed.	Injured.	5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains. Killed.	Injured.	6. Other accidents. Killed.	Injured.	Total. Killed.	Injured.	Total passengers. Killed.	Injured.	SER[VANTS] From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4. Killed.	Injured.	From causes other than … 1. Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles. Killed.	Injured.	2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines. Killed.	Injured.	3. Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting. Killed.	Injured.	4. When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting. Killed.	Injured.	5. Whilst braking, sprugging, or checking wheels. Killed.	Injured.	6. Whilst attending to points, marshalling trains, etc. Killed.	Injured.
	Standard gauge.																																
	State lines worked by companies.																																
I	East Indian (a)	...	..	2	1	...	2	..	.	.	..	1	6	2	...	5	8	5	8	.	1	1	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
II	Bengal-Nágpur	..	...	...	.	...	...	..	.	..	..		1	...	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	.	.	..	...	...	..	...	1	.	...	..	...
III	Indian Midland (b)	...	.	...	..	...	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..		..	..	..	.	..	...	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	..	...
	State lines worked by the State.																																
XII	North Western (state) (c)	.	1	..	2	1	.	..	.	.	.	..	3	...	...	1	5	1	6	...	8	1	2	.	...	...	.	1	2		1	...	..
XIV	Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	...	...	...	.	...		...	.		...		2	...	...	...	2		2	.	2	.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
XV	Eastern Bengal (state) (d)	.	33	..	.	...		...	..	.	...		1	...	..	.	1	..	34	.	..	...	.	..	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	1
XVIII	East Coast (state)	...	..	...	...	...	..	...		...		.	...	...	...	...	..		...	..	..	...	..	..	.	..	..	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Lines worked by guarnteed companies																																
XXIV	Great Indian Peninsula (e)	...	2	...	.	...	1	...	.		..	3	3	...	..	3	4	3	6		4	..	4	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	.	...
XXV	Bombay, Baroda and Central India (f).		...	...	1	...	.	...		.	...	1	3	...	..	1	4	1	4	...	1	...	.	...	...	..	...	..	2	.	...	...	...
XXVI	Madras (g)	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	.	...		.	.	.	...	..	1	..	1	...	..			...	...	..		..	2	...	...	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																																
XXXVI	The Nizam's Guaranteed State (h).	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	..	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	...	.	.	..	..	...	..	...	.	...	...	...
	TOTAL	.	36	2	4	1	4		..	.		6	19	2		11	27	1	63	..	16	2	6	.	.	...	...	1	7	...	...	...	1
	Corresponding period of 1895	1	4	4	1	4	6	..	1	..	2	7	11	2	3	17	24	18	28	5	5	...	11	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...
	Metre gauge.																																
	State lines worked by companies.																																
XLIII	Bengal and North-Western—																																
	Tirhoot section, Company's "	..	..		...	1	.	..			..	1	..	...		1	1	1	1	.	..	1	...	..	.	...	...	...	1	..	..	...	...
XLV	Rajputana-Malwa (i)		1	...	...	1		1	.	.	..	.	1	...		[illegible]	3	3	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
XLVII	Southern Mahratta (j)		..		..		..	..	...		1			...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	..	...	..	...
L	South Indian (k)	..	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..		1	..	...	..		1	..	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
LII	Assam-Bengal	..	1	..	.	..	.	..	.	.	.	.	.	...	.		...		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...
	Carried over	.	2	..	...	2	...	1	..	...	1	5	1	..		5	5	5	7	..	..	3		.	...	...	...	2	1	.	..	1	...

(a) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkessur railways.
(b) " the Bhopal-Itársi, the Bina-Goona and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways.
(c) " the Hyderabad-Shadipalli, the Rájpura-Bhátinda and the Jammu and Kashmir railways.

(d) Including the Bengal Central railway.
(e) " the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon and the Amraoti railways.
(f) " the Guekwars Petlád and the Godhra-Rutlam-Mágda railways.
(g) " the Kolar Gold-fields railway and Washermanpet to Ennur Section of the Bezwada-Madras railway.

No. 3.

… by the travelling of trains or the movement of vehicles used exclusively upon railways, distinguishing betw[een] the nature and causes of the accidents occasioning the death or injury.

SERVANTS. Accidents to trains, etc. 7. Whilst … vehicles … during … Killed.	7. Injured.	8. By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding. Killed.	8. Injured.	9. From falling off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains. Killed.	9. Injured.	10. By coming in contact with over-bridges or overlines on the sides of the line during the travelling of trains. Killed.	10. Injured.	11. When getting on or off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains. Killed.	11. Injured.	12. Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engines in steam. Killed.	12. Injured.	13. Whilst working on the permanent-way, sidings, etc. Killed.	13. Injured.	14. Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings. Killed.	14. Injured.	15. Whilst walking, crossing, or standing on the line on duty. Killed.	15. Injured.	16. From being caught between vehicles. Killed.	16. Injured.	17. From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, etc. Killed.	17. Injured.	18. Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work. Killed.	18. Injured.	19. Miscellaneous. Killed.	19. Injured.	Total. Killed.	Total. Injured.	Total servants. Killed.	Total servants. Injured.	OTHERS. Whilst passing over the railway at level-crossings. Killed.	Level-crossings. Injured.	Trespassers. Killed.	Trespassers. Injured.	Suicides. Killed.	Suicides. Injured.	Miscellaneous. Killed.	Miscellaneous. Injured.	Total others. Killed.	Total others. Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Total all classes. Injured.	Serial Number.
		1			1				1		1			1		3		1				4		1	1	12	4	12	5			26		6				32		49	13	I
																1										1	1	1	1			1		2				3		4	2	II
				1																						1		1		1		2	1					3	1	4	1	III
		1							1				1				2	1			1			1	1	5	11	5	10			11	8	1			1	12	4	18	29	XII
									1				1	1												1	2	1	4			2	4	6	1		2	8	7	9	13	XIV
														1			2	1								2	3	2	3			4	1			1		5	1	7	33	XV
																					1						1		1							2	1	2	1	2	2	XVII
		1	1	1					1		1		1			1										3	8	3	12			5	3	3		1	1	9	4	15	22	XXIV
		1	2	1																			1			3	4	3	5											4	9	XXV
		1	1						1																	1	4	1	4											1	5	XXVI
															3												3		3			1						1		2	4	XXXVI
		5	4	3	1				5		2		6	3		5	4	3			2	5		2	2	29	41	29	57	1		52	12	18	1	4	5	75	18	115	188	
		2	12			1		5	21		1				1	7	4				1	2		3	14	20	70	25	75	2	4	51	14	19		1	1	73	19	116	122	
			2																						2	1	5	1	5			2	2	4				6	2	8	8	XLIII
									1								2							1	1	4	4	4	4	1		5	2			1		7	2	14	10	XLV
				1	1		1																		1	3	3	3	3	2		1	2					3	2	7	5	XLVII
																															2		2	2				3	4	3	5	L
					1																					1		1			5						5		5	2	LII
			2	1	2		1		1								2							1	4	8	13	8	13	4	2	13	8	6		1		24	10	87	30	

(a) Including the East Coast (state) railway, Bezwada Extension.
(b) " the Pálanpur-Deesa and the Gaekwar's Mehsána railways.
(c) " the Guntakal-Mysore frontier, the Southern Mahratta Mysore Section, the Kolhápur, the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier, and the Mysore-Nanjangúd railways.
(d) " the Mayavaram-Muttupet railway.

ABSTRACT

NUMBER of PERSONS reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1896, as KILLED or INJURED in INDIA, PASSENGERS, RAILWAY SERVANTS, and OTHER PERSONS and classifying, as far as practicable,

Serial Number.	RAILWAY.	PASSENGERS.																		SER[VANTS]													
		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.														Total passengers.		From accidents to trains, etc.—See Abstracts Nos. 3 and 4.		FROM CAUSES OTHER THAN [ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.]											
				1. From falling between trains and platforms.		2. Falling on to the platform, ballast, etc., when getting into or out of trains.		3. Whilst crossing the line at stations.		4. By closing of carriage doors.		5. Falling out of carriages during the travelling of trains.		6. Other accidents.		TOTAL.						1. Whilst coupling or uncoupling vehicles.		2. By coming in contact, whilst riding on vehicles during shunting, with other vehicles, etc., standing on adjacent lines.		3. Whilst passing over or standing upon buffers during shunting.		4. When getting on or off, or falling off, engines, wagons, etc., during shunting.		5. Whilst braking, spragging, or chocking wheels.		6. Whilst attending to ground points, ...	
		Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
	Brought forward	..	2	..	..	2	.	1		.	.	1	5	1	..	5	5	5	7	.	..	3	..	...	..		..	2	1	...	...	1	...
	Metre gauge—concld.																																
	State lines worked by the State.																																
LIII	Eastern Bengal (state)(a)		.	.		..	.	...	.				..		.		..	..	.	.	...		1	..	..	.	.	.	...	..	...	..	...
LIV	Burma (state)			.		..		...		.		1	2	...	...	1	2	1	2	.	2		.	..	.		..	1	...	..	...	..	...
	Assisted companies.																																
LVII	Deoghur		.					.							..	..	.	.	...	.	.		..	..	..	.	.	.	...	..	...	..	...
LVIII	Rohilkund and Kumaon (Company's section) (b)			.	..			.					..		.	..	..	...	..		...	.	..	..	.	.	..	.	1	...	...	...	...
LIX	Bengal Dooars	.	.	.		..		...					..		.	.	..		...	..	...	.	..	..	..	.	..	.	...	..	...	...	...
LX	Dibru-Sadiya		.	..		..		.		..		.	..		.		...		...	.	...	...	.	..	..	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...
	Lines owned and worked by native states.																																
LXVII	Jodhpore-Bickaneer— Jodhpore section } Bickaneer ,, }		.	.	.								..		..	..	.		...		..		..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	...	..	...
LXVIII	Oodeypore-Chitor		..	.	..	.			.	.	.		..		.	..	..	.	...	.	..	.		..	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...
LXIX	Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbundar (c)		..	.				..		.		.		.		..	..	..	..	.	..	1	.	..		.	..		..	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL		2	.	.	2	..	1			.	2	7	1	.	6	7	6	9		2	4	1	...	..	.	..	3	2	...	...	1	...
	Corresponding period of 1895		1			1	2	.	.		.	1	11	1		3	13	3	14		1	1	6		1	.	..	.	..	..	...	...	...
	Special gauges.																																
	State line worked by the State.																																
LXXVII	Jorhát (2' 0")		.					.					.		...	..	.	.	...		...		..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...
	Assisted company																																
LXXVIII	Darjeeling-Himalayan (2' 0")	.	.	..	.	.	...	..	...				..		.	.	.		...		1	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by company.																																
LXXX	The Gaekwar's Dabhoi (2' 6")	.						.		...	..	.	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	.	...	.	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Line owned by native state and worked by state railway agency.																																
LXXXII	Cooch Behar (2' 6")	..	..	.		.	.	.	.				...	.	..	..	.	.	...	.	...	.	..	..	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
	Line owned and worked by native state.																																
LXXXIII	Morvi (2' 6")	...	.	.	.	..	.	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...		...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
	TOTAL	.		.		...		..	.	..	.	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	..	.	1	.	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Corresponding period of 1895		.	.		.		...	.	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	..	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	GRAND TOTAL	.	38	2	4	3	4	1		...	.	8	26	3	..	17	34	17	72	.	10	6	7	...	.....		...	4	9	...	1	1	1
	Corresponding period of 1895	1	5	4	1	5	8	.	1		2	8	23	3	3	20	38	21	43	5	6	1	17	...	4	.	..	...	..	...	2	..	

(a) Including Kaunia Dhar la (2' 6") branch.
(b) „ the Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly Section).
(c) „ the Jetalsar-Rájkot railway.

No. 2—*concld.*

…by the TRAVELLING of TRAINS or the MOVEMENT of VEHICLES used exclusively upon RAILWAYS, distinguishing between the nature and causes of the ACCIDENTS occasioning the DEATH or INJURY—*concluded.*

…VANTS.

…ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ETC.

7. …moving wagons, by capstans, turntables, props, etc., during shunting.		8. By other accidents during shunting operations not included in the preceding.		9. From falling off engines, etc., during the travelling of trains.		10. By coming in contact with over-bridges or erections on the sides of the line during the travelling of trains.		11. When getting on or off engines, vans, etc., during the travelling of trains.		12. Whilst attending to or by the failure of machinery, etc., of engines in steam.		13. Whilst working on the permanent way, sidings, etc.		14. Whilst attending to gates at level-crossings.		15. Whilst walking, crossing or standing on the line on duty.		16. From being caught between vehicles.		17. From falling or being caught between trains and platforms, walls, etc.		18. Whilst walking, etc., on the line on the way home or to work.		19. Miscellaneous.		TOTAL.		Total servants.		OTHERS. Whilst passing over the railway at level-crossings.		Trespassers.		Suicides.		Miscellaneous.		Total others.		Total all classes.		Serial Number.
Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	
...	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	.	.	..	..			.	2	.	...		..	.	...	.	4	8	13	8	13	4	2	13	8	6	.	1	.	24	10	37	30	
...	...	...	.			...		1	.	..							1	1	1		.		.	...	..	2	3	2	3	..	...	4	.	..	...	..	..	4	.	6	3	LIII
..	...	...	..	...	.	..		..	...	1		..	..	1		...	.		1		..		1	..	..	3	2	3	4	1	...	4	2			..	.	5	2	9	8	LIV
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	LVII
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	..	1	..		...	.	.	1	..	2	LVIII
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...			..	.	.	..	..	..	LIX
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...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..	..	1	..	1	.	..	.	2	..	.	...	.	.	2	...	3	.	LXIX
...	...	...	2	1	2	..	1	1	1	1				1	.		3	1	2		..		1	1	4	14	19	14	21	5	2	24	10	6	.	1	.	36	13	56	43	
...	...	2	3	..	...	.	1	6	5	1	..	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	...		..		..	..	2	13	19	13	20	1		19	6	4	1	..	..	24	7	40	41	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	LXXVII
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..		1	...	...	...	..	..		...	..	...	..	..	1	LXXVIII
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...		1	...	1	...	...	...	.	..	.	...	...	.		...	1	LXXX
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	..	..	...	..	.	.	...	.	..	...	..	...	LXXXII
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	..	...		..	..		..	LXXXIII
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	.	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...		1	...	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	2	
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..		2	...	...	.	...	..	...	..		...	.	..	...	...		...	.		2	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	.	1	3	
...	...	5	6	4	3	...	1	1	6	1	3	..	7	4	...	5	7	4	2	..	2	5	1	3	6	48	61	48	80	6	2	76	28	24	1	5	5	111	31	171	183	
...	...	4	15	...	...	1	1	11	28	1	1	..	...	..	1	9	5	1	...	..	1	2	...	3	16	33	91	38	97	3	4	71	20	23	1	1	1	98	26	157	166	

ABSTRACT No. 3.

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending with the 31st March 1896, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC in India, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS, KILLED or INJURED, in each class of accident.

STANDARD GAUGE.

EAST INDIAN (a).

	No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants.		Total all classes	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	2	8	10	...	...	...	1	...	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	115	120	...	...	...	1	...	1

BENGAL-NAGPUR.

	No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total	Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

INDIAN MIDLAND (b).

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	9	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	17	18	...	...	...	...	...	...

NORTH WESTERN (STATE) (c).

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	2	3	...	1	...	6	...	7
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	2	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	37	37	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	117	119	...	1	...	8	...	9

(a) Including the Delhi-Umballa-Kalka and the Tarkessur railways. (b) Including the Bhopal-Itarsi, the Bina Goona and the Bhopal-Ujjain railways. (c) Including the Hyderabad-Shadipalli, the [illegible] and the Jammu and Kashmir railways.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1896, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants, killed or injured, in each class of accident—contd.

STANDARD GAUGE—contd.

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND (STATE).

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings *	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The finding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	1	...	1	...	2(c)	...	...	...	2
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	21	23	...	2(c)	...	2	...	4

EASTERN BENGAL (STATE) (a).

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	2	2	4	...	32	...	...	...	32
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings *	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The finding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	54	58	...	33	...	...	...	33

EAST COAST (STATE).

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	13	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings *	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The finding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA (b).

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	4
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings *	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	24	24	...	...	...	1	...	1
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The finding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	13	13	1(c)	...	...	1	1	1
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	119	113	1(c)	2	...	4	1	6

open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants, killed or injured, in each class of accident—*contd.*

	STANDARD GAUGE—*contd.*																											METRE GAUGE								
	BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA (a).									MADRAS (b).									THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE (c).									BENGAL AND NORTH-WESTERN (TIRHOOT AND COMPANY'S SECTIONS).								
	No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	16	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	8	8	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	57	62	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	86	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	31	33	...	...	...	...	...	...

(a) Including the Guikwar's Petlad and the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagda railways.   (b) Including the Kolar Gold-fields railway and the Washermanpet to Ennur Section of the Bezwada-Madras railway.   (c) Including the East Coast (state) railway, Bezwada extension.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1896, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants, killed or injured, in each class of accident—*continued.*

METRE GAUGE—*contd.*

RAJPUTANA-MALWA (e).

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	29	29	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	2	5	7	1	...	...	...	1	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	9	9	...	1	...	...	...	1
13. The failure of machinery springs, etc., of engines	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	88	93	1 (b)	1	...	...	1	1

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA (c).

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery springs, etc., of engines	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	1	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	11	11	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	9	110	119	...	...	...	...	...	...

SOUTH INDIAN (d).

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	1	65	66	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery springs, etc., of engines	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	4	84	88	...	...	...	...	...	...

ASSAM-BENGAL.

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1
4. Collisions between light engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	2	22	24	...	1	...	...	...	1

ABSTRACT No. 2.—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1896, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants, killed or injured, in each class of accident—continued.

	METRE GAUGE—contd.																																			
	EASTERN BENGAL (STATE) (a).									BURMA (STATE)									DHOONDHUR.									ROHILKUND AND KUMAON (COMPANY'S SECTION) (b).								
	No.			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants.		Total all classes		No			Number of passengers and others		Number of servants		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total	Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total	Killed	Injured.	Killed.	Injured	Killed	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	3	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	19	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	1 (b)	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12(a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	8	11	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	5	28	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	52	58	1 (c	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	21	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT No. 3—ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the three months ending with the 31st March 1896, as having occurred on the several railways open for traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants, killed or injured, in each class of accident—continued.

METRE GAUGE—contd.

BENGAL DOOARS.

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. *Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...

DIBRU-SADIYA.

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. *Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	1	14	15	...	...	...	...	...	...

JODHPORE-BICKANEER (JODHPORE AND BICKANEER SECTIONS).

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. *Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	17	17	...	...	...	...	...	...

OODEYPORE-CHITOR.

	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Collisions between light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Trains running over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Trains running over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (a). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. *Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

traffic in INDIA, distinguishing the different classes of accidents and the number of passengers and others, and of railway servants, killed or injured, in each class of accident—*continued.*

	METRE GAUGE—*concld.*										SPECIAL GAUGES.																			
	BHÁVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNÁGARH-PORBANDAR (*a*).										JORHÁT (2' 0").										DARJEELING-HIMALAYAN (2' 0").									
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.			No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 (*a*). Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	12	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1

(*a*) Including the Jetalsar-Rájkot railway.

ABSTRACT No. 3.—ACCIDENTS to TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., reported during the THREE MONTHS ending with the 31st March 1896, as having occurred on the several RAILWAYS open for TRAFFIC IN INDIA, distinguishing the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the number of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of RAILWAY SERVANTS KILLED OF INJURED, in each class of accident—concld.

	SPECIAL GAUGES—concld.																										
	THE GAEKWAR'S DABHOI (2' 6").									COOCH BEHAR (2' 6").									MORVI (2' 6").								
	No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.		No.			Number of passengers and others.		Number of servants.		Total all classes.	
	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.	Killed.	Injured.
1. Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Ditto ditto and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Ditto light engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Trains running into stations, or sidings at too high a speed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Ditto over cattle on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Ditto over obstructions on the line	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Ditto through gates at level-crossings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12.(a) Ditto of tubes, etc., of engines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Ditto of tyres	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Ditto of wheels	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Ditto of axles	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Ditto of brake apparatus	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Ditto of couplings	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Broken rails	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. The flooding of portions of permanent-way	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Slips in cutting or embankments	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Fire in trains	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Fire at stations or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ALL CLASSES	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRAC

ACCIDENTS TO TRAINS, ROLLING-STOCK, PERMANENT-WAY, etc., on the several RAILWAYS open for the different CLASSES of ACCIDENTS and the NUMBER of PASSENGERS and OTHERS, and of

	STANDARD GAUGE LINES. Corresponding period of 1895. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Three months ending with the 31st March 1896. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.	METRE GAUGE. Corresponding period of 1895. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890	Other accidents.	Total.	Three months ending with the … Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.
Collisions between passenger trains or parts of passenger trains	...	4	4	1	...	1	..	2	...	2	...	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...
Collisions between passenger trains and goods or mineral trains, engines and vehicles standing foul of the line	...	2	2	5	2	7		2	...	6	...	8	2	5	7	6	2	8	...	1
Collisions between goods trains or parts of goods trains	1	36	37	1	8	9	..	...	...	2	...	2	2	10	12	...	1	1	...	...
Collisions between light engines	...	7	7	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
Passenger trains or parts of passenger trains leaving the rails	5	7	12	5	4	9	...	..	.	.	..	..	1	9	10	12	4	16	...	...
Goods trains or parts of goods trains, engines, etc., leaving the rails	5	52	57	...	85	35	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	37	37	2	17	19	...	...
Trains or engines travelling in the wrong direction through points	1	11	1	1	29	30	...	..	...	...	...	..	1	9	10	3	12	15	...	...
Trains running into stations or sidings at too high a speed	...	3	3	4	6	10	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	3	3	...	8	8	...	...
Trains running over cattle on the line	...	169	169	1	217	218	..	..	...	..	...	..	...	177	177	1	231	232	..	...
Trains running over obstructions on the line	4	25	29	1	19	20	..		.	1	..	1	1	15	16	5	12	17	2	...
Trains running through gates at level-crossings	...	14	14	3	8	11	...	..	..	1	...	1	...	4	4	...	5	5	...	...
The bursting of boilers of engines	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(a). The bursting of tubes, etc., of engines	1	42	43	...	53	53	..	.	..	...	...		...	20	20	...	25	25	...	1
The failure of machinery, springs, etc., of engines	...	79	79	...	91	91	..	..	...	1	...	1	...	31	31	...	64	64	...	...
The failure of tyres	...	...	...	...	2	2	.	...	...	...	...	..	...	3	3	...	2	2	...	...
Ditto of wheels	..	...	...	...	1	1	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Ditto of axles	...	4	4	...	4	4	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	2	10	12	...	...
Ditto of brake apparatus	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...
Ditto of couplings	1	25	26	...	20	20	..	..	..	...	..	..	...	34	34	2	30	32	...	...
Ditto of tunnels, bridges, viaducts, culverts etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...
Broken rails	...	16	16	...	9	9	...	.	...	...	...	..	...	12	12	...	8	8	...	...
The flooding of portions of permanent-way	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Slips in cuttings or embankments	...	2	2	...	3	3	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Fire in trains	...	20	20	...	46	46	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	34	34	...	20	20	...	...
Fire at stations, or involving injury to bridges or viaducts	...	10	10	1	12	13	...	2	...	..	..	2	...	3	3	...	7	7	...	...
Other accidents	...	43	43	8	45	48	1	...	...	3	1	[illegible]	1	29	30	4	24	28	...	...
TOTAL FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDING WITH THE 31ST MARCH 1896	...	...	...	26	618	644	(a) 1	(b) 38	..	16	1	54	...	...	...	38	481	519	(a) 2	2
For the corresponding period of 1895	...	...	...	19	574	593	(c) 2	(d) 7	5	5	7	12	...	...	...	9	448	457	(a) 1	1

	Standard Gauge	Metre Gauge
… mileage worked	11,847	7,987
…ber of servants employed	123,351	52,979
… mileage of all descriptions	11,996,296	5,033,680
…ber of passengers carried	23,031,874	13,651,361
…senger-mileage	1,157,006,849	548,115,328
…mile open—		
…in mileage of all descriptions	1,057	680
Number of passengers carried	2,083	1,709
Passenger-mileage	101,965	68,000
…l passengers—		
Killed per million of passengers	......	......
Injured per million of passengers	1·523	0·147
Killed per million of passenger miles	......	......
Injured per million of passenger miles	0·031	0·004

(a) Not passengers. (b) Of these two were not passengers. (c) Of these one was not a passenger.

No. 4.

TRAFFIC in INDIA, reported during the THREE MONTHS ending with 31st March 1896, distinguishing RAILWAY SERVANTS, KILLED or INJURED, in each class of accident.

LINES. — 31st March 1896. Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.	SPECIAL GAUGE LINES. Corresponding period of 1895. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Three months ending with the 31st March 1896. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.	TOTAL ALL GAUGES. Corresponding period of 1895. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Three months ending with the 31st March 1896. Number. Accidents reported to Local Governments under section 83 of the Indian Railways Act, No. IX of 1890.	Other accidents.	Total.	Number of passengers and others. Killed.	Injured.	Number of servants. Killed.	Injured.	Total all classes. Killed.	Injured.	Number of heading.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6	2	1	3	..	2	...	2	...	4	1
..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	2	7	9	11	4	15	...	3	...	6	...	9	2
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	3	46	49	1	9	10	...	..	...	2	...	2	3
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	8	8	...	4	4	...	..	..	..	...	...	4
...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		16	22	17	8	25	...	..		...	...	...	5
...	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	4	6	...	...	...	...	...	..	5	95	100	4	56	60	..	..	..	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	2	20	22	4	41	45	..	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	6	6	4	9	13	...	32	..	...		32	8
...	...	...	..	...	3	3	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	349	349	3	450	453	...	...	...	..		..	9
...	1	2	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	..	...	...	1	..	1	5	40	45	7	32	39	2	–	...	3	2	3	10
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	...	18	18	3	13	16	..	...	..	1	...	1	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	12
..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	..	.	...	1	62	63	...	79	79	...	1	..	...	...	1	12
...	...	...		...	3	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	..	..	..	...	113	113	...	158	158	..	...	...	1	...	1	(a) 13
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	..	...	...	..	...	3	3	...	4	4	..	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	..	..	..	...	.	..	...	1	1	...	3	3	..	.	..	..	...	...	15
...	..		...	...	4	4	2	2	4		...	...		..	.	...	17	17	4	16	20		...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	.	...	..	...	..	..	...	3	3	...	2	2	..	...	...	...	...	..	17
...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	2	59	61	2	50	52	..	..	..	..	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	19
...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	.			.	...	...	...	29	29	...	17	17	..	...	..		...	...	20
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	.		..	..	..	1	1	2	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	21
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	..	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	3	..	...	..	...	...	..	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	...	66	66	..	.	..	...	..	...	23
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	..	..		...	...	...	...	13	13	1	19	20		2	...	..	..	2	24
...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	.	...		..	1	72	73	7	69	76	1	...	..	4	1	4	25
..	3	2	4	...	...	...	6	14	20	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	70	1,113	1,183	(a) 3	(b) 40	..	19	3	59	..
..	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	18	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	1,040	1,069	(b) 3	(d) 8	5	6	8	14	...

267	19,601
1,584	182,944
124,456	17,154,382
249,250	37,532,485
6,544,509	1,706,665,686
466	875
934	1,915
24,511	87,070
......	......
......	1·012
......	......
......	0·022

(d) Of these three were not passengers.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE OPERATIONS OF THE POSTAL LIFE INSURANCE AND MONTHLY ALLOWANCE SCHEMES FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

No. 5020 P., dated Calcutta, the 27th November 1896.

ORDER—By the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

The following papers relating to the operations of the Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance schemes during the year 1895-96 are published for general information:—

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

No. 5458, dated Calcutta, the 29th October 1896.

From—The Director-General of the Post Office of India,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the operations of the Postal Life Insurance and Monthly Allowance schemes for the year 1895-96.

2. In the year under report, as in the preceding one, no advantage was taken by the women employed by the Post Office and Telegraph Departments of the extension of the benefits of the two schemes to them.

3. During the year 195 new policies were granted of the aggregate value of R2,52,550, against 234 issued in the previous year for sums amounting in all to R3,26,950. Eight applications for Life Insurance were refused on account of unfavourable medical reports on the lives of the applicants. Of the 195 persons who insured their lives, 46 were servants of the Telegraph Department and the total amount of the policies issued in their favour was R96,050: the remaining 149 persons were postal servants and the aggregate amount of their policies was R1,56,500. Compared with the results of the previous year there was a decrease of 20 in the number and of R46,300 in the gross amount of new policies issued in favour of Post Office servants, and a decrease of 19 in the number and of R28,100 in the gross amount of new policies issued in favour of servants of the Telegraph Department.

4. The total sum realised on account of premia on both old and new policies amounted during the year to R1,01,215 as compared with R95,520 in the previous year. Claims to the extent of R43,074 were discharged as compared with payments amounting to R21,633 during the preceding year, and 26 policies representing a gross assurance of R22,850 as compared with 26 policies

representing R33,450 in 1894-95 either lapsed, or were surrendered or cancelled. The general results of the past two years are summarised below:—

Life Insurance.	Up to 31st March 1895.	Up to 31st March 1896.
Number of lives insured	2,257	2,452
	R	R
Amount received in premia	5,72,296	6,73,511
" of insurance	31,50,275	34,02,825
" of claims met	1,56,153	1,99,227

5. The active policies existing on the 31st March 1896 were 2,073 representing an aggregate insurance of R29,16,550 as detailed below:—

		R	
	1 for	700	—Effected by a single payment of premium.
	674 "	10,05,450	—Effected by payment of monthly premia up to the age of 50.
	751 "	10,08,400	—Effected by monthly premia up to the age of 55.
	647 "	9,02,000	—Effected by monthly premia during life.
TOTAL	2,073	29,16,550	

6. In this year, as in the preceding nine years, no insurance was effected by a single payment. Of the 195 policies actually issued in the year, 127 policies, representing a total insurance of R1,68,650, are subject to the payment of premia during a fixed period, while 68 policies, representing a total insurance of R83,900, are subject to payment of premia during life. The 149 policies taken out by servants of the Post Office may be classified territorially as below:—

50 issued in Lower Bengal and Assam.
16 " " Bombay.
22 " " Madras.
20 " " Burma.
41 " " Other Postal Circles.

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7. The following statement shows the distribution of Life Insurance policies among the various grades of Post Office officials:—

Grades in Post Office.	Number of officials on 31st March 1896.	Number of Life Insurance Policies Held — On 31st March 1895.	On 31st March 1896.	Percentage of lives insured.
Superintendents and inspectors	429	111	113	26·34
Postmasters, sub and branch postmasters	5,077	381	403	7·93
Schoolmasters, etc.	4,741	5	5	·10
Clerks	7,135	774	844	11·83
Postmen and village postmen	18,600	117	119	·64
Road establishment	12,370	30	33	·26
Signallers, etc.	1,565	117	129	8·24
TOTAL	49,917	1,535*	1,646†	3·29

* Exclusive of 388 policies held by servants of Telegraph Department.
† Exclusive of 427 " " " " "

Out of a total of 49,917 servants of all grades in the Department on the 31st March 1896, 1,646 or 3·29 per cent. had insured their lives, and as in previous years the percentage was highest in the grades of supervising officers. The five policies held by schoolmasters and other extraneous agents were granted several years ago before it was decided that they were not entitled to the benefits of the scheme.

8. As in 1894-95, the scheme of monthly allowances made practically no advance, only one new contract for an immediate monthly allowance being entered into. There were thus at the end of the year only eight contracts for monthly allowances, the total of the monthly allowances contracted for being R123-8.

9. The following figures exhibit the financial results of both schemes to the end of the year under report:—

Life Insurance.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance including interest on 31st March 1895		4,81,132 2 11	
Amount of premia received during 1895-96	1,01,215 0 3		
Deduct—Amount of claims met	43,074 3 11		
		58,140 12 4	
Interest for 1895-96		17,830 4 1	
Balance on 31st March 1896			5,57,103 3 4
Monthly Allowances.			
Balance including interest on 31st March 1895		14,315 4 5	
Amount of subcription received during 1895-96	379 4 8		
Deduct—Claims met	1,182 0 0		
		—802 11 4	
Interest for 1895-96		486 4 6	
Balance on 31st March 1896			13,998 13 7
Total balance on 31st March 1896			5,71,102 0 11

	Number.	Amount. R	a.	p.	Remarks
Liabilities.					
Life policies in existence	2,073	29,16,550	0	0	Payment in a lump sum.
Monthly allowance contracts in existence.					
Immediate	6	68	8	0	Of R5, R9-8, R6, R40 and two of R4 each, the first commencing from March 1884, the second from April 1892, the third from March 1895, the fourth from September 1893, the fifth from June 1891, and the sixth from July 1895.
Deferred	2	55	0	0	One of R5 and the other of R50, the first to commence from October 1907, and the second commenced from September 1893

10. The subjoined statement gives the ages at which policies were surrendered, or lapsed, or were dischargad by payment on death of the person insured, up to the close of the year under report, and has been prepared in its present form with special reference to the request of the Actuary of the India Office in his memorandum, dated the 20th July 1892 :—

Ages at the time of the surrender, lapse, or discharge of the policy.	Surrendered at ages mentioned in the first column.		Lapsed at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Discharged by payment on death at the ages mentioned in the first column.		Total.		Number of policies obtained at the ages mentioned in the first column.			Remarks.
	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1895.	During the year 1895-96.	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1895.	During the year 1895-96.	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1895.	During the year 1895-96.	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1895.	During the year 1895-96.	From introduction of the system up to 31st March 1895.	During the year 1895-96.	Total.	
21 years		...	1	...	...	..	1	...	44	3	47	
22 "	1	...	2	.	1	...	4	..	60	10	70	
23 "	...	...	5	..	1	...	6	...	89	7	96	
24 "	5	..	12	...	2	...	19	...	128	12	140	
25 "	2	...	8	1	2	.	12	1	136	11	147	
26 "	5	...	11	2	5	...	21	2	149	12	161	
27 "	5	...	5	1	4	2	14	3	148	14	162	
28 "	13		6	1	5	...	24	1	151	13	164	
29 "	7	2	4	2	5	...	16	4	143	17	160	
30 "	10	...	7	..	6	...	23	..	143	9	152	
31 "	6	...	7	...	6	...	19	...	131	8	139	
32 "	5		6	...	3	...	14	...	116	6	122	
33 "	7	...	3		6	1	16	1	97	12	109	
34 "	3	2	4	2	3	3	10	7	93	7	100	
35 "	5	2	5	1	2	2	12	5	102	11	113	
36 "	5	1	2	...	10	1	17	2	79	5	84	
37 "	4	1	4	...	2	...	10	1	73	6	79	
38 "	9	..	2	2	3	...	14	2	50	7	57	
39 "	2	...	...	...	4	...	6	...	56	1	57	
40 "	3	1	1	...	5	1	9	2	58	7	65	
41 "	2	1	4	...	6	1	12	2	[illegible]9	2	41	
42 "	3	...	..	...	4	...	7	...	43	4	47	
43 "	3	1	2	1	1	1	6	3	31	3	34	
44 "	2	...	...	...	3	1	5	1	20	2	22	
45 "	2	...	1		4	1	7	1	24	2	26	
46 "		..	2	...	1	...	3	...	18	2	20	
47 "	1	...	1	...	3	1	5	1	6	1	7	
48 "	...	...	2	..	3	...	5	...	12	...	12	
49 "	...	1	1	..	1	...	2	1	9	...	9	
50 "	2	.	1	...	4	1	7	1	8	1	9	
51 "	1	..	...	...	1	2	2	2	...	...	...	
52 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
53 "	1	...	..	.	1	...	2	...	1	...	1	
54 "	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	
55 "	1	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	
56 "	1	...	...	..	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	
57 "	...	1	...	...	1	.	1	1	...	...	...	
	116	13	109	13	109	19	334	45	2,257	195	2,452	

11. The percentage of the surplus of assets over liabilities of the fund, according to the valuations prepared by the Actuary of the India Office, had risen from 3·6 in 1887-88 to 8·3 last year. For the year under report the percentage, as worked out in my office, has been found to be 8·7.

12. During the year under review no purchases of Life Annuities under Article 867 of the Civil Service Regulations were made by the Trustees, Committee, or Managers of any Local Fund.

13. The appendices which usually accompany this report are attached.

Statement showing the operation of the Scheme of Life Insurance and Monthly Allowances during the years 1894-95 and 1895-96.

I.—Life Insurance.

Circles (arranged according to the total amounts of insurances effected during the year).	By payment of premia in one sum.				By payment of premia during a fixed period.				By payment of premia during life.				Total.			
	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.	Number of lives insured.	Amount received in premium.	Amount of insurance.	Amount of claims met.
						R a. p.	R	R a. p.		R a. p.	R	R a. p.		R a. p.	R	R a. p.
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	16	3,483 11 0	16,550	7,000 0 0	9	1,285 1 4	9,650	...	25	4,708 12 4	26,200	7,000 0 0
Burma	...	...	...	...	11	4,007 8 11	15,000	4,000 0 0	9	1,505 8 11	11,000	...	20	5,513 1 10	26,000	4,000 0 0
Bombay	...	...	...	...	11	5,392 6 9	12,000	11 11 5	5	2,509 11 4	5,700	1,500 0 0	16	7,902 2 1	17,700	1,511 11 5
Madras	...	...	...	...	11	6,842 6 0	8,100	79 5 3	11	2,876 6 0	6,900	33 12 11	22	9,718 12 0	15,000	113 2 2
Bihar	...	...	...	...	8	2,102 6 9	8,200	...	2	773 3 8	4,500	...	10	2,875 10 5	12,700	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	10	7,878 5 6	7,500	7,030 6 2	7	6,664 3 1	4,750	4,598 9 5	17	14,542 8 7	12,250	11,628 15 7
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	6	2,740 6 2	8,500	33 0 11	2	1,302 6 4	2,000	...	8	4,042 12 6	10,500	33 0 11
Chief Office, Calcutta (*i.e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts)	...	...	...	...	7	4,302 1 0	6,000	3,400 0 0	3	2,045 12 0	3,500	...	10	6,347 13 0	9,500	3,400 0 0
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	...	3	2,697 8 0	6,500	1,048 6 7	3	1,174 2 2	950	...	6	3,871 10 2	7,450	1,048 6 7
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	1	1,499 11 0	1,000	...	2	220 12 6	4,500	...	3	1,720 7 6	5,500	...
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	4	1,142 10 9	4,500	189 6 0	1	229 14 0	2 0	...	5	1,372 8 9	4,700	189 6 0
Assam	...	...	...	...	3	2,660 15 8	2,500	89 5 7	2	1,113 4 3	2,000	...	5	3,774 3 11	4,500	89 5 7
Sind	...	...	...	...	2	1,106 5 8	4,300	...	...	695 10 0*	...	...	2	1,801 15 8	4,500	...
Punjab	...	...	...	...	...	1,198 1 2*	...	60 3 8	...	150 13 0*	...	...	...	1,348 14 2	...	60 3 8
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	34	24,722 12 10	67,800	10,000 0 0	12	6,950 14 6	28,250	4,000 0 0	46	31,673 11 4	96,050	14,000 0 0
TOTAL OF 1895-96	...	...	...	...	127†	71,717 5 2	1,68,650	32,941 13 7	68‡	29,497 11 1	83,900	10,132 6 4	195	1,01,215 0 3	2,52,550	43,074 3 11
TOTAL OF 1894-95	...	...	...	...	149†	68,265 5 7	2,05,000	13,645 12 5	85‡	27,254 10 10	1,21,050	7,987 9 8	234	95,520 0 5	3,26,050	21,633 6 1
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	3,451 15 7	...	19,296 1 2	...	2,243 0 3	...	2,144 12 8	...	5,694 15 10	...	21,440 13 10
Decrease	...	...	...	...	22	...	36,350	...	17	...	38,050	...	39	...	74,400	...

* These figures represent the premia realized during the year for policies issued in previous years.

	Native.	European or Eurasian.
†1894-95	121	28
1895-96	103	24
‡1894-95	74	11
1895-96	58	10

II.—*Monthly Allowances.*

Circle.	Immediate Monthly Allowance secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred Monthly Allowance secured by payment of Monthly Subscription.					Total.		
	Number of subscribers	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.	Number of subscribers	Amount of subscriptions received.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Claims of monthly allowances met.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Chief Office, Calcutta (i.e., Direction and Office of Accounts)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	23 2 0*	...	...	...	23 2 0	...	...
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	...	...	72 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72 0 0
Punjab	1	356 2 8	4 0 0	512 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	356 2 8	4 0 0	512 0 0
Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burma	...	...	...	48 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48 0 0
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Bengal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajputana	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	550 0 0	...	...	...	550 0 0
Total of 1895-96	1	356 2 8	4 0 0	632 0 0	...	23 2 0	...	550 0 0	1†	379 4 8	4 0 0	1,182 0 0
Total of 1894-95	1	534 4 0	6 0 0	588 0 0	...	23 2 0	...	600 0 0	1	557 6 0	6 0 0	1,188 0 0
Increase	...	...	...	44 0 0†	...	...	...	50 0 0‡	...	...	...	...
or Decrease	...	178 1 4	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	178 1 4	2 0 0	6 0 0

* This figure represents the amount of subscriptions received during the year for contracts entered into in previous years.
† Exclusive of R174 undrawn by holders of contracts in the Bengal and Punjab Circles.
‡ Not drawn by a holder of contract in the Punjab Circle.

ABSTRACT.

Abstract.

Circles (arranged in order of balances on 31st March 1896 as shown in column 6.)	Life Insurance. Balance on 1st April 1895.	Life Insurance. Premia received.	Life Insurance. Total.	Life Insurance. Claims paid.	Life Insurance. Balance on 31st March 1896.	Monthly Allowance. Balance on 1st April 1895.	Monthly Allowance. Subscription received.	Monthly Allowance. Total.	Monthly Allowance. Claims paid.	Monthly Allowance. Balance on 31st March 1896.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Bengal	1,36,762 14 11	29,781 11 11	1,66,544 10 10	20,028 15 7	1,46,515 11 3	957 12 10	...	957 12 10	...	957 12 10
Bombay	49,372 7 2	13,976 4 6	63,348 11 8	5,511 11 5	57,837 0 3	81 15 7	23 2 0	105 1 7	...	105 1 7
Burma	44,494 6 0	11,756 12 2	56,251 2 2	4,000 0 0	52,251 2 2	682 6 8	...	682 6 8	48 0 0	634 6 8
Madras	32,913 12 1	13,347 13 0	46,261 9 1	5,113 2 2	41,148 6 11	...	...	...	...	...
Assam	28,487 0 1	5,268 14 7	33,755 14 8	89 5 7	33,666 9 1	...	...	...	...	...
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	27,591 7 1	6,709 8 0	34,300 15 1	4,048 6 7	30,252 8 6	2,880 3 4	...	2,880 3 4	72 0 0	2,808 3 4
Eastern Bengal	22,794 2 7	4,746 13 6	27,541 0 1	33 0 11	27,507 15 2	...	...	...	...	...
Bihar	22,187 7 9	3,051 12 5	25,239 4 2	...	25,239 4 2	...	...	...	...	...
Punjab	21,960 11 11	4,816 2 11	26,776 14 10	4,060 3 8	22,716 11 2	7,640 9 7	356 2 8	7,996 12 3	1,062 0 0	6,934 12 3
Central Provinces	12,146 11 1	2,581 5 9	14,728 0 10	189 6 0	14,538 10 10	...	...	...	...	...
Sind	10,430 12 10	3,173 0 0	13,603 12 10	...	13,603 12 10	78 12 10	...	78 12 10	...	78 12 10
Rajputana	7,000 3 5	2,004 13 6	9,005 0 11	...	9,005 0 11	...	...	...	...	...
Total	4,16,142 0 11	1,01,215 0 3	5,17,357 1 2	43,074 3 11	4,74,282 13 3	12,321 12 10	379 4 8	12,701 1 6	1,182 0 0	11,519 1 6
Interest	64,990 2 0	...	...	...	82,820 6 1	1,993 7 7	...	...	...	2,479 12 1
Total	4,81,132 2 11	1,01,215 0 3	5,17,357 1 2	43,074 3 11	5,57,103 3 4	14,315 4 5	379 4 8	12,701 1 6	1,182 0 0	13,998 13 7
Total of 1894-95	...	95,520 0 5	...	21,633 6 1	...	...	557 6 0	...	1,188 0 0	...
Increase	...	5,694 15 10	...	21,440 13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
or Decrease	...	...	...	...	...	...	178 1 4	...	6 0 0	...

	Life Insurance Policies issued		Monthly Allowance Contracts issued.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		R a. p		R a. p.
Balance of 1894-95	1,923	27,29,250 0 0	7	119 8 0
Issued during the year	195	2,52,550 0 0	1	4 0 0
TOTAL	2,118	29,81,800 0 0	8	123 8 0
Deduct—Discharged during the year	19	42,400 0 0	...	...
Lapsed, surrendered and cancelled as per details below	26	22,850 0 0	...	...
BALANCE OF 1895-96	2,073	29,16,550 0 0	8	123 8 0

Details relating to surrendered, lapsed, or cancelled Policies and Contracts.

	LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES.							
	Surrendered.		Lapsed.		Cancelled.		Total.	
	Number.	Amount	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.	Number	Amount.
		R		R		R		R
Chief Office, Calcutta (*i.e.*, Direction and Office of Accounts)	...	...	1	1,500	...	...	1	1,500
Bengal	3	2,500	2	2,100	...	...	5	4,600
Bombay	1	250	...	...	...	...	1	250
Madras	3	1,450	2	600	...	...	5	2,050
Assam	2	1,250	..	...	...	...	2	1,250
Burma	1	500	2	2,000	...	...	3	2,500
Central Provinces	1	1,500	...	...	2	1,200	3	2,700
Eastern Bengal	1	500	1	1,000	...	...	2	1,500
Rajputana	...	...	1	2,000	...	...	1	2,000
Sind	1	2,000	...	...	...	...	1	2,000
Railway Mail Service	...	...	...	...	1	500	1	500
Telegraph Department	...	...	...	...	1	2,000	1	2,000
TOTAL	13	9,950	9	9,200	4	3,700	26	22,850

A.—LIFE INSURANCE.

Statement showing (1) present ages on 31st March 1896 of lives insured, (2) number of lives insured of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of premia paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods or for life, and (4) the amount insured during the period from February 1884 to March 1896.

LIVES INSURED BY SINGLE PAYMENT.				LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR STATED PERIODS.								LIVES INSURED BY PAYMENT OF MONTHLY PREMIA FOR LIFE.			
				Until the age of 50.				Until the age of 55.							
Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Amount of premia paid (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount issued (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).	Present ages of lives insured.	Number of lives insured that are of the same age.	Monthly premia payable (lumped together).	Amount insured (lumped together).
		R a p	R a p			R a p	R a p			R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.
21	...	......	......	21	...	...	...	21	1	4 11 0	2,500 0 0	21		... ...	......
22		......	......	22	1	1 15 8	1,000 0 0	22	1	3 12 0	2,000 0 0	22	1	1 10 8	1,000 0 0
23	.	......	......	23	6	13 10 6	6,500 0 0	23	9	22 8 10	12,000 0 0	23	4	20 1 8	11,500 0 0
24	...	......	......	24	11	28 8 8	13,500 0 0	24	8	23 8 8	12,000 0 0	24	11	25 9 10	14,500 0 0
25	...	......	......	25	13	44 11 10	21,000 0 0	25	12	29 6 10	14,500 0 0	25	8	21 7 8	11,400 0 0
26	...	......	......	26	16	52 0 2	23,500 0 0	26	16	39 14 4	19,900 0 0	26	10	18 3 8	9,500 0 0
27	...	......	......	27	21	61 2 7	27,050 0 0	27	28	84 11 0	39,000 0 0	27	8	10 3 4	6,750 0 0
28	...	......	......	28	30	93 7 10	42,100 0 0	28	28	80 2 2	34,300 0 0	28	15	50 3 4	22,300 0 0
29	...	......	......	29	34	118 8 2	48,200 0 0	29	32	94 15 2	40,500 0 0	29	16	41 12 8	20,200 0 0
30	...	......	......	30	36	135 3 8	53,700 0 0	30	29	90 6 4	39,150 0 0	30	30	75 9 10	35,100 0 0
31	...	......	......	31	50	234 7 6	88,650 0 0	31	32	102 10 10	42,000 0 0	31	21	54 2 8	21,800 0 0
32	...	......	......	32	43	218 13 7	81,550 0 0	32	47	156 14 10	65,900 0 0	32	24	69 5 8	31,200 0 0
33	...	......	......	33	41	191 12 0	66,450 0 0	33	33	115 9 6	44,300 0 0	33	35	101 13 5	44,950 0 0
34	...	......	......	34	45	221 6 4	74,450 0 0	34	30	102 13 5	39,250 0 0	34	31	92 5 10	40,750 0 0
35	...	......	......	35	40	193 11 2	62,100 0 0	35	36	114 9 8	41,500 0 0	35	28	97 5 1	40,800 0 0
36	...	......	......	36	36	151 4 6	47,800 0 0	36	48	170 4 2	59,200 0 0	36	24	84 12 7	34,350 0 0
37	.	......	......	37	18	43 11 10	15,700 0 0	37	36	128 12 2	43,200 0 0	37	31	119 6 2	48,500 0 0
38	...	......	......	38	38	131 6 0	42,150 0 0	38	49	222 10 1	69,400 0 0	38	35	122 0 9	47,650 0 0
39	...	......	......	39	18	87 8 4	28,150 0 0	39	24	97 8 2	29,700 0 0	39	26	83 6 4	30,350 0 0
40	...	......	......	40	38	113 11 5	51,100 0 0	40	38	135 7 1	42,800 0 0	40	32	140 5 0	48,200 0 0
41	...	......	......	41	15	[illegible]8 3 8	24,700 0 0	41	28	113 14 3	32,900 0 0	41	26	100 5 0	33,250 0 0

42	...	......	......	42	21	81 9 5	24,050 0 0	42	26	148 0 1	39,750 0 0	42	23	100 8 6	33,650 0 0
43	...	......	......	43	18	73 3 8	18,500 0 0	43	21	105 1 1	27,350 0 0	43	23	85 2 11	28,050 0 0
44	...	......	......	44	21	155 11 3	40,150 0 0	44	29	194 7 7	45,250 0 0	44	21	94 8 0	30,150 0 0
45	...	......	......	45	12	59 2 9	12,500 0 0	45	19	105 7 10	24,100 0 0	45	22	130 13 11	38,400 0 0
46	...	......	......	46	15	106 2 9	22,250 0 0	46	21	137 13 5	31,250 0 0	46	12	52 14 8	17,000 0 0
47	...	......	......	47	9	50 10 5	10,350 0 0	47	14	72 1 6	16,700 0 0	47	26	145 3 2	41,300 0 0
48	...	......	...	48	9	128 3 8	25,500 0 0	48	13	80 6 9	17,750 0 0	48	22	90 5 9	23,750 0 0
49	.	......	......	49	4	69 6 8	10,000 0 0	49	9	97 13 10	19,250 0 0	49	17	117 12 2	30,150 0 0
50	...	......	......	50	5	......	10,450 0 0	50	13	95 6 8	20,000 0 0	50	18	53 5 5	26,350 0 0
51	...	......	......	51	3	......	5,050 0 0	51	7	44 11 0	8,500 0 0	51	10	73 7 0	18,500 0 0
52	...	......	......	52	5	......	5,200 0 0	52	5	66 9 0	12,000 0 0	52	5	31 3 2	8,400 0 0
53	...	......	......	53	1	......	2,000 0 0	53	1	13 12 0	2,000 0 0	53	10	68 9 2	16,600 0 0
54	...	......	......	54	1	......	100 0 0	54	3	21 4 0	4,000 0 0	54	7	54 8 6	12,750 0 0
55	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	55	3	...	10,000 0 0	55	3	28 10 0	5,700 0 0
56	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	56	2	...	4,500 0 0	56	2	4 11 10	1,000 0 0
57	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	57	4	20 1 10	4,400 0 0
58	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	58	4	35 6 0	7,800 0 0
59	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	59	2	5 1 8	1,000 0 0
60	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......
61	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......
62	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......
63	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......
64	1	469 0 0	700 0 0	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......	......
TOTAL	1	469 0 0	700 0 0	..	674	3,025 8 0	10,05,450 0 0	...	751	3,118 1 3	10,08,400 0 0	...	647	2,522 8 10	9,02,000 0 0

ABSTRACT.

			R
Lives assured by payment of premium in one sum	1	for	700
" " " up to the age of 50	674	"	10,05,450
" " " up to the age of 55	751	"	10,08,400
" " " during life	647	"	9,02,000
	2,073		29,16,550

B.—Monthly Allowances.

Statement showing (1) the present ages (on 31st March 1896) of those in receipt of monthly allowances and of those subscribing for deferred allowances, (2) the number of subscribers of the same age on that date, (3) the amount of subscriptions paid in lump sum or payable monthly for stated periods (with notes showing when the subscriptions cease and monthly allowances commence), and (4) the amount of monthly allowances secured during the period from February 1884 to March 1896.

Immediate Monthly Allowance secured by payment of single subscription.				Deferred Monthly Allowances secured by payment of Monthly subscription.						
Present ages of those in receipt of monthly allowances.	Number of those that are of the same age.	Amount of subscription paid in lump sum.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Present ages of subscribers.	Number of subscribers of the same age.	Amount of subscription payable monthly.	Amount of monthly allowances secured.	Period for which subscription is payable.	Age when subscription will cease.	Date when monthly allowance is to commence.
		R a. p.	R a. p.			R a. p.	R a. p.			
35	1	1,063 12 10	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	March 1884.
... .	...	......	......	40	1	1 14 10	5 0 0	15 years	52	October 1907.
... .	...	......	......	55	1	79 2 8*	50 0 0	5 "	53	September 1893.
61	2	1,490 10 11	15 8 0	...	...	......	......	...	...	One commenced from April 1892, and the other from March 1895.
63	1	3,561 10 8	40 0 0	...	...	......	......	...	...	September 1893.
65	2	712 5 4	8 0 0	...	...	......	......	...	...	One commenced from June 1891, and the other from July 1895.
Total .	6	6,828 7 9	68 8 0	...	2	1 14 10	55 0 0	...	...	

* This subscription has ceased to be payable after August 1893, and monthly allowance was secured from September 1893.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 49.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 4th December, 1896.

No. 37.—With reference to Notification No. 27, dated the 7th November, 1896, Mr. J. M. Macpherson, Barrister-at-Law, assumed charge of the office of Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department on the forenoon of the 1st instant.

Mr. Macpherson reported his arrival in India, on return from furlough, on the 28th November, 1896, and was granted subsidiary leave from that date to the 30th idem.

No. 31.—Mr. H. W. C. Carnduff, of the Indian Civil Service, has been appointed to be Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 1st instant, *vice* Mr. Macpherson.

A. B. WILSON, *Registrar,*
for Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 3rd December, 1896.

No. 968.—The services of Mr. W. S. Meyer, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Establishment, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras, with effect from the 22nd November 1896.

The 4th December, 1896.

No. 970.—Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, received charge of the Office of Chief Commissioner of Assam from Sir W. E. Ward, K.C.S.I., on the afternoon of the 27th November 1896.

PORT BLAIR.

The 4th December, 1896.

No. 1012.—The services of Colonel F. W. Chatterton, C.I.E., late Officiating Chief Com-

missioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent, Port Blair, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 24th November 1896.

JUDICIAL.

The 4th December, 1896.

No. 1523.—With effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the Office of Officiating Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, Lieutenant-Colonel D. Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate also as Judicial Commissioner of Coorg.

No. 1527.—The services of Mr. H. F. Aston, Indian Civil Service, Officiating Judicial Commissioner of Lower Burma, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 1530.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, XXI of 1879, the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned officer to be a Justice of the Peace in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts :—

Captain F. R. M. C. R. Manduit.

POLICE.

The 1st December, 1896.

No. 689.—The services of Lieutenant H. A. V. Cummins, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for employment as Assistant Commandant in the Burma Military Police.

No. 691.—The services of Major G. R. MacMullen, Deputy Inspector-General of Military Police, Burma, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 15th December 1896.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 4th December, 1896.

No. 352.—The services of the Reverend J. Taylor, Chaplain of the Church of Scotland, Bengal Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 4th November 1896.

J. P. HEWETT,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATION.

METEOROLOGY.

Calcutta, the 28th November, 1896.

No. 2826—69-3.—Mr. J. Eliot, F.R.S., Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 9th December, 1896, or the subsequent date from which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. W. L. Dallas, First Assistant Meteorological Reporter, is appointed to act as Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India during the absence of Mr. Eliot.

Lala Hem Raj, Personal Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, is appointed to act as First Assistant, *vice* Mr. Dallas.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 28th November, 1896.

No. 1882-G.—Surgeon-Captain F. W. Gee, M.B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), Medical Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his military duties, with effect from the 1st November, 1896.

The 4th December, 1896.

No. 1889-G.—Lieutenant-Colonel D. Robertson, Indian Staff Corps, Resident of the 2nd class, and Resident at Gwalior, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Resident of the 1st class and as Resident in Mysore and Chief Commissioner of Coorg, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. W. Mackworth Young, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, or until further orders.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 30th November, 1896.

No. 5071-Gl.—Mr. W. Siddons, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, in charge of the Didwana Division, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 7th December, 1896.

Mr. J. J. Durham, Superintendent, 1st grade, is appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, and is placed in charge of the Didwana Division, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Siddons, or until further orders.

The 3rd December, 1896.

No. 5113-*Gl.*—Mr. O. T. Barrow, Accountant General, Bombay, is granted furlough for 11 months, with effect from the 28th November, 1896.

Mr. E. Lawrence is appointed to officiate as Accountant General, Bombay, during the absence on leave of Mr. Barrow, or until further orders.

The 4th December, 1896.

No. 5130-*Gl.*—The following substantive promotions are made in the Postal Department with effect from the 5th September, 1896 :—

Khan Bahadur C. J. Lalkaka, Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade, to be Deputy Post Master General, 2nd grade, and

Mr. W. Hawthorne, Officiating Deputy Post Master General, 3rd grade, to be confirmed in that grade.

No. 5145-*Gl.*—The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department during the month of October, 1896, are notified :—

With effect from the 8th October, 1896,

Mr. D. J. Burbridge to revert to class IV,

Mr. A. Newmarch to revert to class V, and

Mr. W. H. E. Mellor to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 11th October, 1896,

Mr. K. L. Datta to revert to class V, and

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 23rd October, 1896, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. R. N. Ray,

Mr. H. G. H. Keene to officiate in class II,

Mr. D. J. Burbridge to officiate in class III,

Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in class IV, and

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 24th October, 1896,

Mr. L. Marshall to officiate in class III,

Mr. D. J. Burbridge to revert to class IV,

Mr. K. L. Datta to revert to class V, and

Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class VI, instead of in class V, of the Enrolled List.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

POST OFFICE.

The 4th December 1896.

No. 5149-*S.R.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 20 and 63 of the Indian Post Office Act (XIV of 1866), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the 1st January 1897, the following rates of postage shall be charged on newspapers registered and posted, in accordance with the conditions set forth below, for transmission by the inland post :—

For every newspaper not exceeding 20 tolas in weight . .	½ anna.
For every additional 20 tolas or part of that weight . .	½ ,,

Nothing in this Notification shall be taken as affecting the conditions, rates, or system of postage (by cash payment in advance) prescribed by the Notification of the Government of India in the Finance Department, No. 3468, dated the 6th October 1881, which shall continue for the present to apply to newspapers not registered for the purposes of this Notification.

Conditions.

1. (i) For the purpose of this Notification, any publication, consisting wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements, shall be deemed a newspaper, subject to these conditions (1) that it be published in numbers at intervals of not more than thirty-one days, and (2) that it have a *boná fide* list of subscribers.

(ii) An extra or supplement to any newspaper, bearing the same date as the newspaper and transmitted therewith (if any), shall be deemed part of the newspaper. For the purpose of this Notification no publication shall be deemed an extra or supplement unless it consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, and have the title, and date of publication, of the newspaper printed at the top of each page.

2. (i) A newspaper shall be entitled to be registered under these conditions for transmission by post in the office of the Postmaster General, or officer exercising the powers of the Postmaster General, of the postal circle in which it is published.

(ii) The registration of a newspaper under these conditions shall cease to have effect at the close of the calendar year following that in which the registration was effected, and must be renewed if a continuance of the privilege conferred by this Notification beyond that time is desired.

3. The postage shall be prepaid by postage stamps.

4. The newspaper shall bear in print immediately above the address the word "Registered" followed by the registration number which shall be assigned to it by the Postmaster General or other officer referred to in condition 2.

5. The newspaper shall be posted at the place of publication.

6. The newspaper shall be posted without a cover or in a short cover open at the ends.

7. There shall be no word printed on the newspaper after its publication, or upon the cover (if any) thereof, nor shall any writing or mark be made upon it or upon the cover (if any) thereof except the name and address of the person to whom it is sent, and the name and address of the sender.

8. There shall be no paper or thing enclosed in or with any such newspaper other than the extra or supplement specified in condition 1.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 4th December, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1298.—Major, temporary Lieutenant-Colonel, G. H. W. O'Sullivan, Royal Engineers, Commandant, Bombay Sappers and Miners, to be an Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff, Bombay Command, *vice* Colonel A. Currie, who has resigned. Dated 20th November, 1896.

COMMISSARIAT-TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

No. 1299.—Lieutenant J. C. M. Wheeler, Indian Staff Corps, 28th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry, to be Transport Officer, Chitral, in addition to his regimental duties, as a temporary measure, with effect from the 15th October, 1896, *vice* Captain J. E. Ubsdell, deceased.

JUDICIAL.

INDIAN ARTICLES OF WAR.

No. 1300-*I*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 1, clause (*1*), of the Indian Articles of War (Act No. V of 1869, as amended by Act No. XII of 1894), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in paragraph I of G. G. O. No. 568 of 1895, namely :—

(1) In the list of *Persons to be both enrolled and attested*, after the entry "Native drivers of horse, field and mountain batteries" the following entries shall be inserted.—

"Native drivers of Corps of Sappers and Miners.

"Attendants on Army Transport mules attached to Native Cavalry regiments for grass duty."

(2) In the list of *Persons to be enrolled only*, for the entry "Lascars and artificers employed in Ordnance factories" the following entries shall be substituted :—

"Lascars employed in Ordnance factories.

"Artificers employed in arsenals, depôts and factories."

II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Article 190, and with reference to Article 1, clauses (2) and (3) of the said Articles, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendments be made in paragraph II of the same G. G. O., namely :—

(1) In rule (1) the parenthesis "(India Army Form 250)" shall be omitted

(2) In rule (3), in the prescribed form of attestation, the following additions shall be made to Question No. 11 :—

(i) In clause (*a*), after the word "artificer" the words "armourer—mochi" shall be inserted.

(ii) To clause (*a*) the following paragraphs shall be added :—

"If you have enlisted as an army schoolmaster, farrier havildar, shoeing-smith or artificer in Cavalry or Pioneer regiments, or shall hereafter elect to serve in, or shall hereafter be promoted to, any of the classes aforesaid, you shall be liable to be held to serve for five years from the date on which (having previously obtained the necessary qualifications) you shall have entered on any of the duties above referred to. (*Applicable to the Madras Command only.*)"

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1301.—The following extract is published for general information.

"London Gazette," dated the 10th November, 1896, page 6126.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL.

10th November, 1896.

* * * * * * *

BREVET.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels, Indian Staff Corps, to be Colonels :—

Francis R. Begbie. Dated 22nd July 1896.

H. A. Sawyer. Dated 2nd October 1896.

No. 1302.—The surname of Major Charles R. Phillipps who was granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the *London Gazette* of the 29th September 1896, republished in G. G. O. No. 1161 of 1896, is as now given, and not as therein stated.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1303.—Conductor Thomas Gardiner, Ordnance Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 13th November 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1304.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Alexander Masters, 30th November, 1896.

To be Majors.

Captain William Henry Lowry, 29th November, 1896.

Captain William Richard Yeilding, D.S.O., C.I.E., 29th November, 1896.

Brevet-Major Wensley James Hodson Bond 30th November, 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1305.—Colonel Hopton Scott Stewart, Indian Staff Corps, is admitted to the colonel's allowance, with effect from the 4th December, 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Bengal.

No. 1306.—Sub-Conductor Edwin John Price, on probation, Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum-Dum, *seconded*, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 5th April, 1896.

Bombay Command.

No. 1307.—Store Sergeant George Astwick, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 9th October, 896, *vice* Sub-Conductor T. W. Charlesworth, seconded on appointment as Assistant Overseer in the Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee.

No. 1308.—Sub-Conductor William George Colhoun, to be Conductor, and Store Sergeant Francis Barrett, to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 27th October, 1896, *vice* Conductor A. Whiten, retired.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 1309.—In G. G. O. No. 1167 of 1895, notifying the retirement from the service of Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel J. Macgregor, Indian Medical Service, Bombay Establishment, *for* "28th October, 1896" *read* "29th October 1896."

REWARDS.

GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS.

No. 1310.—It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government have been pleased to confer a good service pension on the undermentioned officer, with effect from the date specified :—

Bombay.

In place of Lieutenant-General G. F. Beville, C.B., Indian Staff Corps, succeeded to the colonel's allowance. Dated the 27th June, 1896.

COLONEL RICHARD WESTMACOTT, C.B. D.S.O., INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign . . .	19th March, 1859.
Lieutenant . . .	20th February, 1861.
Captain . . .	19th March, 1871.
Major . . .	19th March, 1879.
Lieutenant-Colonel .	19th March, 1885.
Colonel in the Army .	19th March, 1889.

Appointments.

Regimental duty,—doing duty with the 28th Foot, 1859.

Regimental duty,—16th Bombay Native Infantry, 1859-63.

Civil employ,—in the Revenue Survey Department, 1863-65.

Civil employ,—in the Police Department, 1865-79.

Assistant General Transport Officer, and Road Commandant, Kandahar Field Force, 1879-80.

Regimental duty,—as wing commander, 19th Bombay Infantry, 1880-83.

Regimental duty,—as second-in-command, 1st Bombay Infantry, 1883-85.

Regimental duty,—as second-in-command, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers) 1885-86.

Regimental duty,—as Commandant, 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers), 1886-93.

Assistant Adjutant-General, Poona District, 1894-95.

Officiating Colonel on the Staff, commanding at Nasirabad, May to October, 1895.

Colonel on the Staff, commanding at Nasirabad, November, 1895 to March, 1896.

Officiating in command of the Nagpore District, since March, 1896.

War Services.

Kattiwar, 1859.—With the Okhamandel Field Force at the siege and capture of Beyt fort and siege and occupation of Dwarka.

Guzerat, 1860.—Operations against insurgent Bhils.

Guzerat, 1868.—Operations against insurgent Bhils. Action of Warak.—(Received the commendation of Government—Bombay G. G. O. No. 161 of 1868).

Afghanistan, 1879-80.—March from Quetta to the relief of Kandahar, and engagements in the Khojak pass.—(Mentioned in despatches: medal).

Soudan, 1885.—Suakin. Actions of Hashim and Tofrek, various attacks on convoys, and advance on Tamai.—(Mentioned in despatches: medal with two clasps, and bronze star).

South-East Frontier of India, 1889-90.—Chin-Lushai expedition, in command of the 28th Bombay Infantry (Pioneers). Commanded the advance column on Haka.—(Mentioned in despatches: medal and clasp: D.S.O.)

SPECIAL.

No. 1311.—With reference to article 280, Army Regulations, India, Vol. I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for 10 years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified :—

Captain H. N. Warde, Officiating Deputy Commissioner, Burma. 3rd December, 1896.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1312.—*Chota Nagpur Mounted Rifles*—

Henry Cuthbert Streatfeild, Esquire, to be Commandant, with the rank of Major, *vice* Grimley, resigned.

No. 1313.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Richard Craig Farrell and Bryan Stapleton, Gentlemen, to be Second-Lieutenants, with effect from the 1st November, 1896, to complete the establishment.

No. 1314.—*South Andaman Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Reginald Fendal Lowis, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1315.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Second-Lieutenant George Robert Alexander Gair, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Barry, resigned.

No. 1316.—*North-Western Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Leonard Charles Dixon Bean to be Captain, with effect from the 9th September, 1896, *vice* Biscoe, resigned.

No. 1317.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Arthur Dunne to be Captain, with effect from the 28th November, 1896, to complete the establishment.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1318.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Major T. H. Baker, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1319.—Lieutenant F. S. Garwood, Royal Engineers, Bombay Sappers and Miners, is appointed to the Military Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 1st October, 1896 in terms of clause 16, paragraph 5, India Army Circulars, 1890.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th December, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that a report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 21st November and the 4th December, 1896 :—

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Indian Medical Service (Bengal).	Surgeon-Captain C. G. Robson-Scott.	26th November, 1896.	Calcutta.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 21st November and the 4th December, 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					R a. p.		
William Noble Evans (a).	Lieutenant	Indian Staff Corps, 10th Bengal Lancers.	19th August, 1896.	Intestate (no will found).	4,047 6 1		

(a) *Next-of-kin*—
Mother—Mrs. Sophie Evans.
Address—Red House, Bushey, Herts, England
(Administrator General, Bengal, administering).

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 1st December, 1896.

No. 497.—The undermentioned passed students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Coopers Hill, have been appointed, by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, to the Indian Telegraph Department, as Assistant Superintendents:—

Mr. John Herrold Curtis.
" Marcell Francis Couran Smith.
" John Dunbar Macrae.

No. 498.—Public Works Department Notification No. 480, dated the 12th November, 1896, retiring Mr. J. W. Johnson, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Assam, is hereby cancelled.

No. 499.—Mr. W. H. H. James, District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II, grade 4 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated in class I of that establishment from the 30th August to the 21st September, 1896, during the absence on leave of Mr. Chamberlain.

The 2nd December, 1896.

No. 501.—Mr. P. Rainier, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 3, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class I of that establishment, *vice* Mr. S. C. E. Hartwell, appointed to officiate as Manager during the absence of Major G. F. Wilson, R.E., on two months' special leave, or until further orders.

No. 502.—Mr. C. V. MacIvor, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government, under the provisions of Article 712 (C) of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 27th August, 1896.

No. 500.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 912 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 30th November, 1896.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 692 R., dated the 15th August 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent and Manager of the Madras railway, No. 8570—618, dated the 17th July 1896.

Letter from the Government of Madras, Public Works Department, No. 934 R., dated the 2nd November 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and Manager of the Madras railway has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, which was published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Madras railway and to the railways worked by it, with the exception of rule 110 which, in the case of those railways, he desires may be modified as follows:—

RULE 110.—The tail and side lights must not be removed, but must be left in their normal position showing three red lights in a triangle to an approaching train, and care must be taken that they are burning brightly.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st January 1897 and in supersession of the General Rules at present in force, the application to such portions of the Madras railway and the railways worked by it as are situate in British territory, of the General Rules, cited in the foregoing observations, for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, with the proposed modification of rule 110.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3), of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations,—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—with rule 110 as herein modified, be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Madras for information and guidance.

The 4th December, 1896.

No. 503.—The following is published for general information:—

No. 2952 G.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—GENERAL.

RESOLUTION.

Calcutta, the 2nd December, 1896.

Extension to Government Officers lent to Municipalities, Port Trusts and Local Boards of the privileges enjoyed by other Government servants in foreign employ in respect of *pari passu* promotion and the special pensions admissible to Superintending Engineers and Chief Engineers.

READ—

Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 286 F. & C., dated 12th September 1884.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 143 Ry., dated 13th November 1884.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 139 F. & C., dated 23rd May 1885.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 30 P. W., dated 30th June 1885.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 300 Finl., dated 23rd October 1895.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 55 P. W., dated 12th December 1895.

READ ALSO—

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 196 T. E., dated 23rd October 1893.
Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter I, paras. 115—117.
Despatch to the Secretary of State, No. 159 Finl., dated 23rd June 1896.
Despatch from the Secretary of State, No. 29 P. W., dated 3rd September 1896.
Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 3597 P., dated 21st August 1896.

RESOLUTION.—Under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter I, paras. 115—117, Government officers lent to Municipalities, Port Trusts,

and Local Boards are at present debarred from promotion on the Government list until such time as they return to Government service. The Government of India have recently had under consideration the question of placing these officers in the same position as other Government servants in foreign employ, namely, those lent to Native States and Railway Companies, in respect of *pari passu* promotion through the grades of the Department, including eligibility for the special pension of Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000 after promotion to the Superintending Engineer and Chief Engineer classes, under the provisions of Article 714 of the Civil Service Regulations, or for the special pension of Rs. 1,000 admissible under Finance Department Resolution No. 3597 P., dated 21st August 1896, as the case may be.

2. With the concurrence of Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, the Government of India are now pleased to rule that these officers shall receive *pari passu* promotion with their contemporaries in Government service through the Assistant and Executive Engineer grades, and that when their turn comes for promotion to the rank of Superintending and Chief Engineer, they shall be so promoted, subject to the conditions which regulate the promotion of other officers in foreign service; that is to say, provided that the appointments they hold are of equal rank and responsibility with those of a Superintending or Chief Engineer in Government service, and provided also that their qualifications are such as would have entitled them to promotion under the Government rules. They shall then on retirement be eligible for the special pensions admissible under the provisions of Article 714, Civil Service Regulations, or Finance and Commerce Department Resolution No. 3597 P., dated 21st August 1896, under the same conditions as obtain for officers in Government service, and those lent to Native States and Railway Companies.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and officers noted in the margin, for information and that it be published in Part I of the *Gazette of India*.

The Governments of Madras and Bombay, Public Works Department, General and Railway Branches.
The Governments of Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor General for Rajputana, Central India, and Baluchistan
The Accountant General, Public Works Department.
The Director General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, Lucknow, and Assam.

Ordered, also, that a copy be forwarded to the Finance and Commerce Department, for information.

TELEGRAPH.

The 1st December, 1896.

No. 495.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. J. J. Allen	Director, class III, temporary rank.	Chief Superintendent, class IV.	21st October, 1896.
Mr. W. C. N. Jones.	Chief Superintendent, class IV, temporary rank.	Superintendent, class V, 1st grade.	21st October, 1896.
Mr. H. E. Chappel.	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, temporary rank.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	21st October, 1896.

No. 496.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. R. Elrington	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade temporary rank.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	8th October 1896.

The 4th December, 1896.

No. 504.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Tele-

graph Department, with effect from the date specified :—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. F. Mercer ..	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, officiating.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	11th October, 1896.

No. 505.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the officiating promotion of Mr. R. Elrington, Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, Indian Telegraph Department to Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, with effect from 16th October, 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 3rd December 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3346 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 28th November 1896:—

No. 399 of 1896.—Robert Alfred Fraser, gentleman, of "Alvie," Toorak road, Toorak, in the county of Bourke, in the colony of Victoria, for an improved mechanism, for opening or closing the doors of railway carriages, and for indicating to passengers the names of arrival stations.

No. 400 of 1896.—Solomon Meyers, manager, cotton mill, of Carroll road, Parel, Bombay, for an improved yarn cleaner for reels, etc.

No. 401 of 1896.—Alexandre Lefebvre, of Beersel, Belgium, for automatic signalling devices for preventing collision of railway trains.

No. 402 of 1896.—Edward Waller Stoney, civil engineer, of the Madras railway, Madras, for improvements in actuating and controlling railway signals, and interlocking points and signals.

No. 403 of 1896.—The Military Equipment Stores and Tortoise Tents Company, Limited, manufacturers, of 7, Waterloo place, Pall Mall, in the county of London, for a portable cooking stove.

No. 404 of 1896.—The Right Honourable Douglas Mackinnon Baillie Hamilton Cochrane, Earl of Dundonald, of No. 34, Portman square, in the county of London, for an improvement in pocket stoves.

No. 405 of 1896.—Samuel Cleland Davidson, merchant, of Sirocco engineering works, Belfast, Ireland, for improvements in machines for packing tea or other substances.

No. 406 of 1896.—Fredrik Ljungström, mechanician, of 37, Kommendorsgatan, Stockholm, in the kingdom of Sweden, for improvements in evaporating or heating apparatus.

No. 407 of 1896.—Arthur Clement Evans, A.M.I.C.E., executive engineer, Ganges canal, Aligarh, for a hay and grain kiln.

No. 408 of 1896.—Lincoln Gordon, district traffic superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand state railway, Lucknow, for an invention to be called "Gordon's automatic Scotch block and trap" for securing vehicles in lie by or other sidings without the aid of safety chains or other contrivances.

No. 409 of 1896.—William John Sharland, offg. station master, N.-W. railway, Lalamusa, for an automatic railway carriage door catch.

No. 410 of 1896.—John Gordon, engineer, of 7, Leadenhall street, London, E.C., for improvements in or relating to the glazing of brick, tile or other surfaces.

No. 411 of 1896.—John Gordon, engineer, of 7, Leadenhall street, London, E.C., for improvements in or relating to the glazing of brick, tile or other surfaces.

No. 3347 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 73 of 1896.—Frederick Robert Jones, M.I.M.E., state engineer, of Nahan, Punjab, for improvements in vertical sugarcane mills. (Specification filed 9th September 1896.)

No. 101 of 1896.—Philip Townshend Somerville Large, civil engineer, of Saugor, Central Provinces, for an automatic self-adjusting rope guide for sheaves or pulleys. (Specification filed 3rd November 1896.)

No. 201 of 1896.—Moncrieff Lemaitre, permanent-way inspector, Delhi, for a combined railway carriage key and ticket-punch. (Specification filed 23rd November 1896.)

No. 3348 P.—THE fee prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 has been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned invention for the period shown against it :—

No. 184 of 1890.—B. L. Rajak, temporary engineer, state railways, late of 39, Ram Mohon Dutt's lane, Bhowanipore, Calcutta, for an automatic punkah-pulling machine and an adjusted punkah. (From 28th November 1896 to 28th November 1897.)

No. 3349 P.—WHEREAS the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fee hereinafter mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said invention in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 65 of 1892.—James Hughes Minto's invention for improvements in apparatus for charging liquids with gases. (Specification filed 22nd August 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 1st December, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	54,59,279	1	2			
Public Deposits at Branches	66,65,853	7	9	1,21,25,132	8	11
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				6,11,50,813	4	3
Bank Post Bills, etc.				1,22,677	13	1
Sundries				30,60,789	7	4
RUPEES				10,36,59,413	1	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities				55,49,121	0	0
Other authorised Investments				86,38,067	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				1,99,63,426	8	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,67,58,780	0	0
Bills discounted and purchased				2,46,18,830	7	1
Balances with other Banks				2,91,417	15	9
Bullion				2,719	11	4
Dead Stock				13,25,045	10	11
Stamps				8,420	8	3
Sundries				13,56,052	5	3
				7,85,11,881	15	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	89,58,277	11	1			
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,61,89,253	7	2	2,51,47,531	2	3
RUPEES				10,36,59,413	1	7

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 3rd December, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 32·8.

BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION UNDER SECTION 30 OF ACT XII OF 1882.

(*The Indian Salt Act.*)

In exercise of the powers conferred by the 2nd paragraph of Notification No. 769, dated 11th February, 1888, issued by the Governor General of India in Council (in the Department of Finance and Commerce), under section 28 of Act XII of 1882, and published at pages 67—72 of the *Gazette of India*, dated 11th February, 1858, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue, Madras Presidency, under section 30 of Act XII of 1882, authorizes each of the persons named below to exercise the powers of a Salt Revenue Officer :—

Locality.	Name.	Rank.	Powers to be conferred on each.	REMARKS.
Province of Orissa	Hara Prosad Mahanti	3rd grade peon	Salt Revenue Officer	*Vice* Nemai Mehenana, dismissed.
Ditto	Durga Charun Behara	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Barju Behara, dismissed.
Ditto	Abdul Majid Khan	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Krishna Mahalik, resigned.
Ditto	Kangali Das	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Ghana Das, dismissed.
Ditto	Dhoi Jena	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Purushottam Das, forfeited appointment.
Ditto	Dinobhundho Behara	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Madhu Parida, dismissed.
Ditto	Sheik Bhikari	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Srihari Das, dismissed.
Ditto	Raghunath Sing	Ditto	Ditto	*Vice* Bhikari Biswal, transferred to Assistant Commissioner's establishment.

BOARD OF REVENUE,
(SEPARATE REVENUE);
Madras, the 19th November, 1896.

N. S. BRODIE,
Acting Secretary.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Frederick Medhurst Simmonds.	South Sylhet	7th June, 1896	The District Judge, Sylhet, on 20th November, 1896.	The deceased was of the Gazeepur Tea Estate, South Sylhet, and his widow Clara Simmonds has obtained Probate of the Will.
George Frampton	General Hospital, Calcutta.	31st May, 1896	The District Judge, 24-Pergunnahs, Alipur, on 21st November, 1896.	The deceased was a Driver on the Eastern Bengal State Railway, and it is not known whether he has left any Will. No one has yet applied for Administration.
W. A. Gardiner	Mainpuri	3rd February, 1896	The Judge, Mainpuri, on 18th November, 1896.	The deceased was of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Police, and his widow, Mrs. Gardiner, has obtained Probate of the Will.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 3rd December, 1896.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

His Excellency the Chancellor has decided to allow the Masters or holders of higher degrees in some Faculty and Bachelors of Arts *who graduated before the year 1867*, to fill up two vacancies in the Senate by election. Candidates for election must be Masters or holders of higher degrees in some Faculty or holders of the degree of Bachelor of Arts who took that degree before the year 1867.

The election will take place at the Senate House, College Square, on Friday, the 1st January, 1897.

Every candidate for election must be nominated by a graduate holding one of the abovenamed degrees, and no graduate will be allowed to nominate more than one candidate. The written nominations of candidates must reach the office of the Registrar not later than the 9th December.

On and after the 16th December, voting papers containing the names of the candidates nominated will be supplied on application by the Registrar. These papers must be filled up in the presence of the Registrar at the Senate House on the 1st January, 1897, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M., but graduates who are not able to appear in person before the Registrar may fill up the papers in the presence of a Magistrate, a Judge, a Subordinate Judge or a Munsif (excluding village Munsifs), by whom the papers will be countersigned. All such voting papers must reach the Registrar not later than 3 P.M. on Friday, the 1st January, 1897, after which no voting paper will be accepted. Graduates who are not personally known to the officer in whose presence the voting papers are filled up, must bring with them their diplomas, or other satisfactory proof of identify.

A. PEDLER,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th November, 1896.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd December, 1896.

No. 170.—In supersession of Notification No. 9-R., dated 19th ultimo, Mr. P. L. Causley, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, is granted two months' sick leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 15th October, 1896, under Article 369 of the Civil Service Regulations.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Surveyor-General of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 24th November, 1896.

No. 1408—330.—Under sections 12 and 37 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd class, is invested, with effect from the date of his assuming charge of the office of Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st class, and with powers to try summarily, within the Ajmere District, the offences mentioned in section 260 of the said Act.

No. 1410—330.—Under section 22 of Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to appoint Lieutenant F. B. Prideaux, Indian Staff Corps, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd class, Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the Districts of Ajmere and Merwara.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,
First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 1st December, 1896.

With reference to Book Circular No. IV E. of this Department, dated 19th February, 1891, paragraph 3, notice is hereby given that the examination of selected candidates for appointments as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, Northern India Salt Revenue Department, in all the subjects therein mentioned, will be held at Allahabad on the 9th January, 1897, and following week days.

2. Three (3) appointments will be competed for.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,
Principal, Thomason College.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 1st December, 1896.

No. 96.—The undermentioned officer passed the Professional and Colloquial Examinations prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25 and paragraph 28 on the 23rd October, 1896:—

Lieutenant A. T. Chamier, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, King's Royal Rifle Corps, dated at Jhansi, this 2nd day of December, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 6301, Corporal Wm. Jno. Stanley.
Age,—25 years 5 months.
Height,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of,—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, hazel.
Trade,—Plumber.
Date of Enlistment,—28th February, 1891.
Place of Enlistment,—Woolwich, Kent.
Parish and County in which born,—Queensborough, Sheerness, Kent.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—27th November, 1896.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Jullundur, Punjab.
Mark,—*None.*
Short reddish moustache.
Under 6 years' service.

M. FORESTIER-WALKER, *Lieut.-Col.*,
Comdg. 1st Battn., King's Royal Rifles.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 27th November, 1896.

No. 6520.—Mr. C. E. Charde, Postmaster, Agra, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 22 days, with effect from the 20th November, 1896, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. H. E. Rose is appointed to act as Postmaster, Agra, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. C. E. Charde or until further orders.

A. U. FANSHAWE,
Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 1st December, 1896.

Agents of the "Cleveland" Bicycle Co.
Agent or Bankers for Cunliffe, Russel & Co.
Bosanquet & Co.
Calcutta Amber Stores.
Cooper, Maden & Co.
Coutts, W. Stachan.
Currie & Co.
Gold, Spink & Co.
Harris & Co., R. R.
John & Co., A.
Kindersley, Mrs.
Mozzi, A.
Nicholson & Co.
Rayner, J. G.
South Eastern Hair-dressing Co.
Toon, C. N.
Truefit & Co.
Wheatley, Madden & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Aldham, C. J.
Allan, W. A. R.
Allison, H. P.
Ambler, F. R.
Arthur, Miss R.
Barrett, John.
Beresford, C.
Beresford, Sam.
Birch, J. W.
Blanche, A.
Bond, F. W.
Boyle, J.
Braidwood, F.
Braidwood, Mrs.
Bride, Mrs. C.
Brocco, A.
Brownlow, E. O.
Carter, S.
Chardi, J. F.
Chorleton, A.
Chorlton, W. B.
Cook, P.
Clarke, W. W.
Conway, Mrs. M.
Cotta, J. M.
Cottah & Co., J. M.
Crawshaw, Mrs.
Dalwood, Mr.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
DePas, Mrs. C. B.
DeSilva, W. S.
D'Padua, J. L.
Edwards, J. T.
Engl, Jean.
Forbes, S. C.
Galperson, J.
Garrette, Leoni, Miss.
George, D.
Gondie, J.
Hadlow, A., Mrs.
Hamilton, G.
Hancox, H. W., Capt.
Hansz, M. B.
Haritom Mina.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Hedworth, Mrs.
Houghton, R
Hughes, H.
Ivey, A.
Johnson, J. H.
Jones, Mrs. E.
Kelly, J.
Kennedy, Mrs. A. H.
Kennedy, T. A.
Kerr, J.
Lane, Mrs.
Lincoln, T. (Booksellers).
Loysean, Edgord.
Maitland, Miss Ada.
Maret, Juliea.
Martin, Mrs. C. N.
Marum, Mrs.
Mathieson, A.
Mayr, Mrs. Jones.
McIllrath, H. D.
Meyers, H.
Muller, Egon.
Murgatroyd, G. P.C.
Natchal, Mrs. L.
Nidinger, F.
O'Brien, G. W.
O'Grady, W.
Palomino-de Castro.
Parker, E.
Parker, W. A.
Pell, Mrs.
Picton, A. C.
Randall, A.
Reid, Mrs. A.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Rendell, T. H.
Rodgers, W. C.
Rodgerson, H.
Sharples, Miss R.
Smith, Arthur.
Spragg, A.
Stapelfeldt, Fritz.
Stephenson, Miss Flo.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiller, H.
Stowell, Mr.
Sykes, Mrs.
Thomas, W.
Thornton, Ellie.
Tormidorf, Mrs. K.
Traval, H.
Varnel, G.
Wagner, C.
Wakefield, E., Miss.
Walsher, H. J.
Weeks, Mrs., care of W. Bond.
Weiss, Miss J.
Weymans, J.
Wiesenfeld, A.
Wilson, R. H.
Winter, A. L.
Wise, A. G. H.
Woodward, G.

Registered Letters.

Fischer, H.
Montgomery, P.
Neall, Mrs. Laura.
Ord, E.
Vigornitsky Alex.
Waira, R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Allan, C. M., Mrs.
Alderson, Mis.
Allabksh.
Alladeen, B.
Andrews.
Akins.
Beresford, Sam, Gunner.
Cook, Charles.
Cooper, Charles, Mrs.
Dyce, G. H. C., Col., C.B.
Decroix, Henry.
Dunell, C.
Duperell, Mark.
David, Lieut. (Staff Regt.).
Edulji Jamsetji.
Evans, H. E.
Godrell, Collin, Capt.
Gopal Baboo.
Grosser, Paul, Dr.
Gordon, J. V.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hogg, Hubert.
Ingli.
Joe Ahmed.
Josephson, Mrs.
Jones, E. C. Slade.
Knox, E. W.
Limjibhoy Rustomji Bilimoria.
Lawrence, G.
Mulroney, E., Mrs.
Master, Robert.
Mitchell, G.
McArthur, Donald.
Mysterieux, Mitchel.
Mitchell, B.
Mitchell, J.
Mortimer, E., Rev.
Nawab Mohsinul Mul Mohrinudawh.
Narayan Singh, Hawaldar.
O'Connor, T.
Pigot, J. L.
Prichard, J. M., Col.
Pettingel, Mrs.
Rajab Ally.
Rogers, Col., R. E.
Roth, Gusta.
Riquebourg, Rose.
Smith, Geo.
Trent, J. H.
Virji Naranyenji.
Woodsell, W. A.
Walker, Ernest.
Weghtman, Aucta.
Worman, John S.
Walker, G. Stanley, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 30th November, 1896.

Brestow, Mr.
Callow, J.
Dallas, J.
Denahon, C. G.
Grierson, Mr.
McDonald, J.
Pretious, H. P.
Thomas L'Augiar.

The 5th December, 1896.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	9th Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	8th ,,	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	11th ,,	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Colombo	9th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Nubia.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	11th ,,	Per Steamer *Ligtning.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	11th ,,	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	8th ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	5th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	6th ,,	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	9th ,,	Ditto.
Port Blair	10th ,,	Per Steamer *Shahjehun.*
South African Ports . . .	12th ,,	Per Steamer *Umsinto.*
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	13th ,,	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Daphne.*

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

The date for admission to this Department is 1st February, 1897.

Candidates must be at least 15 and not more than 17 years of age.

They must have passed Standard VII of the code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard, so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th January, 1897. No applications will be attended to after this date.

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the first Monday in February. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding R10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of February, except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be no vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in February next, but there will be seven on the reduced* fee list.

* R5 per mensem.

For natives there will be at least nine vacancies, possibly more on the reduced† fee list. These vacancies will be filled up after the opening of the session by the Board of Visitors from those apprentices who join the College. No guarantee can therefore be given beforehand, but forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

† R2 per mensem.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 16th November, 1896.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا ٭

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمی حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی — يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه ٭

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی — يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه ٭

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں مين بهي بکتی هی — ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه ٭

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post free,	R18-12.
½	„	R 9,	„	R9-8.
¼	„	R4-8,	„	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	।	১৮৲	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৷৷৹
½ আধ „	„	৯৲	„	৯৷৷৹
¼ সিকি „	„	৪৷৷৹	„	৫৲

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার সাক্ষ্য দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street, Calcutta, at the prices specified below:—

Hand-book of Cyclonic Storms in the Bay of Bengal for the use of Sailors, describing the phenomena of Cyclonic Storms and Cyclones in the Bay of Bengal, and giving a brief account of six typical Bay of Bengal Cyclonic Storms. It also gives practical hints to sailors respecting Cyclonic Storms in the Bay. Demy, 212 pages, 29 plates (shewing diurnal oscillation of barometer at different Latitudes and Longitudes, mean monthly barometric height, tracks of different Cyclonic Storms, etc., etc.) R5.

Rainfall Map of India in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch, showing the annual distribution of rainfall in India (in colours). R3.

Instructions to Observers of the India Meteorological Department, in which are described in detail the various Meteorological instruments in use at the Meteorological observatories, with full instructions how to read them, etc. Demy, 103 pages. R3.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. This book contains tables for reducing barometric observations taken at different heights, and for calculating humidity and vapour tension, etc., etc. R2.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea, north of the equator. R5.

Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent sea north of the equator, showing the specific gravity, temperature, and currents of the sea surface. R1-8.

Barometer, Wind and Current Charts of the Arabian Sea and the adjacent portion of the North Indian Ocean. R5.

Monthly Weather Review of India, giving a summary of the chief features of the weather in India and containing discussions on atmospheric pressure, barometric depressions, temperature of the air, winds, rainfall, etc. It also contains all available information about snowfall in the mountain districts to the north and north-west of India, and an abstract of observations taken at about 200 observatories in India. Published *monthly*. R1 per month or R12 per annum. Postage 1*a.* 6*p.* for each copy outside Calcutta.

India Daily Weather Report and Chart, containing observations recorded at 8 A.M. at 147 observatories, with a Chart shewing the distribution of atmospheric pressure and rainfall all over India, and a brief summary of the chief features of the weather of the day. Issued *daily* from the Simla Meteorological Office. Monthly subscription R2, and postage annas 8.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

List of Books for sale at the Library of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 57, Park Street, Calcutta, and obtainable from the Society's Agents, Messrs. Luzac & Co., 46, Great Russell Street, London, W. C., and Mr. Otto Harrassowitz, Bookseller, Leipzig, Germany.

Complete copies of those works marked with an asterisk cannot be supplied—some of the Fasciculi being out of stock.*

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REVISED EDITION.

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The Bombay Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1894; containing the unrepealed Bombay Regulations and the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under the Statute 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bombay. R4 (8a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council up to the end of the year 1880. R5 (10a.)

The Bombay Code, Vol. III, Ed. 1896; containing the unrepealed Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council from 1881 to 1895. R6 (12a.)

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The Assam Code.

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Chronological Tables of Enactments of British Indian Legislatures, with repeals and amendments noted up to the 1st November, 1895:—

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Act IX of 1872 (Contract), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. R1-4 (3a.)

Act XIV of 1874 (Scheduled Districts), as modified up to 1st October, 1895. 6a. (1a.)

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Act I of 1877 (Specific Relief), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 11a. (2a.)

Act VII of 1878 (Forests), as modified up to 1st December, 1894. 10a. (2a.)

Act I of 1879 (Stamps), as modified up to 1st November, 1895; with Appendices containing Notifications reducing and remitting stamp-duties and publishing rules under the Act. R1 (2a.)

Act XVII of 1879 (Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 10a. (2a.)

Act XVIII of 1879 (Legal Practitioners), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 7a. 6p. (1a.)

Act XXI of 1879 (Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition), as modified up to 1st May, 1896. 4a. 9p. (1a.)

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II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION—*contd.*

Act XIII of 1889 (Cantonments), as modified up to 1st March, 1895. 7*a.* (1*a.*)

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In the Press.

Act X of 1887 (Native Passenger Ships), as modified up to date.

Act X of 1889 (Ports), as modified up to date.

Act IX of 1890 (Railways), as modified up to 1st May, 1896.

III.—ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS ORIGINALLY PASSED.

Acts (unrepealed) of the Governor General of India in Council, from 1894 up to date

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The General Acts from 1867 to 1876, Ed. 1887. R5 (12*a.*)

The General Acts from 1885 to 1888, Ed. 1889. R5 (6*a*)

B.—Local Codes.

The Ajmere Code, Ed. 1893. R3 (7*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Vol. I, Ed. 1889; containing the Bengal Regulations, the Local Acts of the Governor General in Council and the Regulations made under 33 Vict., Cap. 3, in force in Bengal. R5 (10*a.*)

The Bengal Code, Vol. II, Ed. 1890; containing the Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council in force in Bengal. R5 (R1.)

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II.—REPRINTS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL, AS MODIFIED BY SUBSEQUENT LEGISLATION.

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Act XII of 1886 (Petroleum), as modified up to 1st June, 1893. *6a. (1a.)*

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Regulation I of 1886 (Assam Land and Revenue), as modified up to 1st June, 1894. *13a. (2a.)*

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Ditto. In Nagri. *6a. (2a.)*

Act XIV of 1882 (Civil Procedure), as modified up to 1st January, 1892. In Urdu. R1-6 *(8a.)*

IV.—TRANSLATIONS OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL—*contd.*

Act XX of 1882 (Paper Currency), as modified up to 27th June, 1893; with an Appendix containing the Indian Coinage and Paper Currency Act, 1893, and the Notifications by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, Nos. 2662, 2663 and 2664 dated the 26th June, 1893, connected therewith. In Urdu. 1*a.* 6*p.* (1*a.*)

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 039554, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R1,000 (one thousand), originally standing in the name of Sreemothy Kadombinee Dassy, the proprietrix, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above Note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietrix.

SREEMOTHY KADOMBINEE DASSY,
No 3, Gobind Sircar's Lane, Bowbazar.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 074218, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sreemuti Saroda Sundory Dabee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SREEMUTI SARODA SUNDORY DABEE,
Baidyabati.
CHUNDER COOMAR SEN,
Husband of
SREEMUTTY SARODA SUNDORY DABEE



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 49.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1896. *(The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or thur, cadjan pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—																										
Tenasserim—																										
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	15 —	15 —
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 3	10 5	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344 2	344 2	14 3	14 3
Moulmein and Amherst	5 9	5 9	...	...	8 6	7 7	8 15	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	140 —	140 —	14 —	14 —
Pegu (deltaic)—																										
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	143 —	143 —	14 3	14 3
Rangoon	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	133 —	133 —	18 —	18 —
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 12	10 4	9 15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 —	100 —	11 2	11 2
Bassein	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	7 5	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 13	...	...	...	...	150 11	150 13	15 12	15 12
Pegu (inland)—																										
Tharrawaddy	...	...	...	...	8 11	9 15	9 4	10 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 9	9 8	...	...	...	8 12	440 —	440 —	14 9	14 3
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	9 8	...	...	...	5 12	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	5 10	9 6	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3
Toungoo	...	†	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	326 8	326 8	14 3	14 3
Thayetmyo	9 9	9 9	...	...	8 3	8 12	9 3	9 3	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 3	12 12	22 8	25 —	8 10	8 10	245 —	301 —	12 14	12 14
Upper Burma—																										
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	8 11	9 4	9 4	9 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	8 —	...	8 3	8 10	87 —	87 —	15 2	16 —
Bhamo	...	...	...	...	7 14	7 14	10 12	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 4	...	...	7 4	7 4	220 —	220 —	7 8	7 8
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	6 6	7 2	8 —	8 —	37 —	37 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	113 —	113 —	11 15	11 15
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	6 4	6 4	7 2	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	12 13	12 13	7 2	7 2	218 15	213 15	14 4	14 4
Arakan—																										
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 1	11 11	12 5	13 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	16 —	16 12
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 —	9 9	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 —	...	...	...	...	340 —	340 —	24 —	24 —
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	8 8	150 —	150 —	13 —	13 —
Assam—																										
Surma—																										
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 10	7 —	7 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 12
Cachar	6 10½	7 4	...	...	5 13½	5 13	7 4	7 5½	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 10½	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	8 14½	9 6
Hill tracts—																										
Khási and Jaintia Hills	5 8	5 14	...	...	3 10	3 12	5 8	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	13 6	...	...	60 —	60 —	7 —	7 —
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	7 —	7 —
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Brahmaputra—																										
Goálpára	12 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	180 —	180 —	9 8	9 8
Kámrúp	6 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	8 —	40 —	40 —	10 —	10 —
Darrang	6 8	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	10 —	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	8 —	9 6
Sibsagar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Lakhimpur	5 8	6 —	...	...	4 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	14 —	15 —	...	...	140 —	140 —	8 —	8 —

Bengal—																										
Eastern hill tracts—																										
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —
Eastern—																										
Bákarganj	...	...	...	...	7 12	8 —	8 4	8 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	9 12	9 12
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 —	9 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 2
Chittagong	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	10 —	10 4
Tippera	10 —	10 —	...	...	6 11	7 4	7 3	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Dacca	7 —	9 4	...	...	7 2	7 6	9 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 4	130 —	130 —	8 14	9 2
Maimensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	100 —	100 —	8 —	8 —
Deltaic—																										
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	...	...	10 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	9 2	9 2
24-Parganas	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	11 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	101 —	100 —	8 —	10 —
Midnapur	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	9 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 — to 10 —	13 —	...	...	6 8	13 —	240 —	240 —	10 —	10 8
Howrah		...		...	8 6	9 6	10 —	12 —	...							...	10 —	11 —			7 11	10 —	90 —	90 —	8 14	9 —
Calcutta	8 —	8 —	10 —	14 8	6 10	6 10	8 6	8 14	11 0	16 —	10 10	12 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 13	14 8	9 6	11 6	80 —	80 —	8 —	9 —
Hooghly	10 —	10 —		...	7 —	7 8	8 3	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	12 —	...		10 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	9 8	10 —
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	10 —	10 —	...	13 5	7 —	7 4	8 5	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	12 13	...		14 9	14 9	128 —	128 —	10 10	10 10
Jessore	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	7 —	8 —	9 2	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	13 4			8 —	10 —	...		8 —	9 2
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 5	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	15 —	...		...	...	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Central—																										
Bankura	8 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 —	19 —	20 8	10 —	10 —	320 —	260 —	9 —	9 —
Burdwan	8 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	9 12	9 12	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 12	11 8	...	...	14 8	14 8	80 —	80 —	12 —	11 —
Birbhum	7 8	10 2	...	...	7 8	9 —	9 —	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	11 4	...	...	13 8	10 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 8
Murshidabad	9 8	10 4	13 —	15 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	13 —	...	...	14 —	15 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Santhal Parganas	7 4	8 4		13 —	8 —	9 —	9 4	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 4	13 8	18 —	10 —	13 5	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Pabna	11 4	11 —	12 12	10 —	6 6	6 6	9 12	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	13 —	...	...	15 —	20 8	140 —	128 —	9 2	9 4
Bogra	7 2	7 8	...		7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 2	9 —	...	...	12 —	18 —	90 —	90 —	8 13	9 —
Rajshahi	9 —	10 —	10 3	14 4	0 —	7 —	7 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	13 —	...	18 —	...	...	240 —	241 —	9 —	9 —
Malda	...	10 —	...	...	...	8 —	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	100 —	9 —	9 8
Northern—																										
Rangpur		...		...	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	13 —	...	8 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	8 —	8 —
Dinajpur	7 1	9 4	...	...	7 2	8 5	9 10	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 11	10 12	...	...	...	...	120 —	130 —	9 7	9 13
Jalpaiguri	5 5	10 —	...		7 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	13 —	...	...	5 —	11 —	135 —	135 —	8 —	9 —
Hills—																										
Darjeeling	5 —	6 —	6 —	6 —	5 —	5 8	8 —	8 —	...	...		...	9 8	10 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	7 —	7 6	120 —	120 —	7 —	7 4
Orissa—																										
Puri		6 13		...	8 —	10 —	11 13	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 3	14 7			13 2	13 2	80 —	80 —	11 13	11 13
Cuttack	0 9	7 3		...	9 3	10 8	11 3	15 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 2*	10 1*	...		13 13	15 12	90 —	90 —	10 12	10 12
Balasore	10 5	13 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	10 12	16 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	11 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	80 —	163 —	10 —	10 10
Chota-Nagpur—																										
Singhbhum	...	10 —	...	...	9 —	12 —	10 —	14 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	14 —	10 —	12 —	100 —	100 —	7 —	7 —
Mánbhum	7 6	5 —		...	9 5 to 10 5	10 —	12 — to 12 4	11 — to 11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 —	14 —	16 —	...	14 —	...	...	9 —	9 —
Lohárdaga	5 8 to 7 8	5 8 to 7 8	...		6 7 to 8 —	7 — to 8 —	9 — to 10 —	9 — to 11 —		...	...	...	15 —	22 —	...	...	9 — to 10 —	9 — to 10 —	11 —	16 —	8 —	9 —	160 —	160 —	8 —	9 —
Palámau	9 —	7 14	10 2	9 9	6 12	7 14	8 7	9 —	...	...	...	...	12 6	14 10	...	...	...	...	12 6	13 8	10 2	11 4	...	...	8 7	8 7
Hazáribágh	7 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	6 4	7 —	8 12	9 —	...	...	...	...	12 8	10 —	...	...	9 8	10 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	240 —	240 —	8 —	8 —

* Kalai.

† Not available.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1896—*continued*. (*The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.*)

Districts.	Wheat		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*)		Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*)		Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*)		Kangni or kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, chenna, chola, kadalay or sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*)		Maize (*Zea Mays*)		Arhar, or thur, gadian pea (*Cajanus indicus*)		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued*.																										
Behar, south—																										
Monghyr	8 4	9 —	16 —	15 8	7 4	7 8	8 6	9 4	..	.	...	...	...		9 —		11 3	12 4	13 —	14 8	11 8	13 —	126 — to 168 —	126 — to 168 —	9 4	9 7
Gaya	8 —	8 8	11 —	12 8	7 8	8 8	8 4	9 —		11 —	...	...	13 4	14 8	15 —	15 —	10 2	11 —	11 2	12 8	10 4	13 —	100 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Patna	8 4	8 12 and 9 —	11 —	12 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 12	..	...	...	...	15 —	17 —	16 —	17 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	11 —	14 —	130 —	130 —	10 —	10 —
Shahabad	8 — and 8 8	8 — and 8 8	11 8	13 —	7 8		9 — and 8 8	9 — and 10 —	...	.	..	...		.	...		11 —	12 — and 12 8	11 — and 11 8	14 —			120 —	140 —	9 8	10 —
Behar, north—																										
Purnea	8 —	9 —	15 —	16 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	..		.	.	.			10 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	320 —	320 —	9 —	10 8
Bhagalpur	8 6	8 2	10 2	12 8	8 3	8 12	9 6	11 4		..	...	...			..	.	10 1	11 4	12 10	14 6	11 6	12 8	126 —	132 —	10 —	10 2
Darbhanga	8 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	7 8	8 8	10 —	11 —	..		.	..	14 —	18 8			10 8	11 8	11 8	15 —	10 —	13 —	100 —	100 —	10 8	10 8
Muzaffarpur	8 —	9 —	13 —	13 —	7 8	8 —	8 4	9 —	.			..	15 —	19 —			10 —	13 —	13 —	15 8	12 —	14 8	160 —	160 —	11 4	11 4
Saran	8 8	8 8	11 —	12 8		8 —	9 —	10 —	...			..	14 —	17 8	14 —	15 —	11 —	11 8	12 —	14 8	11 4	13 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Champaran	9 —	8 12	13 —	12 8	7 —	7 8	11 —	11 4		...		...	.				12 —	12 —	14 4	16 —	13 —	13 8	150 —	180 —	10 —	10 —
N.-W. Provinces—																										
Eastern—																										
Mirzapur	7 14	8 1	9 10	9 10	5 12	6 1	6 12	7 5	10 —		9 9		12 —		8 —		9 7	10 3	11 —	12 —	7 4	8 —	110 —	140 —	9 7	10 —
Benares	7 13	8 3½	9 12	10 —	6 —	8 3½	7 13	8 13	11 2	.	10 4½		12 3	13 9	12 7	12 15½	9 12	11 2	11 8½	13 7	11 2	10 5	130 —	130 —	9 4½	9 4½
Ghazipur	7 8	8 8	10 4	10 —	7 —	7 8	7 12	8 8			10 —	10 8	12 8		13 —	13 —	10 —	10 4	10 —	12 8	9 —	11 —	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 —
Jaunpur	7 10	7 12	9 2	9 4	5 15	6 —	7 5	7 12	.				...				9 2	9 8	11 4	12 8	7 10	9 12	170 —	170 —	10 —	10 —
Allahabad	7 12	8 —	9 —	9 6	6 4	6 15	8 1	8 2	10 —		10 —	.	...	.	9 —	11 —	9 5	9 12	11 2	12 4	10 12	11 —	110 —	100 —	10 —	10 —
Central—																										
Banda	7 8	8 —	8 4	8 8	6 8	6 12	7 —	7 4	10 4	10 12			.				9 8	9 12	10 8	10 12	7 8	8 8	180 —	160 —	10 4	10 4
Fatehpur	7 8	7 8	8 12	8 12	5 8	5 8	7 —	7 —	..		.		...		.		8 12	9 —	10 —	10 4	7 8	7 8	100 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Hamirpur	7 6	8 —	9 1	9 3	6 —	6 —	7 6	7 3	9 5	10 4	9 4	10 —					9 8	9 8	10 7	10 6	7 6	9 4	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Jalaun	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	9 8	9 —	10 —	10 —	8 —	8 —	100 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Cawnpore	8 6	8 4	9 8	9 8	6 4	6 4	8 4	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	.	12 4	13 —	12 —	13 —	9 8	9 12	11 8	11 8	9 12	11 —	140 —	140 —	11 12	11 12
Jhansi	8 4	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 8	5 12	7 8	6 —	11 —	10 8	10 —	10 —	.				10 —	8 12	11 —	10 8	8 12	8 8	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —
Etawah	7 12	8 4	8 12	9 8	4 8	4 8	7 —	7 8	9 8	10 —	8 8	9 8	12 —	12 —	.	14 —	9 —	9 8	10 8	11 2	8 —	8 12	200 —	200 —	11 —	11 —
Farukhabad	7 10	7 4	8 3	8 12	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 4	9 8	9 8	9 2	8 12	.		13 —	13 4	9 1	8 12	10 8	10 —	10 8	8 —	130 —	120 —	11 12	11 8
Mainpuri	7 12	8 7	8 6	9 2	5 —	5 —	6 12	7 —	9 1	9 2	8 9	9 2			13 8	15 —	8 5	8 9	9 15	10 6	8 3	8 8	150 —	100 —	11 —	11 2
Etah	8 7	8 14	9 6	10 2	5 4	5 4	7 2	7 4	..	...	9 2	9 10	7 2	9 4	7 2	8 12	9 10	9 12	10 10	11 6	9 2	9 4	100 —	160 —	11 8	11 8
Western—																										
Meerut	8 8	8 8	...	10 —	5 —	5 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	..	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —
Agra	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 4	10 —	10 8	9 —	9 —		..	10 8	10 —	8 12	9 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 4	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 8
Muttra	8 8	8 —	9 8	9 4	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	..	...	8 —	8 —	9 8	8 12	11 8	10 8	12 —	12 —	140 —	120 —	12 —	12 —
Aligarh	8 4	8 —	9 —	9 12	5 12	5 12	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	9 12	10 4	...	...	13 8	13 8	9 8	8 8	11 8	11 4	9 —	9 —	122 —	160 —	11 12	11 8
Bulandshahr	9 —	8 8	8 [illegible]	9 8	5 —	6 —	8 —	8 4	11 8	11 —	9 12	9 12	...	.	14 —	15 —	9 12	9 8	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	11 4	11 4
Sub-montane, east—																										
Ballia	7 8	9 —	10 10	12 8	7 8	7 8	8 —	10 —	.		...	..	12 —	14 —		...	10 4	12 —	10 4	15 —	9 8	13 —	115 —	115 —	11 —	10 —
Azamgarh	7 13	8 4	9 10	10 8	5 14	7 8	8 2	9 —	..	.		...	11 2	13 8			10 —	11 2	10 —	12 6	7 6	10 8	160 5	177 8	9 13	9 13
Gorakhpur	7 3	7 3	9 —	10 5	5 14	6 8	9 —	8 9	...	11 11	10 6	12 9	13 8	16 3	13 8	14 6	9 14	10 5	11 11	12 9	7 9	9 2	160 —	160 —	9 10	9 10
Basti	8 12	9 4	11 4	12 4	6 8	7 12	8 12	10 4	12 —	12 12	...	...	14 8	16 —	9 8	10 —	9 14	10 4	11 8	12 12	9 4	10 —	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 6
Sub-montane, west—																										
Shahjahanpur	8 8	8 8	9 8	11 —	5 4	5 —	8 4	5 4	...	...	...	11 8	..	12 —	15 —	15 —	10 —	10 —	...	12 4	7 4	8 8	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Budaun	8 10	8 9	9 —	9 13	7 7	6 11	9 5	9 —	11 10	11 13	10 10	10 14	12 12	14 1	15 13	14 15	10 —	10 8	12 6	12 —	8 11	9 2	184 —	152 —	10 8	10 11
Pilibhit	8 2	8 12	11 —	11 8	4 8	4 10	9 10	9 10	...	...	10 6	.	...	...	...	...	9 14	10 9	12 6	13 —	7 13	9 2	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —

Bareli	7 10	7 11	8 13	8 10	5 —	5 —	7 10	8 —	10 9	10 9	9 11	10 9	...	...	12 8	12 8	8 13	8 13	11 3	11 8	7 —	6 12	125 —	125 —	10 —	10 —
Moradabad	7 15	8 9	7 7	9 7	5 —	5 —	8 12	9 6	11 —	11 14	10 5	10 10	...	...	11 4	11 6	8 12	9 8	12 —	12 5	8 4	9 11	162 —	137 —	11 —	11 —
Bijnor	8 12	9 4	8 2	10 2	7 14	8 8	9 —	9 4	...	...	10 11	...	...	...	‡	...	10 2	11 —	10 11	...	...	...	135 —	135 —	11 —	11 —
Muzaffarnagar	9 —	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	8 14	8 2	12 2	12 —	10 7	...	...	...	...	‡	9 7	9 10	11 8	11 —	8 3	11 —	132 —	120 —	11 4	11 4
Saháranpur	8 13	8 13	9 15	9 15	5 6	5 6	8 9	8 9	11 13	11 13	9 11	9 11	12 14	12 15	12 14	12 14	9 15	9 15	12 6	12 6	10 12	10 12	118 —	118 —	11 4	11 4
Dehra-Dún	8 4	8 8	9 9	10 6	6 9	7 —	7 9	8 —	10 8	10 8	10 —	...	11 8	11 4	...	...	8 4	8 8	11 8	12 —	9 8	9 8	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —
Hills—																										
Naini Tal	7 —	7 8	9 8	10 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	7 —	...	13 12	8 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	...	7 —	10 10	8 —	13 12	6 —	7 —	160 —	160 —	8 —	7 —
Almora	7 8	8 —	9 8	10 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	7 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	8 8‖	9 —‖	...	...	7 —‡	8 —‡	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Garhwál	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	160 —	160 —	6 —	6 —
Oudh—																										
Southern—																										
Partábgarh	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 8	6 —	6 8	6 12	8 —	8 —	...	7 4	9 —	9 12	12 —	8 —	...	8 8	10 —	9 8	12 —	6 8	8 —	160 —	140 —	10 4	10 4
Sultanpur	8 4	8 8	9 4	10 12	5 12	6 8	8 —	9 8	...	‡	8 4	10 8	12 8	14 —	...	...	9 12	10 8	11 —	12 8	11 —	12 —	160 —	160 —	10 12	10 12
Rae-Bareli	8 2	8 4	9 8	9 —	5 4	5 —	7 8	8 2	10 —	9 —	9 4	9 8	11 8	12 —	10 —	11 —	9 12	9 10	11 4	12 —	8 —	8 —	200 —	200 —	10 —	10 4
Unao	7 8	8 4	8 —	9 —	6 8	7 8	8 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	7 8	9 —	10 —	11 —	8 —	9 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Lucknow	8 5½	9 —½	10 4	11 3	5 8	5 12	9 10	9 13	10 10½	11 5	10 15½	11 6	12 3½	12 15	13 2½	13 13½	10 0½	10 9½	12 10	13 —½	10 10½	12 8½	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Hardoi	7 12	9 —	8 8	10 8	7 —	7 —	8 4	9 —	11 4	...	10 8	...	...	...	17 —	17 —	9 4	10 4	11 8	12 —	8 4	9 —	200 —	200 —	10 4	11 —
Northern—																										
Fyzabad	8 2	8 8	9 12	11 —	7 1	7 12	9 8	10 4	...	...	...	...	14 12	15 4	12 12	13 14	9 15	10 8	11 11	13 8	8 8	9 4	150 —	150 —	10 8	10 8
Barabanki	8 4	8 6	9 8	10 —	6 —	6 8	8 13	9 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	7 8	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 13	10 8	11 —	12 —	8 —	9 8	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —
Gonda	8 7	8 15	9 12	10 8	8 9	8 12	9 5	10 3	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	10 9	11 4	12 13	16 5	11 4	12 4	200 —	200 —	10 4	10 4
Bahraich	7 4	8 4	10 4	11 12	6 4	7 4	7 12	9 6	13 8	14 8	12 —	12 ‡	17 8	21 8	12 —	12 —	9 4	10 4	12 4	17 8	10 4	14 4	160 —	160 —	10 4	10 4
Sitapur	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	7 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	11 —	...	13 —	14 —	14 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	11 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Kheri	9 4	9 4	11 8	11 —	7 —	7 —	10 4½	10 12	...	...	...	...	14 5½	16 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 4	14 6½	17 —	12 8	12 8	220 —	220 —	10 8	11 —
Rajputana—																										
Eastern—																										
Partábgarh	12 9	14 —	18 9	19 8	6 10	7 8	9 4	9 —	18 9	21 —	...	15 —	...	...	...	...	16 9	17 4	22 9	25 8	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —
Bánswára	14 6	13 12	16 4	16 4	5 10	5 10	13 2	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 8	17 8	37 8	37 8	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —
Mewar (Udaipur)	8 15½	9 6	12 8	14 1	7 13	8 9½	8 9½	9 6	14 13½	17 15½	12 8	13 4½	Nil	Nil	12 14½	12 8	10 15	12 8	15 10	20 5	8 15½	9 6	160 —	160 —	10 8½	10 8½
Hilly Tracts of Mewar	11 —	10 8	23 —	21 —	...	...	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	16 —	30 —	32 —	...	...	**	§	11 8	10 —
Sirohi	10 8	9 8	16 —	14 —	6 —	5 8	7 —	6 8	15 —	12 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	13 —	15 —	14 —	...	...	160 —	160 —	12 —	11 8
Erinpura	9 —	11 11	12 9	17 14½	6 3	...	7 2	8 2	12 13	17 —	12 10½	17 —	...	...	...	...	11 7½	14 9	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —
Ajmere	7 14½	8 5½	9 15	10 8	4 5½	6 —	6 8	8 4	10 4	11 8	9 5½	10 3	...	...	10 8	15 —	9 5½	10 4	10 6½	11 13½	9 —	...	90 —	90 —	12 8	12 8
Abu	9 0½	9-0 & 10 8	10 9	11 4	5 10	5 14	7 —	7 6	...	...	10 4	11 6	...	...	...	...	9 9	11 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Kishengarh	7 10	8 8	10 8	11 8	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	10 4	11 12	9 —	10 4	†	†	†	†	10 —	11 —	10 8	11 8	†	†	*	*	12 8	12 8
Bundi	11 —	9 12	16 —	16 —	6 —	7 —	8 8	7 8	16 8	15 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 —	15 —	...	15 —	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 4
Kotah	10 4	11 8	12 —	14 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	14 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	13 —	14 —	12 8	15 8	18 —	18 —	240 —	240 —	9 12	9 12
Jhallawar	9 15	10 5½	9 15	13 7	6 15	7 1½	9 8	10 3½	13 13½	15 6	12 2½	12 12½	...	...	14 7	15 7	10 7	10 13½	14 10	15 6	10 3½	10 8	175 —	175 —	9 3	9 3
Tonk	7 10	8 4	8 11	9 13	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	9 1	9 13	8 11	9 12	...	...	...	...	8 10	10 2	8 13	10 3	...	...	115 —	100 —	10 12	10 12
Jaipur	7 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	4 12	4 12	5 4	6 8	10 —	10 —	9 4	9 4	†	†	13 —	13 —	8 — & 9 —	9 — & 9 4	10 —	10 8	12 —	13 —	90 —	100 —	12 8	12 8
Keraoli	7 13	7 15	10 5	11 14	6 14	7 8	7 8	8 2	10 15	12 3	10 —	10 10	...	...	12 8	15 —	9 11	10 10	...	...	11 14	13 2	200 —	200 —	10 15	10 15
Dholpur	8 2½	8 8½	10 2	11 4½	7 0½	7 —0½	7 5	7 7½	10 0½	11 6½	10 2	11 13½	...	...	9 1	11 —‡	9 2½	9 4½	...	...	12 15	12 12½	158 —	157 8	11 13	11 13
Bhartpur	7 11	8 5	9 7	10 5	5 2½	5 2	5 0	5 6	10 —	10 11	9 6	10 3	...	...	9 12	10 4	8 11	9 13	11 —	11 14	12 —	12 —	100 —	160½ —	11 8	11 8
Alwar	8 1½	8 7	9 8	10 4	6 8	6 8	7 —	7 4½	10 12½	11 1½	9 7½	10 8	...	...	10 8	10 12½	9 7½	10 6	11 4½	11 15	12 9	12 12½	140 —	140 —	12 8½	12 8½
Deoli Cantonment	9 9	10 6	12 6	13 7	4 —	5 —	6 —	8 —	13 2	10 —	16 4½	17 8	...	...	...	...	12 1	14 2	...	...	...	...	180 —	180 —	11 12	11 8
Nasirabad Cantonment	8 4	9 —	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	6 8	†	12 —	9 8	11 —	†	†	...	...	10 8	11 12	...	...	8 8	8 8	110 —	110 —	13 —	13 —
Bálmer	9 6	9 6	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 6	...	...	...	...	200 —	260 —	14 —	14 —
Anádra	9 12	9-10 & 11 9	...	...	6 2	6 —	7 14	8 —	...	...	11 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	11 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —
Shahpura	9 4	9 4	13 12	13 —	7 8	7 8	9 8	9 12	13 —	13 4	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 12	15 8	15 8	...	...	...	160 —	11 10	11 10
Western—																										
Jodhpur	8 4	8 12	10 —	10 10	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 10	8 12	8 12	...	...	...	...	9 11	9 11	11 14	12 8	6 14	7 8	...	...	13 2	13 2
Jaisalmer	7 9	8 6	...	...	6 —	6 6	7 3	8 —	9 9	11 —	9 —	9 9	...	...	...	...	9 9	10 6	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	21 —	21 —
Bikanir	7 —½	7 7½	9 6	11 12½	3 —	3 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	7 14	7 14½	...	...	...	...	7 15	8 5½	...	...	8 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	11 8	11 8
Central India—																										
Indore	9 4	8 8	10 8	11 —	6 —	6 8	7 —	7 —	12 8	11 8	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	10 12	10 2	14 —	11 12	13 12	13 —	120 —	120 —	10 4	10 4
Nimach Cantonment	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	9 —	12 8	13 —	9 —	11 —	†	†	...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	10 8	130 —	120 —	12 4	12 4
Guna	8 8	8 8	...	...	6 —	5 12	6 6	0 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	210 —	210 —	10 —	10 —
Gwalior	7 15½	7 13½	8 8	8 14½	5 9½	5 7	6 6	6 8½	9 11	10 14½	8 8	9 4½	...	...	10 10	13 13	7 —0½	7 —0½	9 11½	10 14½	7 5	7 13½	211 4	191 4	11 6½	11 4½

* Sold in bundles. † Not sold. ‡ Husked. § One anna a bundle. ‖ Unhusked. § Not procurable. ** Nine pies a bundle.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1896—*continued* (*The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.*)

Districts.	Wheat		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Pencillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).		Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola Kadalai or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Punjab—																										
Southern—																										
Hissar	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	†	†	†	†	10 —	10 —	†	†	†	†	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —
Ferozpur	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	120 —	100 —	12	13 —
Central—																										
Lahore	9 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	13 —	9 —	11 —	‡	‡	14 —	14 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	7 —	10 —	95 —	95 —	13 4	13 4
Gujránwála	9 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	7 —	12 —	14 —	10 —	12 —	†	†	12 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	†	†	95 —	95 —	13 —	13 —
Gujrát	9 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	11 —	13 —	11 —	12 —	†	†	6 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	†	†	110 —	110 —	14 —	14 —
Jhelam	9 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	11 —	†	*	*	*	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	*	*	120 —	120 —	14 —	14 —
South-eastern—																										
Gurgáon	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	†	†	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Delhi	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	†	†	13 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	12 —	90 —	90 —	11 [illegible]	11 —
Rohtak	9 —	9 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	†	†	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —
Karnál	9 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	14 —	12 —	[illegible]	11 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8
Sub-montane—																										
Ambala	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	16 —	16 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	‡	‡	130 —	130 —	[illegible]	12 12
Ludhiána	9 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	†	†	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	110 —	110 —	12 —	13 —
Jalandhar	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	‡	‡	13 —	13 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	‡	‡	100 —	100 —	13 —	13 —
Hoshiárpur	10 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	14 —	‡	‡	130 —	120 —	12 12	12 12
Gurdáspur	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	18 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	13 —	13 —	9 —	10 —	120 —	120 —	12 —	13 —
Amritsar	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	†	†	110 —	110 —	12 —	12 —
Siálkot	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	14 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	‡	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	13 12	13 8
Hills—																										
Simla	8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	9 —	8 8
Kángra	11 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	18 —	20 —	‡	‡	9 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —
Northern—																										
Ráwalpindi	8 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	13 —	14 —	9 —	11 —	*	*	11 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	*	*	70 —	70 —	12 12	13 10
Hazára	9 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†	‡	‡	9 —	10 —	13 —	12 —	†	†	81 —	81 —	11 8	11 8
Peshávar	9 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	13 —	14 —	10 —	10 —	†	†	11 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	80 —	80 —	10 —	19 —
Kohát	10 —	11 —	14 —	13 —	...	...	11 —	11 —	15 —	†	12 —	13 —	†	†	†	†	11 —	11 —	12 —	14 —	†	†	128 —	125 —	20 —	21 11
Bannu	12 —	14 —	16 —	17 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	17 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	13 —	14 —	15 —	19 —	15 —	15 —	90 —	90 —	25 —	25 —
Western—																										
Sháhpur	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	16 —	19 —	16 —	18 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	†	†	160 —	160 —	13 —	13 —
Jhang	10 —	11 —	13 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	14 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	14 —	13 —
Multan	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	14 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	†	†	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	†	†	90 —	90 —	12 4	12 4
Montgomery	10 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	‡	‡	†	†	‡	‡	†	†	11 —	10 —	*	*	7 —	8 —	230 —	230 —	12 —	12 8
Dera Ismail Khan	10 —	12 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	14 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	‡	‡	4 —	4 —	12 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	145 —	125 —	19 —	19 —
Muzaffargarh	10 —	11 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	12 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	10 —	11 —	‡	‡	9 —	8 —	130 —	140 —	12 —	12 —
Dera Ghazi Khan	10 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	‡	13 —	11 —	13 —	18 —	18 —	13 —	13 —	10 —	11 —	15 —	15 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	15 10	15 10
Sind and Baluchistan—																										
Karáchi	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	8 8	9 —	12 —	12 8	11 —	10 —	‡	‡	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	91 —	91 —	14 [illegible]	14 8
Hyderabad	9 —	10 —	...	...	6 8	7 —	9 —	10 —	14 —	14 8	13 8	15 —	‡	‡	...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	106 11	106 11	12 [illegible]	12 8
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 8	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	‡	‡	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	213 —	213 —	12 —	12 —
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 8	8 —	14 —	12 —	...	...	‡	‡	...	...	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —
Upper Sind Frontier	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	13 8	13 —	12 —	15 —	‡	‡	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Quetta	8 14	8 13	11 8	12 4	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	11 8	12 —	11 4	11 —	‡	‡	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	12 —	11 11	8 —	8 —	64 —	67 6	9 —	9 —

Bombay—																										
Konkan—																										
Karwar (Kánara)	6 7	10 3	...	...	7 1	9 2	8 1	10 2	10 7	17 1	•	15 —	16 3	21 9	...	...	7 5	11 9	...	...	•	10 5	312 —	312 —	10 10	10 10
Ratnágiri	6 12	7 12	...	...	8 3	8 8	8 12	9 7	•	•	•	•	14 2	14 11	...	...	8 1	8 4	...	...	8 2	9 5	112 —	112 —	10 6	10 6
Alibág (Kolába)	7 6	7 6	...	...	10 6	8 2	11 —	9 —	...	...	10 15	10 15	...	...	...	...	8 1	8 5	...	...	7 —	7 7	89 10	89 10	11 14	11 14
Bombay	7 13	7 13	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 7	8 7	10 7	10 7	8 10	8 10	13 8	13 8	...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	7 14	8 5	•	•	9 —	9 —	•	•	...	...	8 14	8 14	...	...	7 5	8 3	89 10	89 10	12 4	12 4
Deccan—																										
Dharwar	7 6	9 3	...	...	7 10	9 9	8 2	10 8	12 4	15 2	10 4	14 14	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 —	...	...	7 6	9 9	100 —	100 —	12 6	11 4
Belgaum	8 2	10 2	...	...	8 10	10 3	8 15	11 —	11 7	14 8	9 12	10 12	16 —	22 —	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 5	9 4	104 —	104 —	10 12	9 8
Satara	7 15	10 14	...	...	6 7	7 6	7 15	8 8	10 7	12 9	9 —	11 7	•	•	...	...	8 11	11 4	...	...	9 1	11 3	85 8	79 5	10 6	10 6
Sholapur	8 6	8 6	...	...	5 12	5 12	8 12	8 12	10 12	13 8	8 15	10 12	•	•	...	...	9 14	10 13	...	...	9 10	9 10	91 7	91 7	11 4	11 4
Bijápur	8 —	8 14	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 9	8 9	11 11	13 8	10 9	12 5	•	...	...	...	8 15	8 15	...	...	8 6	8 6	81 —	80 —	10 9	10 9
Poona	8 2	8 2	...	...	6 11	7 4	7 3	8 6	9 6	10 9	8 1	9 3	10 14	12 13	...	...	8 10	9 3	...	...	8 3	8 3	81 1	81 1	10 12	10 12
Khandesh—																										
Ahmadnagar	8 —	8 11	...	...	7 6	7 6	9 1	9 1	10 5	11 11	8 12	10 4	...	...	...	...	8 5	9 11	...	...	8 6	9 12	91 6	80 —	9 10	10 5
Násik	9 5	10 1	...	...	7 1	8 2	8 12	9 8	•	•	9 3	9 14	13 13	13 13	...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 11	11 6	128 —	107 —	11 6	11 6
Dhulia (Khandesh)	7 14	7 14	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 9	7 9	9 8	8 10	8 4	7 6	•	•	...	...	9 1	9 1	...	...	11 2	11 2	80 —	80 —	10 9	10 9
Guzerat—																										
Surat	7 6	6 15	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 6	6 15	12 —	11 9	10 3	9 11	•	...	...	...	8 5	8 13	...	...	8 5	9 4	74 —	74 —	12 —	12 —
Broach	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	9 —	8 8	11 8	12 —	9 —	11 8	•	•	...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	9 —	8 8	90 —	90 —	13 —	13 —
Kaira	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 8	11 —	13 —	15 —	...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	10 —	10 8	106 11	106 11	12 —	12 —
Baroda Cantonment	6 8	7 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	8 —	11 —	13 —	9 —	10 —	13 —	14 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	80 —	80 —	11 8	11 8
Ahmadabad	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 8	7 8	8 —	9 —	10 8	11 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	12 8	...	..	9 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	8 8	80 —	80 —	13 8	13 8
Godhra (Panch Maháls)	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	•	...	10 8	12 —	15 8	15 8	...	...	11 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 8	182 —	182 —	12 —	12 —
Deesa Cantonment	9 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	7 —	7 8	13 8	15 —	12 8	14 —	•	...	...	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 —	9 8	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —
Kathiawár—																										
Rájkot	9 2	10 2	...		5 8	5 8	6 8	7 —	10 5	11 15	9 11	10 13	•	...	...	.	8 5	8 14	.		7 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	60 —	60 —
Central Provinces—																										
Western—																										
Nimar	8 13	8 4	...	...	6 13	6 13	10 9	9 7	12 —	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	8 13		...	8 13	8 13	100 —	100 —	10 14	10 14
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant.	8 8	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 —	9 —	12 —	11 8	•	11 8	•	•	...	...	•	•	...	...	•	•	160 —	160 —	9 8	10 —
Hoshangabad	9 —	8 3	...	...	7 8	7 13	8 6	8 6	10 —	10 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	8 10	...	...	8 8	8 6	160 —	160 —	9 8	9 8
Betul	10 4	10 4	...	...	...	..	10 4	10 4	14 6	14 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	240 —	240 —	8 12	8 12
Chhindwára	10 14	10 14	...	...	6 11	6 11	8 14	8 14	12 —	13 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	10 14	..	...	8 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	9 2	8 —
Nágpur	9 6	10 —	...	...	8 12	8 12	9 6	9 6	11 14	13 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	11 4	...	...	10 —	10 —	115 —	115 —	10 —	10 —
Wardha	8 14	9 7	...	...	6 11	7 4	7 4	8 14	11 7	11 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 —	11 7	...	...	10 —	11 7	160 —	120 —	10 14	10 11
Central—																										
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	10 1	11 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 2	10 1	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	9 2	9 2
Saugor	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 14	6 14	7 10	7 10	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...	...	.	10 —	10 —	...	...	9 5	9 5	160 —	160 —	10 1	10 1
Damoh	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	...	8 —	160 —	213 —	9 —	9 10
Jubbulpore	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	6 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	10 12	10 8	...	...	7 12	8 —	160 —	160 —	9 12	9 12
Mandla	9 —	8 8	...	...	8 —	6 8	10 —	7 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	200 —	200 —	9 —	8 —
Seoni	10 3	10 13	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 —	8 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	10 3	10 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	280 —	230 —	9 2	8 —
Bálághát	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	..	...	9 —	9 —	..	.	9 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	9 —	9 —
Bhandára	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	9 4	10 —	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	14 —	...	..	9 4	10 —	320 —	360 —	9 8	10 —
Chánda	11 —	11 —	.	.	...	.	9 1	9 1	11 14	12 8	...	...	...	...	..	..	11 13	12 8	..	...	10 10	10 10	320 —	320 —	...	...
Eastern—																										
Bilaspur	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	..	9 —	9 —	...	...	13 —	15 —	130 —	120 —	8 —	8 —
Raipur	10 —	9 8	...	...	8 12	8 12	10 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 —	10 8	...	...	9 8	9 —	100 —	100 —	9 —	9 —
Sambalpur	7 8	8 —	...	...	8 8	10 —	11 8	12 —	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	7 —	...	..	5 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	9 4	9 4
Berar—																										
Buldana	8 8	10 8	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 8	10 —	11 8	15 8	10 —	13 —	...	...	..	...	10 8	12 8	...	...	8 —	10 8	182 —	182 —	10 —	10 —
Básim	9 —	9 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 —	7 8	12 —	12 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 8	..	...	...	9 8	75 —	75 —	8 8	8 8
Akola	7 12	7 12	...	...	5 —	4 12	6 12	6 12	11 8	11 12	..	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	9 8	9 —	120 —	106 —	11 12	11 —
Ellichpur	8 8	9 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	12 —	13 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	8 8	9 12	...	...	11 —	13 —	50 —	150 —	10 —	10 —
Amraoti	8 8	8 —	...	...	4 —	6 —	6 —	8 —	13 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	...	..	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	90 —	90 —	11 —	11 —
Wun	8 8	10 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	13 —	16 —	11 4	12 —	...	...	...	..	10 4	10 —	...	...	12 —	13 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —
Nizam's Territories—																										
Secunderabad	6 13	7 2	•	•	5 7	5 7	6 13	7 14	9 4	13 3	21 7	21 7	20 1	20 1	•	•	8 12	9 13	•	•	10 8	12 3	100 —	100 —	8 12	8 12
Bolaram	7 1	8 —	•	•	5 6	5 13	7 5	7 6	9 13	13 2	•	•	•	•	•	•	10 —	10 —	•	•	•	•	116 14	116 14	8 14	8 12
Chaderghat	7 12	8 —	•	•	6 10	8 0	7 12	9 —	10 12	12 8	11 —	•	•	•	•	•	10 8	[illegible]	•	•	•	•	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 2nd HALF OF OCTOBER 1896—*concluded.* (*The figures represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.*)

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		SAJRA OR CUMBU (*Pencillaria spicata*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).		KANGNI OR KAKUN, ITALIAN MILLET (*Setaria italica*).		GRAM, CHENNA, CHOLA, KADALAY OR SUNAGA (*Cicer arietinum*).		MAIZE (*Zea Mays*).		ARHAR, OR THUR, CATJAN PEA (*Cajanus indicus*).		FIREWOOD.		SALT.	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Madras—																										
Malabar Coast—																										
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 5	11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136 2	136 2	12 —	12 —
S. Canara	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14
South, central—																										
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	11 13	17 6	20 14	20 11	20 11	19 11	23 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 13	109 13	10 11	10 11
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 3	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 10	10 10
Salem	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 3	12 3	18 14	19 13	18 —	18 —	22 3	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	197 13	197 13	11 5	10 14
Central—																										
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	8 10	12 6	13 14	...	...	15 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 6	109 6	10-5&11-8	10-5&11-8
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10	8 10	16 —	18 —	...	...	17 8	20 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 8	11 8
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 10	14 3	16 8	12 11	17 —	17 10	20 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 13	11 13
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	8 10	13 —	16 6	...	...	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 6	109 6	10-2&11-10	10-2&11-10
East Coast, north—																										
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	18 —	22 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	291 10	194 6	11 —	11 —
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 10	9 —	...	...	16 13	17 13	17 3	17 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	13 3	12 10
Godávari	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	10 —	15 6	15 6	...	...	14 10	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	133 11	133 11	12 2	12 2
East Coast, central—																										
Kistna	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	11 10	12 10	13 11	*	*	13 14	20 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 13	10 —	17 8	14 13	15 —	18 —	21 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93 5	93 5	12 13	12 13
East Coast, south—																										
Madras	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	18 —	18 11	...	...	19 3	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 11	96 11	13 5	13 5
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	11 5	...	...	...	...	17 13	20 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 14	91 14	13 5	13 5
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	13 3	*	21 13	*	19 13	20 14	20 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 2	12 2
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	21 10	23 2	24 5	23 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 —	209 —	12 13	12 13
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 —	13 13	...	...	26 2	24 11	27 3	26 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 3	12 —	21 —	21 —	21 10	22 3	23 10	26 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145 13	135 10	11 5	11 5
Southern—																										
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 6	12 13	*	*	*	*	*	*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 —	13 —
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6	11 13	19 6	19 6	18 6	19 2	21 11	21 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	12 11	12 11
Mysore—																										
Mysore	7 —	10 —	7 8	9 12	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 4	17 —	39 —	16 8	25 —	24 —	29 —	16 8	25 —	8 12	9 4	...	...	13 —	14 8	96 —	96 —	10 —	10 —
Bangalore	6 12	8 8	6 12	8 —	7 —	7 12	8 —	8 4	14 —	10 8	...	...	18 8	23 —	...	...	7 8	8 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	108 —	108 —	9 8	10 —
Kolar	9 —	11 —	8 —	10 —	7 8	10 —	9 —	10 8	20 —	25 —	15 —	15 8	42 —	30 —	10 —	10 —	9 12	10 —	9 12	10 —	12 —	13 —	192 —	192 —	10 —	10 —
Tumkur	9 —	12 —	8 —	11 —	7 8	9 —	8 —	10 —	14 —	24 —	20 —	31 —	23 —	31 —	30 —	40 —	8 —	11 —	...	...	13 —	17 —	224 —	224 —	10 —	10 8
Hassan	...	...	9 8	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	28 8	27 —	17 —	...	9 8	10 —	...	...	12 —	14 —	144 —	144 —	8 8	8 —
Kadur	5 —	10 —	8 —	11 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	11 —	24 —	24 —	...	...	20 —	20 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 8	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —
Shimoga	7 14	10 8	...	...	7 14	8 6	11 —	12 10	21 —	29 6	...	...	25 3	32 9	...	...	9 7	11 9	...	...	...	...	320 —	320 —	10 8	10 8
Chitaldrug	12 —	16 —	10 —	14 —	7 —	9 —	8 —	12 —	19 —	38 —	25 —	30 —	22 8	42 —	25 —	35 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	103 —	103 —	9 —	9 —
Coorg—																										
Coorg	9 —	9 —	8 —	7 8	10 8	9 8	13 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	27 8	25 8	...	...	17 8	16 —	...	...	...	...	110 —	110 —	8 8	8 8
Aden	7 —	7 —	...	...	5 10	5 10	8 —	8 —	10 3	10 3	9 4	9 4	*	*	...	...	9 4	9 4	...	...	8 —	8 —	65 5	65 5	32 —	32 —

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

J. F. FINLAY,
Un.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 21st, 1896.

The unsettled weather, which was ushered into the southern half of the Peninsula by the small cyclonic storm which crossed the extreme south of the Indian region on Saturday, the 14th, has continued steadily and extended somewhat during the week under review. Heavy rain was received daily along the South Carnatic-coast and light showers at the inland stations in the south of the Peninsula. Up to the 17th this rainfall was confined to the region lying to the south of Madras (station), but, on the 18th, the fall extended northward to Nellore and on the 19th and 21st as far north as Masulipatam. At the same time, on the opposite side of the Peninsula, conditions have been unsettled. The cyclonic storm which crossed the Peninsula apparently set up a cyclonic circulation over the east of the Arabian Sea. This circulation gradually intensified and during the 18th commenced a northerly movement. On the 19th the lowest pressures were apparently off Goa, on the 20th off Bombay and on the 21st over Kathiawar. Rain commenced to fall lightly over North Bombay and Kathiawar during the 19th or morning of the 20th, and on the morning of the 21st light rain was reported from Bombay and Surat and moderate to heavy rain from Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Rajkote. Other parts of the Indian region were wholly outside these areas of disturbance and there has been actually or practically no rain during the week over Burma, Assam, and the whole of Northern and Central India. In Burma the weather has been steadily cooler than usual throughout the week, but in all the other provinces of India the heat has been excessive. This has been particularly the case over Bombay and the more central parts of the country where the abnormal excess has been between 4° and 5°.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 15th November.*—The barometer had risen slightly to briskly over the extreme south of the Peninsula, but elsewhere the changes were slight though generally downward. The small cyclonic storm, noticed at the close of the previous week, had passed out into the Arabian Sea. Readings were high in Upper Burma and the North Punjab, and were low off the Malabar coast. The winds were south-east and easterly over the west and centre of the Peninsula and were generally northerly elsewhere. The rainfall was confined to Southern India and Ceylon, but was heavy in parts of that region, thus Trevandrum reported 3·08" and Cuddalore 2·09". The mean temperature was excessive except in Burma, Assam, East Bengal and South Madras, where it was lower than usual.

Monday, 16th November.—Pressure had changed very little, but the tendency was upward except in Western India. The distribution was the same as on the preceding day. Easterly winds were extending from the Peninsula into the Central Provinces, but elsewhere the wind directions were little changed. With the exception of showers at Moulmein and Taunggyi, the rainfall was again wholly confined to Southern India and Ceylon. The amounts were less than on the previous day, the heaviest rainfall being 2·00" at Trevandrum.

Tuesday, 17th November.—The barometer was falling slightly over the west and south of the Peninsula, but was rising elsewhere. Readings remained high over Assam and Upper Burma and over the North Punjab and low off the Malabar coast, but the pressure differences had increased. Northerly winds continued over the Bay area, easterly winds over the Peninsula and the central parts of the country, and variable airs and calms over Northern India. Light showers had been received in Lower Burma, while moderate to heavy rain had fallen over the south of the Peninsula and Ceylon. The amounts had become heavier again, Cuddalore reporting 4·42" and Madras, Trincomalee and Wellington over 3·00". The temperature distribution, with respect to the normal, was the same as on the preceding day.

Wednesday, 18th November.—The pressure changes continued slight or small, but the barometer continued to generally fall over the west of the Peninsula, where readings were low, and to rise in the north, where they were high, so that the pressure difference continued to increase. The winds were little

changed in direction, but the force at Bombay was steadily rising. The showers had ceased in Burma, and the rainfall had been confined to the south of India and Ceylon. The amounts received were lighter than on the 17th, but on the other hand the rainfall had extended northward as far as Nellore. The heat remained excessive except over Assam, part of Bengal and of Burma and over South Madras.

Thursday, 19th November.—The barometer had risen almost everywhere; the rise was small generally, but had been brisk over the south of the Peninsula and over the North-West Provinces. The low pressure area over the Arabian Sea had begun to move northward along the west coast and the lowest pressures lay to the west of Goa. Gradients had become steep over North Bombay and Central India. The wind directions were again little changed, but the force continued to rise at Bombay. In Madras the rainfall had continued to extend northward and had reached as far north as Masulipatam. Along the west coast there were some light showers. The mean temperature was excessive except over Assam, Burma and North Bengal.

Friday, 20th November.—Pressure had given way everywhere, and the depression which had been traced up the west coast lay over the north-east angle of the Arabian Sea. The winds were cyclonic in its neighbourhood and gradients were steep over Bombay and Central India. Fairly general rain had been received over the southern half of the Peninsula, moderate to heavy rain over the Bombay Deccan and light showers along the Bombay coast and in Kathiawar. Temperature remained high except in the north-east.

Saturday, 21st November.—The barometer had again fallen almost everywhere. The cyclonic storm had intensified and was passing through Kathiawar, where pressure was 0·269" below the normal. Cyclonic winds and gales prevailed in the neighbourhood of the disturbance. Heavy rain had fallen over Kathiawar and light to moderate rain over North Bombay, Berar and Rajputana. General rain had again fallen over the southern half of the Peninsula, the principal amounts having been 5·54" at Negapatam, 4·39" at Calicut and over 2·00" at Masulipatam and Cuddalore. The temperature had fallen in most places and the heat, though still abnormally great all over the more central parts of the India region, was less than usual in the north-east, in the south and in the north-west. In North Bombay the decrease had been nearly 15°.

Temperature.—Cloudy skies and cool northerly winds have kept temperature low during the week over Burma, Assam and part of Bengal, while the heavy rain in the extreme south has given lower temperatures than usual to South Madras. In all other places the heat was excessive until the last day of the week, when the rainfall, which accompanied the cyclone, brought about a rapid fall of temperature over part of North-West India and reduced the temperature to below the normal. As the cyclonic storm was progressing northward slight cloud spread over the sky over Bombay and the central parts of the country, and the night temperatures recorded at this time were extraordinarily high.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal average in the different provinces of India:—

Province.	November 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	15th.	16th.	17th.	18th.	19th.	20th.	21st.	
Burma	—1·8	—0·9	—1·0	—0·6	—0·6	—1·4	—1·4	—1·1
Bengal and Assam	+1·0	+0·5	+1·0	+0·6	+0·5	+0·4	+0·1	+0·6
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+3·0	+3·4	+3·5	+2·8	+2·3	+2·1	+2·5	+2·8
Punjab	+1·8	+2·2	+1·1	+1·4	+1·3	+3·2	+3·2	+2·0
Bombay	+3·1	+2·5	+4·6	+4·2	+5·9	+5·5	+5·0	+4·4
Central Provinces and Berar	+5·2	+5·1	+5·3	+3·6	+3·5	+4·2	+7·5	+4·9
Central India and Gujarat	+5·3	+5·1	+5·2	+5·9	+6·1	+6·6	+2·4	+5·2
Sind and Rajputana	+4·7	+2·6	+3·8	+3·0	+2·9	+4·3	+0·1	+3·1
Madras	+0·5	+2·1	+2·7	+2·9	+3·8	+4·0	+2·5	+2·6
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	+2·5	+2·5	+2·9	+2·6	+2·9	+3·2	+2·4	+2·7

The mean temperature of the whole country on each day of the week was above the normal by amounts ranging from 2°·4 on the 21st to 3°·2 on the 20th.

In Burma the mean temperature was below the normal average on each day of the week and for the whole week was 1° 1 below the normal, but in all the other provinces, the heat was excessive, the abnormal excess being largest over Bombay and the central parts of the country.

Rain.—The rainfall returns of the past week are remarkable (1) for the heavy burst of rain which accompanied and succeeded the passage of a cyclonic storm across the extreme south of the Indian region and (2) for the commencement of rain at the close of the week over the north of the Bombay Presidency and the adjoining parts of Central India and of Rajputana. The cyclonic storm which brought the rain to Bombay at the close of the week was the direct result if not the direct continuation of the storm which crossed the Peninsula on the evening of the 14th. That this storm passed out into the Arabian Sea is shown by the barometric and wind direction changes which occurred in the south of the Peninsula and more particularly in Malabar. The storm was probably a weak and diffused disturbance when it surmounted the Ghâts and entered the Arabian Sea, and the cyclonic circulation which it set up remained stationary off the Malabar coast uutil 8 A.M. on Wednesday, the 18th After that hour a northerly movement was developed, which brought the centre up to the latitude of Bombay by the morning of the 20th. In this position the storm appears to have increased in intensity and at 8 A.M. on the 21st when it was passing through Kathiawar, the abnormal barometric depression at its centre was as much as 0 27". Heavy rain fell over the north-west quadrant of the storm and light rain to the east and north. The principal rainfall of the week was due to this storm, but in addition local light showers were received at a few stations in Burma, West Bengal and the North-West and Central Provinces. The concluding table gives the rainfall data. From this table it will be seen that rain fell in thirty-one of the rainfall divisions. Of these thirty-one divisions, as many as eighteen received effective rainfall, while the remaining thirteen though reporting some rain had a total fall for the week of less than one-tenth of an inch. This is a considerable improvement as compared with last week, when only eight divisions reported effective rainfall. The eighteen divisions which reported good rain were:—Tenasserim and Lower Burma, Bihar (south), Oudh (south), Malabar, Madras (south-central), Coorg, Mysore, the Konkan, the Bombay Deccan, Khandesh, Gujarat, Rajputana, Central India (west), Madras (central), the East coast (central and south) and Madras (south) Except in these eighteen divisions the rainfall was practically or actually *nil*. The heaviest actual average fall was 6 66" in Madras (south) followed by 4·18" in the East coast (south), by 3·40" in Malabar and by over 2 00" in the East coast (central), Madras (south-central) and Coorg. The principal rainfall was thus in the extreme outh, but Mysore, the Konkan, the Deccan, Khandesh, and Gujarat all received fair rain. The third column of the table shows that more rain than usual was received in as many as 21 of the rainfall divisions. The excess was large to moderate over the Peninsula ranging from 5·97" in Madras (south) and 2·93" in Malabar to 0·43" in the Konkan, it was moderate (about ½ an inch) in the northern districts of Bombay, and was slight in Kathiawar, Rajputana, Gujarat and West Bengal. In Burma, Assam, West Bengal and the North-West Provinces the rainfall was exceedingly local and generally occurred on the last two days of the week. In the south of the Peninsula the fall was spread over the whole week, but in the Konkan, the Deccan, as well as the central parts of Madras, North Bombay and Rajputana the rainfall all occurred on the last two days of the week.

The three concluding columns of the table show that notwithstanding the fairly general character of the rainfall of the past week the total rainfall of the period, October 18th to date, is still very largely below the normal average. In the case of Tenasserim of the North-West Provinces (west), of Rajputana, of Central India (west) and of Madras (south) there has been an excess, and in the case of Lower and Central Burma, of Malabar, of Madras (south-central), of Coorg, of Berar, of Gujarat, and of the East coast (south) the fall has been about normal for the period, but in all other cases there is still greater or less deficiency, and over a considerable part of Bengal and of the north-east of the Peninsula there has been no rain whatever.

The following large or considerable totals have been recorded during the week, November 15th to 21st:—Agosteswaram (Travancore) 10·79"; Udamalpet (Coimbatore) 6·99"; Devala (Nilgiri) 9·77"; Yedatore (Mysore) 7·00"; Sholapur 5·03"; Kistnapatam (Nellore) 7·32"; Cuddalore 11·34"; Shiyali (Tanjore) 15·18"; Sankaranayinárkóyil (Tinnevelly) 11·56" and Usilampatti (Madura) 9·59".

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending November 21st, 1896. Average actual rainfall of Division	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 18th to November 21st, 1896. Average actual rainfall of season to date	Average normal rainfall, October 18th to Nov. 21st.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0·95	0	+0·95	3·87	3·06	+ 26
	2 Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0·26	0·36	—0·10	4·88	5·19	— 6
	3 Central do.	0·03	0·33	—0·30	2·91	2·95	— 1
	4. Upper do	0	?	?	1·01	?	?
Bengal and Assam	5. Arakan	0	0	0	1·91	5·91	— 68
	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·29	—0·29	0·06	2·65	— 98
	7. Assam (Surma)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·76	2·00	— 62
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0·03	0·06	—0·03	0·52	2·21	— 76
	9. Do (Brahmaputra)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·91	1·30	— 30
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·04	—0·04	0·02	1·42	— 99
	11 Central do.	0	0·01	—0·01	0·03	0·99	— 97
	12. North do	0	0·01	—0·01	0·54	1·09	— 50
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·03	—0·03	1·40	1·88	— 22
	14 Orissa	0	0·33	—0·33	0·02	3·40	— 99
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·08	0·02	+0·06	0·08	1·01	— 92
	16. Bihar (South)	0·22	0·02	+0·20	0·22	0·91	— 70
	17. Do (North)	0·04	0·02	+0·02	0·04	0·71	— 94
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·61	— 100
	19. Oudh (South)	0·10	0·02	+0·08	0·10	0·28	— 64
	20. Do (North)	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·13	— 100
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·01	—0·01	0	0·15	— 100
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0·05	0	+0·05	0·06	0·01	+ 500
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)		0·02	—0·02		0·46	100
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0·01	0·02	—0·01	0·02	0·06	— 66
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0·02	0·07	—0·05	0·06	0·19	— 68
Punjab	26 Punjab (South-East)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·01	0·04	— 75
	27. Do (South)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·02	0·07	— 71
	28. Do. (Central)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·05	0·22	— 77
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·01	0·10	— 90
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·26	0·51	— 49
	31. Do (North)	0	0·33	—0·33	0·27	0·63	— 57
	32. Do. (West)	0	0·04	—0·04	0·01	0·09	— 89
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar Coast	3·40	0·44	+2·96	7·23	6·07	+ 19
	34. Madras (South Central)	2·80	0·56	+2·24	5·29	5·85	— 10
	35. Coorg	2·86	0·65	+2·21	4·43	5·17	— 14
	36 Mysore	1·07	0·34	+0·73	1·48	3·89	— 62
	37. Konkan	0·48	0·05	+0·43	0·93	2·23	— 58
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·89	0·08	+0·81	1·05	2·40	— 57
	39 Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	..	.
Central Provinces and Berar	40. Khandesh	0·47	0·06	+0·41	0·48	1·24	— 61
	41. Berar	0·08	0·09	—0·01	0·08	1·11	— 13
	42 Central Provinces (West)		0·02	—0·02		0·81	— 100
	43 Central Provinces (Central)	0·05	0·03	+0·02	0·05	0·72	— 93
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0	0·06	—0·06	0	1·01	— 100
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0·54	0	+0·54	0·54	0·46	+ 17
	46. Kathiawar	0·01	0	+0·01	0·01	0·31	— 97
	47. Sind	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·06	— 100
	48 Baluchistan Hills	0	0	0	0·09	0·09	?
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0·01	0·12	—0·11	0·01	0·22	— 95
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0·22	0·01	+0·21	0·31	0·18	+ 72
	51. Rajputana (West)	0·18	0·01	+0·17	0·18	0·09	+ 100
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0·01	0·89	—0·88	0·01	5·67	— 100
	52(A). Do. (do.) (a)	0	0·57	—0·57	0	3·78	— 100
	53 Hyderabad (South)	0·04	0·10	—0·06	0·04	0·69	— 91
	54. Madras (Central)	0·34	0·44	—0·10	0·42	3·35	— 88
	55. East Coast (Central)	2·61	1·46	+1·15	3·11	7·55	— 59
	56 Do. (South)	4·18	1·63	+2·55	10·90	10·62	+ 3
	57. Madras (South)	6·66	0·69	+5·97	12·25	7·26	+ 69

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 26th November 1896*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 28th November.*—Light rain in parts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and good to heavy rain in the rest of the Circars and most parts of the Deccan districts; very heavy rain in the Carnatic and parts of North Arcot, and good rain in the remainder of the Central districts, in the South and on the West Coast. The rainfall in the Deccan has saved some standing crops and has encouraged sowings to some extent, but it came too late in Ganjam and Vizagapatam, to be of much value except for pasturage in parts; elsewhere the excessive falls have somewhat retarded cultivation, except in the South and on the West Coast. The standing crops generally have much benefited by the rain. Pasture is improving. The stocks of fodder are short, but cattle generally are in good condition. The price of rice is easier in almost all districts, except in the south and in Malabar where there is a slight rise. Dry grains are cheaper almost throughout, and in the Deccan districts there was a fall of 25 per cent. during the week in the price of staple grains. Staple grains are now nowhere above the scarcity rate. The number of relief workers was 26,508, fed at kitchens 783, and weavers relieved, 1,119; all in the Deccan districts. The decrease is owing to the weather and has occurred in all districts, except Bellary where the numbers have increased slightly.

Bombay.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—Rain fell during the week in seventeen districts. It was beneficial to the crops in parts of eight districts, but more rain is urgently wanted for the late sowings in seven districts. The standing crops have withered or are withering in three districts and have been damaged by locusts in one taluka of Hyderabad. Preparations for the late crops or sowings are progressing in seventeen, and reaping of the early crops in seven, districts. Cotton picking continues in Khandesh and Ahmedabad. Fodder is insufficient in nine districts. Agricultural stock are healthy except in parts of eleven districts. Prices are rising in six districts, but are falling in nine and are stationary in two. The numbers on test works in Dharwar were 650. The numbers on relief works were: Nasik 5,177; Ahmednagar 2,382; Satara 1,677. The numbers on works in Bijapur, Sholapur, Poona and Belgaum have not been reported.

Bengal.—*For week ending 30th November.*—There was general but irregularly-distributed rain in Bihar, especially in the south Gangetic districts, and in parts of Chota Nagpur, and slight showers in other parts of Bengal. There was a fall of 3 inches at Angul. In Patna, Gya, Shahabad, and Saran it is reported that the spring and poppy crops already sown are coming up well, and that further sowings are being made. In Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and Bhagalpur the rain has slightly improved the prospects of the spring crops. In Champaran these crops are said to be germinating fairly well. In Palamau the rain has been very beneficial. Elsewhere the prospects of the spring crops, except in Northern Bengal, continue unfavourable. The rain was too late for the winter rice which is being harvested. Reports of the sugarcane crop are generally good. Locusts visited parts of Midnapore, Howrah, and Nadia, but, save in Nadia, no damage to the crops is reported. New rice has been brought on the market in some parts, and has brought about a very slight fall in prices at a few stations; but there have been no important changes in prices generally. The numbers attending relief works on Saturday, the 28th, were —Nadia, 445, Patna 69 (men 32, women 26, and children 11); Shahabad, 1,002 (men 405, women 363, and children 234), Saran 38 (men 20, women 1, and children 17); Champaran, 1,937 (men 1,020, women 416, and children 501). Test works have also been opened in Khulna.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—There were light showers of rain in a few districts. Spring sowings are

still in progress, and the rain which fell in the previous week in most districts has allowed more land to be brought under the plough. Germination is generally reported to be good. Poppy is being sown in certain districts. The numbers employed on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, 28th November, in districts officially recognised as distressed are as follows:—Banda, 48,504; Hamirpur, 10,171; Jhansi, 9,905; Jalaun, 13,761; Allahabad, 13,547; Jaunpur, 9,140; Rae Bareli, 14,622; Sitapur, 4,457; Hardoi, 11,179; total 1,35,086; of these 20,998 were dependants gratuitously relieved on the works, and 21,787 were gratuitously relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code. The numbers employed on village works were 731 in Allahabad and 730 in Rae Bareli. Supplies generally are sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices are still high. They show a tendency to fall in some districts and to rise in others.

Punjab.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—Slight rain in all districts, except Rohtak and Gurgaon. Harvesting is nearly completed. Cotton picking and sugarcane pressing are going on. Sowings of the spring crops are in progress on irrigated lands, and sowing has also commenced on dry lands in Gurgaon. More rain is urgently wanted throughout the province. The water supply is deficient in Hissar. The outturn of irrigated crops is average in Lahore, poor in Mooltan and below average in Dera Ismail Khan. Prospects of the spring crops are generally said to be average to poor, but bad in Delhi. The condition of the standing crops is fair to poor. The recent rain was not sufficient to extend sowings and did not benefit the standing crops, except in Dera Ismail Khan. The stock of food grains is insufficient in Hissar, Amritsar and Rawalpindi and in parts of Jullundur, Ferozepore and Shahpur. Cattle are generally in poor condition owing to deficiency of fodder and overwork. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Umballa, Peshawar and Rohtak. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gujrat on Saturday, the 28th November 1896 was 10,850, including non-working children. Famine works have also started in Hissar. 69 persons are on test work in Umballa. Prices are rising in Peshawar, but are falling slightly in Gujranwala; elsewhere prices are high. Wheat was selling from 7 to 10 seers, *bajra* (Bulrush millet) 8¼ to 10¼ seers, gram 8 to 9½ seers, maize 9 to 11¼ seers, *jowar* (great millet) 9 to 10 seers, and rice 6 to 7½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—Sky often cloudy; weather abnormally hot, but no rain has fallen during the week. The Rehli tahsil of Saugor received some good showers in the previous week. The outturn of the autumn crops varies between four and eight annas in the Banda tahsil of Saugor and the open portion of Jabalpur; between two and six annas in the hilly portion of Jabalpur; between six and eight annas in Narsinghpur; between five and six annas in Hoshangabad. The recent rain has caused some damage to rice which was being harvested in Raipur, but has much improved the general prospects of the spring crops. Where the moisture is sufficient, seed which had hitherto failed to germinate is coming up. More land is being sown in places where the moisture from above and the moisture from below have met and no dry stratum remains. In the Nagpur country some gram is being put down where linseed failed. In Hoshangabad which received but little rain last week, 77 per cent. of the normal area was previously sown, and of this 95 per cent. has germinated. The present prospect in that district is six annas, but with cold weather rain it will rise to twelve annas. In two tahsils of Saugor only one-fourth of the area usually devoted to the spring crops is sown. Relief works have been started in Narsinghpur. Prices are generally steady, but are slightly easier in a few districts. The export traffic is keeping them up.

Burma.—*For week ending 28th November.*—In Lower Burma crop prospects continue satisfactory, except in small areas damaged by floods in Thongwa and Toungoo. Reaping of paddy has commenced. In Upper Burma no rain has fallen and the crops are dying rapidly on high lying lands of the dry zone districts. The irrigated crops also in Minbu and Magwe require more rain. The island crops are poor in Minbu, but promise well in Magwe and Myingyan. Wet-weather paddy is being reaped in most districts and dry-weather paddy has been sown. On islands the crops are being planted The price of paddy has risen in Rangoon, Tharrawaddy, and Henzada, but

has fallen slightly in Pakokku and largely in Amherst, Thayetmyo, and the Southern Shan States. The numbers on relief works were 17,563; and on gratuitous relief 2,774.

Assam.—*For week ending 1st December.*—The weather is seasonable. Rain is wanted for the cold weather crops in Cachar, but rice is now cheaper there. Prospects of tea, mustard, and linseed are good in Sylhet. Prospects of the crops are not favourable in parts of the lower districts of the Assam Valley. Reaping of late rice continues. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Khasi hills and Cachar. Water is sufficient. The price of food-grains is high.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—MYSORE: Good rain in parts. Prospects are favourable. Paddy and *ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) are being harvested in parts. Prices have fallen.

COORG: Rainfall moderate The rice crop is in good condition. Picking of coffee is in progress. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains have fallen slightly.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. The recent rainfall has benefited the crops in Ellichpur and Wun. Harvesting of the monsoon crops continues. Of the winter crops the young plants are now reported to be in fair condition. Cotton-picking is in progress. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails There is no material change in the high prices of food grains.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall over one inch. Agricultural prospects have decidedly improved and the spring crops have benefited by the recent rains. The water supply has increased slightly. Prices are—wheat 6¾, coarse rice 6, white *jowar* 9½, yellow *jowar* 10⅓, gram 7¾, and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) 10¼ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—Report not received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—Slight rain fell throughout Rajputana, except in Serohi, Marwar, Bikanir and Jaisulmere. Agricultural operations are generally satisfactory, except in Jaisulmere. Sowing of the spring crops is in progress in Serohi, Marwar, Meywar, Ajmere and some parts of Jaisulmere. The standing crops are generally good. The harvest is improving in Ajmere and Jeypore. Agricultural stock are in good condition. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient, except in some parts of Meywar, Tonk and Ulwar. Fodder is dear in Kerowli and is failing in Dholepur. Prices are high in Haraoti and Bikanir and are fluctuating in Kotah, but are falling in Meywar, Jhallawar, Pertabgarh, Kishengurh and are steady elsewhere. Test relief works have been started in Bhurtpore. The aggregate number of persons on relief works was Kotah 3,551; Dholepur 4,278; Bikanir 24,229; Jaisulmere 120. The numbers on gratuitous relief were Bikanir 5,825.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 1st December.*—Rain has fallen. The spring sowings are still in progress in some places. Prices are below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 2nd December.*—Rainfall slight. The autumn crops have failed in the Kandi ilaka, and scarcity of water is also felt there. Advances for seed grain for the next spring crops will be necessary. Remission of revenue will have to be made in 229 villages of the Jammu district. Prices are high. Relief works will be necessary.

Nepal.—*For week ending 28th November.*—A little rain fell during the week, but the weather is clear again. Sowing of wheat continues.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 23RD NOVEMBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 21ST NOVEMBER 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1895	Week ending 23rd November 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 23rd November 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 23rd November 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week	Week ending 21st November 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 21st November 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 21st November 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week	Earnings from 1st July to 23rd November 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 21st November 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	500	1,734	12,18,013	696	1,733	12,57,000	725	1,96,31,705	2,00,23,000	1,91,295	..
Bengal-Nagpur	107	802	1,03,314	120	802	1,22,000	142	17,30,580	18,02,000	71,420	...
Indian Midland (a)	110	752	1,09,102	145	752	1,03,000	137	17,01,519	19,51,000	2,49,481	..
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extension)	190	21	4,606	219	21	2,300	110	75,994	44,700	..	31,294
Bezwada Madras (Mad.-Lunur sec.)	.	.	.	.	9	800	89	.	31,200	31,200	.
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	214	1,783	4,23,706	237	1,815	3,94,000	217	75,18,713	64,95,000	...	10,23,713
Palanpur-Deesa	54	17	708	42	17	900	53	11,407	12,200	713	..
South Indian	160	1,042	1,65,835	162	1,042	1,81,000	174	34,72,839	34,25,000	...	47,839
Mayavaram-Mutupet	89	54	5,103	96	54	5,000	93	98,925	1,0[illegible],000	2,072	..
Southern Mahratta (c)	107	1,165	1,38,807	119	1,165	1,59,000	136	24,95,306	26,24,000	1,28,694	..
Bengal and North-Western (d)	142	750	1,04,309	138	750	1,18,000	150	18,51,225	19,07,000	55,775	.
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	215	16,001	74	200	14,700	73	2,37,881	2,40,000	2,119	..
Assam-Bengal	64	130	9,395	72	159	11,400	72	1,58,629	2,00,000	41,371	..
TOTAL	230	8,557	22,95,079	269	8,585	23,69,100	270	3,9[illegible],81,600	3,58,56,100		3,28,700
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (e)	238	2,545	6,10,1[illegible]6	239	2,777	5,64,000	203	1,24,97,237	1,03,03,000	...	21,94,237
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	1,01,142	202	797	1,72,000	216	32,30,417	28,05,000	...	3,73,417
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges	385	813	3,74,031	460	814	3,48,000	428	64,22,787	69,64,000	5,41,213	...
Bengal Central (f)	153	125	18,148	145	125	21,700	174	4,23,990	4,21,000	...	2,990
East Coast (state)	63	427	26,527	68	500	35,100	70	6,73,375	8,77,000	2,03,625	.
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	126	834	1,04,119	125	886	1,38,000	156	21,69,409	22,90,000	1,20,591	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	65	28	1,421	51	25	1,500	60	40,082	47,200	7,118	
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	559	70	8	500	63	8,973	9,900	927	
TOTAL	224	5,580	12,96,673	233	5,932	12,84,800	217	2,54,74,270	2,37,77,100	...	16,97,170
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	365	1,490	8,47,279	569	1,490	6,29,000	422	95,41,640	95,87,000	45,360	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	502	401	3,19,703	693	401	2,71,000	588	49,00,465	45,52,000	.	3,48,465
Madras	252	840	1,94,084	232	840	2,06,000	245	43,07,530	42,58,000	...	1,09,530
TOTAL	364	2,791	13,61,066	488	2,791	11,06,000	396	1,88,09,035	1,83,97,000	.	4,12,035
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	16,908	49,55,418	293	17,308	47,53,900	275	8,34,08,711	8,10,30,200		24,38,511
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi Umballa-Kalka	162	161	26,758	166	161	29,200	181	5,56,650	5,16,000	...	40,650
Tarkessur	229	22	5,041	205	22	6,500	295	1,06,606	1,10,000	3,394	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	66	9,121	138	66	8,500	129	1,59,641	1,79,000	19,359	
Bengal Dooars	160	36	8,652	240	36	5,500	153	1,27,491	1,24,000	...	3,491
Dibru-Sadiya	149	78	12,171	156	78	11,500	147	2,39,549	2,44,000	4,451	.
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	12,205	239	51	16,000	314	2,86,401	2,97,000	10,599	...
TOTAL	165	414	74,748	181	414	77,200	180	14,70,338	14,70,000	...	6,338
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Goona	23	73	1,223	17	74	2,000	27	35,423	37,100	1,677	
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	114	137	1	114	9,000	79	(h) 211	1,85,000	1,84,789	
Nagda Ujjain	..	..	...	.	34	1,000	29	.	(i) 20,900	20,900	.
The Nizam's guaranteed state	169	333	73,446	221	333	67,100	202	10,87,721	11,75,000	87,279	..
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	1,220	94	13	1,400	105	23,917	23,400	..	517
Rajpura-Bhatinda	183	108	17,036	158	108	13,000	120	3,82,577	3,15,000	.	67,577
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	2,401	240	10	3,200	320	69,170	68,400	...	770
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (j)	100	362	39,223	108	362	43,700	121	7,31,827	7,78,000	46,173	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	56	93	6,145	66	93	8,000	92	1,00,717	1,09,000	8,283	...
Kolhapur	74	29	2,161	75	29	2,200	70	43,100	43,000	...	100
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,122	57	72	5,000	69	67,454	63,700	...	3,754
Cooch Behar	43	22	1,484	67	22	1,400	64	17,825	22,000	4,175	
TOTAL	114	1,229	1,48,664	121	1,264	1,57,600	125	25,59,942	28,46,500	2,86,558	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	84	334	35,917	108	334	34,700	104	5,18,966	5,02,000	...	16,966
Jetalsar-Rajkot	71	40	3,905	85	40	3,000	78	64,912	65,000	88	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	49	364	20,859	57	364	21,900	60	3,49,040	3,95,000	46,360	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (k)	42	60	2,407	40	60	2,800	47	(l) 40,027	50,900	10,873	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	66	94	6,670	71	94	5,800	62	1,26,140	1,28,000	1,860	...
TOTAL	65	898	69,738	78	898	68,800	77	10,99,685	11,41,900	42,215	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	19,449	52,46,518	270	19,884	50,63,500	255	8,86,04,876	8,64,88,600	...	21,16,076

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam Nagdá railway.
(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khámgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(h) Total earnings from 11th to 23rd November 1895.
(i) Total earnings from 15th July to 21st November 1896.
(j) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(k) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(l) Total earnings from 1st August to 23rd November 1895.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th December 1896.*

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXII OF 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 23rd November 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 21st November 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 23rd November 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 21st November 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,734	12,11,013	698	1,733	12,57,000	725	3,40,54,680	3,28,95,000	...	11,59,68[illegible]
Bengal-Nagpur	146	862	1,03,314	120	862	1,22,000	142	37,20,552	33,70,000	...	3,50,55[illegible]
Indian Midland (*a*)	146	752	1,09,103	145	752	1,03,000	137	29,48,703	32,86,000	3,37,297	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	4,006	219	21	2,300	110	1,24,848	85,600	...	39,2[illegible]
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	158	...	..	.	9	800	89	.	48,000	48,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,789	4,23,706	237	1,815	3,94,000	217	1,49,27,486	1,22,89,000	...	26,38,4[illegible]
Palanpur-Deesa	41	17	708	42	17	900	53	23,375	33,200	9,825	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,68,835	162	1,042	1,81,000	174	58,56,097	58,59,000	2,303	...
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	5,163	96	54	5,000	93	1,68,808	1,71,000	2,192	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,38,867	119	1,165	1,59,000	136	44,89,699	46,59,000	1,69,301	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	1,04,309	138	756	1,16,000	150	34,99,278	35,19,000	19,722	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	215	16,001	74	200	14,700	73	4,66,452	4,73,000	6,548	...
Assam-Bengal	76	130	9,395	72	159	11,400	72	(*e*) 1,58,629	3,53,000	1,94,371	...
TOTAL	256	8,537	22,95,079	269	8,585	23,69,100	276	7,04,39,207	6,70,40,800	...	33,98,40[illegible]
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (state) (*f*)	255	2,540	6,16,120	220	2,777	5,64,000	203	2,31,06,850	1,79,17,000	...	51,89,8[illegible]
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,61,142	202	797	1,72,000	216	61,34,061	52,08,000	...	9,26,06[illegible]
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	3,74,031	460	814	3,48,000	428	92,22,866	98,71,000	6,48,134	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	144	125	18,448	148	125	21,700	174	6,32,165	6,29,000	..	3,16[illegible]
East Coast (state)	94	447	28,827	68	500	39,100	78	12,34,163	15,27,000	2,92,837	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	834	1,04,119	125	880	1,38,500	156	38,94,987	41,61,000	2,66,013	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	58	28	1,421	51	25	1,500	60	61,420	67,400	5,980	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	559	70	8	500	63	13,462	16,500	3,038	...
TOTAL	236	5,580	12,98,673	233	5,934	12,84,800	217	4,42,99,974	3,93,96,900	...	49,03,07[illegible]
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	446	1,490	8,47,279	569	1,490	6,29,000	422	1,89,43,243	1,93,87,000	4,43,757	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	736	401	3,19,703	693	401	2,71,000	588	1,11,72,346	95,75,000	...	15,97,34[illegible]
Madras	253	840	1,94,084	232	840	2,06,000	245	72,69,528	70,84,000	...	1,85,52[illegible]
TOTAL	437	2,791	13,61,066	488	2,791	11,06,000	396	3,73,85,117	3,60,46,000	...	13,39,11[illegible]
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,908	49,55,418	293	17,308	47,59,900	275	15,21,24,298	14,24,83,700	...	96,40,59[illegible]
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	26,758	166	161	29,200	181	9,61,972	8,46,000	...	1,15,972
Tarkessur	265	22	5,841	265	22	6,500	295	1,95,906	1,99,000	3,094	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	66	9,121	138	66	8,500	129	2,91,929	3,24,000	32,071	...
Bengal Dooars	139	36	8,652	240	36	5,500	151	1,83,730	1,81,000	...	2,730
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	12,171	150	78	11,500	147	3,82,269	4,04,000	21,731	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	12,205	239	51	16,000	314	5,04,993	5,40,000	35,007	...
TOTAL	173	414	74,748	181	414	77,200	186	25,20,799	24,94,000	...	26,799
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,223	17	74	2,000	27	(*i*) 40,632	61,200	20,568	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	137	1	114	9,000	79	(*j*) 241	2,98,000	2,97,759	...
Nágda-Ujjain	...	...	.	...	34	1,000	29	.	(*k*) 26,900	26,900	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	73,446	221	333	67,100	202	19,16,887	19,97,000	80,113	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	110	13	1,226	94	13	1,400	108	48,414	82,400	33,986	...
Rajpura-Bhatinda	195	105	17,036	158	105	13,000	130	6,80,88[illegible]	6,50,000	...	30,882
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	2,461	240	10	3,200	320	1,06,608	1,03,000	...	3,608
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*l*)	98	362	39,223	108	362	43,700	121	11,81,727	11,35,000	...	46,727
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	6,125	66	93	8,000	92	2,05,550	2,86,000	80,450	..
Kolhápur	82	29	2,181	75	29	2,200	70	78,868	76,000	...	2,868
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	4,122	57	72	5,000	69	1,59,073	1,46,000	...	13,073
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,484	67	22	1,400	64	28,860	40,500	11,640	...
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,48,664	121	1,264	1,57,000	125	44,47,712	49,02,000	4,54,288	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	35,917	108	334	34,700	104	12,36,191	11,08,000	...	1,28,191
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,905	85	46	3,600	78	1,18,231	1,17,000	...	1,23[illegible]
Jodhporé-Bickaneer	60	364	20,839	57	364	21,900	60	6,45,309	7,26,000	80,691	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*m*)	42	60	2,407	40	60	2,801	47	(*n*) 40,027	84,200	44,173	..
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	6,670	71	94	5,800	62	2,48,830	2,47,000		1,830
TOTAL	85	898	69,738	78	898	68,800	77	22,88,558	22,82,200		6,358
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,449	5[illegible],48,568	270	19,884	50,63,500	255	16,13,81,397	15,21,61,900	...	92,19,4[illegible]

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total earnings from 1st July to 23rd November 1895.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon and the Amraoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 23rd November 1895.
(*j*) Total earnings from 11th to 23rd November 1895.
(*k*) Total earnings from 15th July to 21st November 1896.
(*l*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*m*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*n*) Total earnings from 1st August to 23rd November 1895.

CALCUTTA, *the 4th December 1896.*

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.
CUSTOMS.

No 5063-S. R, dated Calcutta, the 2nd December, 1896.

ORDER—By the Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

READ—

Customs Circular No. XXIV of 1896.

ORDERED, that the circular be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

Customs Circular No. XXIV of 1896.

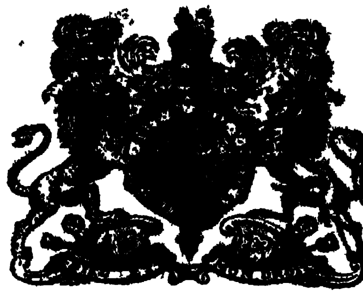
From—The Government of India, FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT,
No 4760 S. R, dated the 11th November 1896,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Financial Department.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 775 T. F., dated the 13th October 1896, requesting, with reference to the levy of duty on certain dredgers imported by Messrs. ____________ for the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, that these diggers or dredgers may be exempted from customs duty.

2. I am to say that the Government of India agree with the Collector of Customs and the Board of Revenue that the "dredgers" in question cannot be treated as coming under the exemption in article 14 (*o*) of Schedule IV of the Indian Tariff Act.

3. Nor can they be specially exempted as railway material because they are imported by or under the orders of a railway company. The law does not admit the principle that a railway company should be exempted from duty in respect of all the implements imported for its use which would be taxed if imported and used by other persons. Nor can everything be reckoned as railway material, within the scope of article 93, which is used by a railway company in the construction of its line. The present case is therefore not one in which the operation of the law should be relaxed, and the Governor General in Council regrets that he is unable to grant the exemption asked for.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 9th December, 1896.

No. 32.—Mr. J. G. Morrison, Barrister-at-law, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* to be Personal Assistant to the Secretary in the Legislative Department, with effect from the 1st instant.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 10th December, 1896.

No. [illegible].—Sir W. E. Ward, K.C.S.I., has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the [illegible] November 1896.

MEDICAL.

The 7th December, 1896.

No. 1074.—The services of Surgeon-Captain D. G. Marshall, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 7th November 1896.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th December, 1896.

No. [illegible].—*Erratum.*—In Home Department Judicial Notification No. [illegible], dated the 4th December 1896, *for* "Captain F. R. M. C. R. Mauduit" *read* "Captain F. R. M. C. DeR. Mauduit".

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 9th December, 1896.

No. 366.—The Reverend A. G. A. Roberts, a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical Establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 12th February 1897.

The 11th December, 1896.

No. 370.—The Reverend P. H Chapman, a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lucknow) Ecclesiastical Establishment, with effect from the 14th December 1896.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta the 11th December, 1896.

No. 6056-J.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act (XIV of 1874), and with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased to declare that the Indian Explosives Act (IV of 1884) is in force in the districts of Hazaribagh Lohardaga, Palamau and Manbhum, and in Pargana Dalbhum and the Kolhan in the Singhbhum District of the Chota Nagpur Division.

C. W. BOLTON,

Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 4th December, 1896.

No. 1893-G.—With reference to notification No. 445-G, dated the 20th March, 1896, M. George Flamburiari, Consul-General for Greece at Calcutta, resumed charge of his office on the 20th November, 1896.

No. 1898-G.—With reference to notification No. 304-G., dated the 25th February, 1896, Mr. A. V. Harpeink, Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, has resumed charge of his office.

The 8th December, 1896.

No 1917-G.—Captain G. F. Chenevix-Trench, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class and Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, is granted special leave for four and half months, under Article 348 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st December, 1895, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1919 G.—Captain E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd class, Political Agent at Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass, is granted privilege leave for one month and two days, with effect from the 22nd November, 1896.

No. 1920-G.—Lieutenant R. A. E. Benn, Indian Staff Corps, Military Adviser and Assistant to His Highness the Khan of Kalat, is temporarily appointed to officiate also as a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, and is posted as Political Agent at Kalat and Political Agent in charge of the Bolan Pass, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during the absence on privilege leave of Captain E. LeMesurier, or until further orders.

No. 2056-E. B.—With reference to notification No 629-E., dated the 26th March, 1896, and in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-section 1, of *ex*-King Thebaw's Act (XX of 1895), the Governor General in Council is pleased to nominate and appoint Rao Bahadur Vithal Vaikunth Wagh, First Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnagiri, to be a Commissioner for the purposes of the said Act, *vice* Louis Charles Crump, Esq., Indian Civil Service, who has been transferred from Ratnagiri.

The 9th December, 1895.

No. 1927 G—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Hussein Kiami Effendi as Vice-Consul for Turkey at Karachi.

The 10th December, 1896.

No. 1930-G.—The services of Surgeon-Captain W H B. Robinson, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 29th November, 1896, the date on which he was relieved of the duties of officiating Agency Surgeon in Alwar

No 1932-G.—With reference to notification No. 977-G., dated the 12th June, 1896, Signor Cesare Barboro, Consul for Italy at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 24th November, 1896.

No. 1938-G.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr V. G Lynn as acting Consul for the Austro-Hungarian Empire at Madras during the absence of Mr. R. J Black.

No. 1941-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr C. W. Freese as Consul for the Netherlands at Bombay.

No. 3679-I. A.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6 of the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act (XXI of 1879), the Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. Weir to be a Justice of the Peace within the State of Mysore.

The 11th December, 1896.

No. 1945-G.—With reference to notification No. 1051-G, dated the 28th June, 1894, Mr. G. W. White, Consular Agent for Italy at Akyab, resumed charge of his office on the 12th October, 1896.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

SEPARATE REVENUE

STAMPS

NON-JUDICIAL STAMPS

EXEMPTIONS, ETC.

Calcutta, the 8th December, 1896.

No. 5153-S. R.—Whereas under the terms of the Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3646, dated the 13th November, 1880, the Corporation of the Town of Calcutta has paid into the Government Treasury the sum of R10,000 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of R20 00,000, which the said Corporation was authorised to borrow and which is to be raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures:—

			Amount. R
Nos.	28 to 31, 280 to 533, 549 to 568, 596 to 603 and 714 to 1394	of R500 each	4,83,500
„	270 to 279	of R600 „	6 000
„	260 to 269	of R700 „	7,000
„	250 to 259	of R800 „	8,000
„	240 to 249	of R900 „	9,000
„	65 to 114, 140 to 239, 534 to 548, 581 to 595, 655 and 680 to 713	of R1,000 „	2,15,000
„	27, 571 to 580 and 634 to 664	of R2,000 „	84,000
No.	26		2,500
Nos.	16 to 25, 115 to 139, 569 to 570, 604 to 633 and 670 to 679	of R5,000 each	3,85,000
„	1 to 15 and 50 to 64	of R10,000 „	3,00,000
„	40 to 49	of R20,000 „	2,00,000
„	32 to 39 and 666 to 669	of R25,000 „	3,00,000
		TOTAL	20,00,000

in exercise of the power conferred by se tion 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor General in Council has exempted the said debentures from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, sub division, or consolidation.

The 11th December, 1896.

No. 5249-S. R.—Whereas under the terms of the Resolution in the Finance and Commerce Department, No 3646, dated the 13th November, 1880, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay have paid into the Government Treasury the sum of R5,125 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of R10,25,000, which the said Trustees were authorised to borrow, and which is to be raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures, dated the 20th October, 1896 :—

			Amount. R
Nos.	227—8, 235 266—305, 448—63, 484—523, 540 and 542—1179	of R500 each	3,69,000
„	021—023, 029—046, 052—223, 225—6, 231—4, 236—65, 306—447, 464—83, 524—39 and 541	of R1,000 „	4,08,000
„	229—30	of R2,000 „	4 000
No.	224		4,000
Nos.	003—020, 024—028, 047—051	of R5,000 each	1,40,000
„	001—002	of R50,000 „	1 00 000
		TOTAL	10,25,000

in exercise of the power conferred by section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879 the Governor General in Council has exempted the said debentures from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, sub-division, or consolidation.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 9th December, 1896.

No. 5174-Gl.—Moung Hla Oung, Assistant Comptroller, Burma, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 2nd January, 1897.

Mr. W. G. Clague, Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Burma, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Superintendent in that office, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Oung or until further orders.

The 10th December, 1896.

No. 5185-Gl.—Mr. G. C. Ray, Assistant Comptroller General in charge of Outside Audits, is granted privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 21st November, 1896.

The 11th December, 1896.

No. 5243-Gl.—The services of Surgeon-Major F. F. MacCartie, M.B. (Bombay Establishment), Officiating Assay Master, Calcutta, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bombay, with effect from the 4th December, 1896.

Surgeon-Major A. Milne, M.B. (Bombay Establishment), is appointed to officiate as Assay Master, Calcutta, with effect from the 4th December, 1896.

No. 5268-*Gl.*—Mr. C. Goodburn, Superintendent of Post Offices, 1st grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Deputy Post Masters General, and is placed in charge of the Behar Circle, with effect from the 6th November, 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

NOTIFICATION.

Rangoon, the 28th September, 1896.

No. 44.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, extends to the whole of Upper Burma, except the Shan States, Act II of 1886, an Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture.

T. C. WILSON,

Offg. Revenue Secy. to the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 11th December, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

ARMY STAFF.

No. 1320.—Captain R. J. Pinney, Royal Fusiliers, Station Staff Officer, Poona, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General on the District Staff, Bombay Command, *vice* Major C. J. Mackenzie, who has resigned. Dated 27th November, 1896.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1321.—Surgeon-Captain G. B. Stanistreet, Army Medical Staff, to be Personal Assistant to the Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Command, with effect from the 11th November, 1896, *vice* Surgeon-Captain J. Thomson, Army Medical Staff, transferred to the Home Establishment.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1322.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenants—

Arthur Robert Burton, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, officiating wing officer, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—17th July, 1895.

John Thomas Graves Adamson, East Kent Regiment, wing officer 19th Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—19th October, 1895.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1323.—(The Queen's Own) Corps of Guides—Cavalry—

Ressaidar Ishar Das to be Woordie Major, *vice* Nihal Chand, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 16th October, 1896.

COMMANDS.

No. 1324.—Major-General Sir B. C. Russell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., British Service, to Command the Forces in Bengal, with the local rank of Lieutenant-General while so employed; *vice* Lieutenant-General Sir W. K. Elles, K.C.B., deceased. Dated 9th November, 1896.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1325.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 17th November, 1896, pages 6271, 6272, 6275 and 6276.

War Office, November, 17, 1896.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following promotion in, and appointments to, the Most Honourable Order of the Bath in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations in the Soudan:

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions, of the said Most Honourable Order, *viz.*:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Locke Elliot, D.S.O., Indian Staff Corps.

War Office, November, 17, 1896.

The Queen has also been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Distinguished Service Order, and promotions in the Army, in recognition of the services of the undermentioned officers during the recent operations in the Soudan. The promotions to bear date 18th November, 1896:

* * * * * * *

Staff. Colonel (Brigadier-General) Charles Comyn Egerton, C.B., D.S.O., commanding the Indian Contingent, Suakin, to be Aide-de-Camp to the Queen.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

* * * * * *

Major Eaton Aylmer Travers, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, Suakin.

* * * * * *

Captain and Brevet Major Charles Vere Ferrers Townshend, C.B., Indian Staff Corps (employed with the Egyptian Army).

Major Ernest De Brath, Indian Staff Corps, Brigade Major, Suakin.

To be Majors.

Captain Raleigh Gilbert Egerton, Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * *

Captain Hamilton Bower, Indian Staff Corps, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General (for Intelligence), Suakin.

Captain Alexander Cadell, Indian Staff Corps.

* * * * *

War Office, Pall Mall, November 17, 1896.

BREVET.

The undermentioned officers to be Lieutenant-Colonels, in recognition of their services during the recent operations against the slave-trading Arabs in the British Central Africa Protectorate. Dated 18th November, 1896:—

Major Laurence J. E. Bradshaw, Indian Staff Corps.

Captain and Brevet Major Charles A. Edwards, Indian Staff Corps.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

General Sir Peter S. Lumsden, G.C.B., C.S.I., is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 9th November, 1896.

Lieutenant-General Horace S. Anderson, C.B., to be General. Dated 9th November, 1896.

Major-General George N. Channer, V.C., C.B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 9th November, 1896.

Colonel Arthur G. Handcock C.B., to be Major-General. Dated 9th November, 1896.

Colonel Duncan George Pitcher is transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 2nd November, 1896.

INDIAN ARMY.

Lieutenant General Sir William S. A. Lockhart, K.C.B., K.C.S.I., to be General. Dated 9th November, 1896.

Major-General Sir Robert C. Low, G.C.B., to be Lieutenant-General. Dated 9th November, 1896.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Generals to be Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 9th November, 1896:—

Stanley de B. Edwardes, C.B.

Rowley S. Sale Hill.

Charles Batchelor.

Charles A. Benson.

Henry Melvill.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major Generals. Dated 9th November, 1896:—

George E. Erskine.

William Stenhouse.

George T. Halliday.

The undermentioned Major-Generals are transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 9th. November, 1896:—

George E. Erskine.

William Stenhouse.

MEMORANDA.

Deputy Assistant Commissary Alfred Stoddard, Bengal Establishment, is granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 4th September, 1896.

India Office, 17th November, 1896.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Dated 3rd September, 1896.

Edward Evans Kenny.

George Davidson Campbell Gastrell.

George Lindsay Garstin.

Captains to be Majors.

Dated 1st September, 1896.

Francis Garnett Atkinson.

Dated 2nd September, 1896.

Henry Richmond William Lumsden.

Dated 10th September, 1896.

William Knox Downes, D.S.O.

Albert Edmond Leslie.

John Alfred Wyllie.

Henry Espine Monck Mason.

Gervase Francis Newport Tinley.

Frederick Bernard Dean.

Charles Walter Harris.

Dated 11th September, 1896.

George Reade MacMullen.

Newdigate Addington Knightley Burne.

Richard Cranley Onslow.

Alexander Wallace.

Philip Barber Lindsell.

George Bowring.

George Herbert Watson.

Ernest De Brath.

George Edward Hyde Cates.

Herbert Wharry, D.S.O.

Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover.

Robert Bellew Adams.

Dated 22nd September, 1896.

Arthur Campbell Yate.

Lieutenants to be Captains.

Dated 29th August, 1896.

William George Walker.
Edmund Johnston Drummond.
Ambrose Blacklock Harvey
Harold Stephen Fox-Strangways.
Botêt Trydell.
George Stanley Frazer.
Frederick George Hugh Davies.
Arthur D'Arcy Gordon Bannerman.
Philip Trevor Augustine Spence.
Charles Hamilton Beville.
Hector Travers Dennys
Harry Prevost England Parker.
Charles Lestock Onslow Reid
Frederic William Rea
Hugh Rollo Fagan.
Frederick Servington Widdicombe.
Reginald Edward Harry Dyer.
Robert Charles Cockerill.
Charles Hugh Davies.
FitzHardinge Wintle.
Henry King
Cyril Powney Thompson.
Stanislaus Michael Tighe.
Herbert Walton.
Arthur Elliott Barton.
Owen James Obbard.
Charley Blair Baldock.
Henry Walter George Cole.
Harry Ashley Cooper
Horace Powys Lane.
Alexander Cadell.
MacCarthy Reagh Emmet Ray.
Stanus Geoghegan.
Frank Rennick.
William John Pettitt Kaye.
Auberon Arthur Howell
Charles Hugh Henry Gough.
William Hatton Hildebrand.
George Edward Douglas Elsmie.
Herbert Evan Charles Bayley Nepean.
Trimnell Martin Ward.
Edward William Harris.

Dated 1st September, 1896.

Churchill Arthur Luck.
Eugene Le Mesurier.

Dated 2nd September, 1896.

Walter Edwin Venour.

To be Lieutenants

Lieutenant Frederick Charles Tregear, from the West India Regiment. Dated 11th December, 1894, but to rank from 5th April, 1893.

Lieutenant Arthur Noel Davidson, from the Royal Artillery. Dated 1st February, 1895, but to rank from 13th February, 1894.

Lieutenant Howard Alaric Gib, from the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment. Dated 30th November, 1894, but to rank from 11th July, 1894.

Lieutenant Julian Frizelle, from the Gloucestershire Regiment. Dated 23rd April, 1895, but to rank from 24th August, 1894.

Lieutenant Gwyn Thomas, from the Devonshire Regiment. Dated 25th May, 1895, but to rank from 23rd November, 1894.

Second-Lieutenant George Duncan Campbell, from the Welsh Regiment. Dated 10th November, 1894.

Second-Lieutenant George Geoffrey Prendergast Humphreys, from the Welsh Regiment Dated 19th June, 1895

Second-Lieutenants to be Lieutenants.

Dated 2nd September, 1896.

William Desmond Villiers-Stuart.
Harry Edward Spiller Cordeaux.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel William Flood Murray, Bengal Establishment to be Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 2nd April, 1896.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned officers —

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Henry Ellison Adamson, C.I.E. Dated 25th October, 1896.

Major Allan Smith. Dated 31st August, 1896.

INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Albert Baird Seaman, Bengal Establishment. Dated 1st October, 1896

The date of retirement of Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Jameson, M.D., Bengal Establishment, is altered to 9th May, 1896.

ERRATUM.

The initials of Captain Waymouth, Indian Staff Corps, are "H. N.," and not as stated in the London Gazette of the 26th June, 1896.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1326—Sub-Conductor George Ricketts, Public Works Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

No. 1327.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted

the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, whilst serving as Regimental Commandants, Indian Army :—

Major Robert Charles Andrews—28th October, 1896.

Major John Frederick Charles Thatcher—8th November, 1896.

No. 1328.—Subject to Her Majesty's approval, the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as regimental seconds-in-command, Indian Army :—

Captain Richard Wapshare—10th November, 1896.

Captain George William Priestley—12th November, 1896.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1329.—The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowances, with effect from the dates specified :—

10th December, 1896.

Major-General Francis William Collis, C.B.
Colonel Samuel Swinton Jacob, C.I.E.
Colonel Francis Ward Major.

11th December, 1896.

Major-General John Munro Sym, C.B.
Major-General Arthur Gore Handcock, C.B.
Colonel Charles Willis Godfrey.
Colonel Clayton Turner Lane, C.I.E
Colonel William Saurin Brooke.
Colonel Edmund Samuel Ludlow, C.I.E.
Colonel Henry Lowther Nutt.

BARRACK DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 1330.—Sub-Conductor George Obadiah Easter, to be Conductor, with effect from the 8th November, 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Bombay.

No. 1331.—Honorary Lieutenant and Assistant Commissary A. Lawson, to be Deputy Commissary with the honorary rank of Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval ;

Deputy Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant W. H. Pitts, to be Assistant Commissary,

with effect from the 1st October, 1896, to fill an existing vacancy.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1332.—*3rd Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Havildar Lachhman Parshád Awásthi, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jugráj Dubé, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 5th July, 1896.

No. 1333.—*29th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Subadar Mitt Singh, to be Subadar-Major, Jemadar Rúpa, to be Subadar, and Havildar Hazára Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bajjar Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1896.

No. 1334.—*34th (Punjab) Regiment of Bengal Infantry (Pioneers)*—

Drill Havildar Badan Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Jiwa Singh, deceased, with effect from the 16th May, 1896.

Pay Havildar Lál Singh, to be Jemadar, *vice* Natha Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1896.

No. 1335.—*31st Regiment (6th Burma Battalion) of Madras (Light) Infantry*—

Havildar-Major Harnarayan, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhoj Singh transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 20th July, 1896.

No. 1336.—*Corps of Bombay Sappers and Miners*—

Havildar Ashad Khán, to be Jemadar, *vice* Lakshiman Máli, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 19th August 1896.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 1337.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bombay Unattached List and Bombay Sappers and Miners are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct, without gratuity :—

First class Sergeant Instructor James Wiseman, Bengal-Nagpore Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Company Sergeant-Major John Develin (Royal Engineers), Bombay Sappers and Miners.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1338.—*South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain Henry Dundas Beatson Mactaggart is granted the honorary rank of Major.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 76.—Commander P. Downes, Royal Indian Marine, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Bassein, *vice* Commander J. S. Barrett, Royal Indian Marine, on leave.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 77.—Commander J. S. Barrett, Royal Indian Marine, Port Officer, Bassein, is granted furlough out of India (*p. a.*) for 16 months and two days, under paragraph 130, rule I, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty.

No. 78.—The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed on leave out of India on private affairs under the leave rules contained in paragraph 131, Marine Regulations, India, Volume I, Part II, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—

Lieutenant K. V. Bacon, Royal Indian Marine, for one year.

No. 79—The undermentioned officer has been granted an extension of leave by the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant D. H. Gibsone, Royal Indian Marine (p. a), for five days.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 5th December, 1896.

No. 506—Mr. C. T. Evans, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to retire from the service, under Article 719, Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the afternoon of the 2nd November, 1896.

The 9th December, 1896.

No. 507.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No 442, dated 23rd October, 1896, regarding the posting of Mr. J. H. M. Smith, Executive Engineer, State Railways, cancel the words *as Assistant Manager.*

No. 508.—Captain O M. R. Thackwell, R.E., Executive Engineer, 4th grade, supernumerary, Military Works Department, whose services have been placed temporarily at the disposal of the Public Works Department, is attached to State Railways as a supernumerary, and is posted for employment to the office of the Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

No. 509.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. White, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, temporary rank, and Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is granted special leave under Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Chapter V, paragraph 20, with effect from the 1st November, 1896, or such subsequent date as he avails himself of it.

No. 510—Mr. G V. Martyn, Superintending Engineer 3rd class, sub. *pro tem.*, and Officiating Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Nagpur, is appointed to officiate as Consulting Enginee to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel W. H. White, R.E., on special leave, or until further orders.

No. 511.—Mr. H. G. S. Savory, Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, State Railways, and Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Junior Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Nagpur, *vice* Mr. G. V. Martyn appointed to officiate as Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, or until further orders.

The 11th December, 1896.

No. 513—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 167 of the 29th April, 1895, Mr. W. H. Chase reverted to his substantive appointment in class II, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd October, 1896.

No. 514—Second Lieutenant Charles Joseph Heath, R E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to State Railways. His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

TELEGRAPH.

The 10th December, 1896.

No. 512.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified:—

Name.	From	To	Date.
Mr. H. A. Kirk	Superintendent, class V, 1st grade, and Officiating Director, class III.	Chief Superintendent, class IV.	15th September, 1896.
Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, class V, 1st grade.	15th September, 1896.
Mr. R. C. Barker, C.I.E.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, and temporary class V.	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade.	15th April, 1896.
Mr. A. W. Foord	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.	Ditto ditto	2nd May, 1896.
Mr. E. A Kenyon	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, and temporary class V.	Ditto ditto	12th May, 1896.
Mr H S. Olphert	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade, and temporary class V.	Ditto ditto	15th September, 1896.

Public Works Department Notification No. 403, dated the 1st October, 1896, regarding the temporary promotion of Mr. Foord, is hereby cancelled.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement	15	0	0
Postage	5	8	0
Subscription for Parts I, II, and III or any of them	6	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Parts IV, V, and VI or any of them	4	0	0
Postage	2	8	0
Subscription for Supplement only	5	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
Subscription for Supplement and Part VI	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* and Supplement	0	8	0
For a single copy of Parts I, II, and III, or IV, V, and VI, or Supplement	0	4	0
Postage on single copies varies according to weight.			

Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts, and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

II A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 11th December, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3477 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 5th December 1896:—

No. 412 of 1896.—Kunvarji Mancherji Mistri, superintendent and contractor of building works, of No. 12, Khambatta lane, Khetwady, Bombay, for improving the durability of tower bolts attached to doors, shutters, and window sashes.

No. 413 of 1896.—Adolf Berrenberg, engineer, of 11, Crystal palace, Station road, Upper Norwood, in the county of Surrey, and John Howard, director of a public company of Blomidon, Cranes park, Surbiton, in the same county, for motor engines.

No. 414 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003 F. street, Washington, district of Columbia, United States of America, for a machine for forming seamless leather loops from slitted blanks.

No. 415 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003 F. street, Washington, district of Columbia, United States of America, for a machine for use in the manufacture of seamless leather loops.

No. 416 of 1896.—Ellis Spear and Frank Leander Middleton, patent solicitors, both of 1003 F. street, Washington, district of Columbia, United States of America, for machinery for slitting and trimming leather.

No. 417 of 1896.—Bernhard Baron, manufacturer, of 51, St. Mary Axe, London, for improvements in or relating to the manufacture of cigarettes.

No. 418 of 1896.—John Poyser, engineer, of Bolehill, Wirksworth, near Derby, England, for improvements in let-off mechanism for weaving looms.

No. 419 of 1896.—John Marr, master mariner, of Roseville, Irvine, Ayrshire, North Britain, but at present living in Calcutta, for a tea packing box of novel construction, to be called the "Marr tea box."

No. 420 of 1896.—William Smith Dawson, accountant, of Goosery, Howrah, for an improved tin lamp for use by the natives of India.

No. 421 of 1896.—Henry Holmes, mechanical engineer, of Dadar, Bombay, for an improved alarm apparatus for railway carriages.

No. 422 of 1896.—Henry Richard Grimes, merchant and general agent, of No. 137, Canning street, Calcutta, for an improved composition for the destruction or extermination of trees, jungle, grass and other vegetable growths.

No. 3478 P.—THE undermentioned design has been registered, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, and the Chief Commissioner of Burma. This and other designs are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 13 D. of 1896.—J. Fitzpatrick, tea planter and manager of the Berenag Tea Company, Almorah, North-West Provinces, for a native Indian shield and a kukri connected by a chain, to be used as sleeve and other links.

No. 3479 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying:—

No. 48 of 1896.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer and patent agent, of No. 5, Old Post Office street, Calcutta, for improved portable sugarcane crushing mills, for improvements therein, and for improved appliances connected therewith. (Specification filed 1st December 1896.)

No. 133 of 1896.—Thomas Royle, analytical and consulting chemist, of Dalton house, 329, Upton lane, London, for improvements in purifying water. (Specification filed 3rd December 1896.)

No. 139 of 1896.—The Apostoloff Automatic Telephone Parent Syndicate, Limited, of 13 and 14, Abchurch lane, in the city of London, for a system of automatic telephone exchange. (Specification filed 25th November 1896.)

No. 142 of 1896.—Melvin Linwood Severy, of 31, Milk street, Boston, in the county of Suffolk and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, United States of America, for improvements in platens, impression cylinders, and the like, for printing presses, type writers, and other like machines. (Specification filed 25th November 1896.)

No. 170 of 1896.—The American Wire Novelty Company, manufacturers, of Broadway, New York, United States of America, for improvements in wire devices convertible into twine holders, flower baskets, egg boilers, sad iron rests, napkin rings, and other household articles. (Specification filed 25th November 1896.)

No. 197 of 1896.—Frederick Elijah Blaisdell, gentleman, of

Wayne junction, in the city and county of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, United States of America, for improvements in and connected with holders for pencils, crayons, caustics, and the like. (Specification filed 25th November 1896.)

No. 234 of 1896.—Louis Pelatan, engineer, of 6, Cité d'Antin, Paris, and Fabrizio Clerici, engineer, of Milan, Italy, for improvements in apparatus for the electrolytical separation of precious metals from their ores, or other materials containing them. (Specification filed 3rd December 1896.)

No. 309 of 1896.—Jacob Pulver Wright, mechanical engineer, of 46, Avon street, in the city and county of New Haven, and state of Connecticut, United States of America, for improvements in and relating to machines for making matches. (Specification filed 30th November 1896.)

No. 311 of 1896.—Adolph Gothard Christiansen, engineer, of Craiglands, Bellassis road, Byculla, Bombay, for a machine for desiccating excrementitious matter, blood, or other materials or compounds which, when dried, leave a residuum, to be called "Christiansen's desiccator." (Specification filed 21st November 1896.)

No. 320 of 1896.—Augustus Gross, engineer, of 68, Pitt street, Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for improvements in boots and shoes. (Specification filed 1st December 1896.)

No. 336 of 1896.—William Owen, civil engineer, of 51, Mervan road, Brixton, Surrey, for an improved manufacture of artificial stone, marble, and the like. (Specification filed 28th November 1896.)

No. 338 of 1896.—John Henry Bernard D'Cruze, gentleman, of 4, Church street, Serampore, for mechanically actuating punkahs, to be called "D'Cruze's punkah apparatus." (Specification filed 26th November 1896.)

No. 3480 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

No. 79 of 1880.—Edward Lennon Cantwell, civil engineer, of Calcutta, for a machine of a new construction for expressing the juice of the sugarcane, or for expressing or pressing any other compressible material or substances. (From 6th December 1896 to 6th December 1897.)

No. 123 of 1888.—The Vacuum Brake Company, Limited, of 32, Queen Victoria street, in the city of London, for improvements in or applicable to vacuum brake mechanism. (From 11th January 1897 to 11th January 1898.)

No. 209 of 1891.—George Macallan, engineer, of Earlham grove, Forest gate, London, for improvements relating to the blast pipes of locomotives, and other high pressure engines. (From 25th January 1897 to 25th January 1898.)

No. 144 of 1892.—Edward Field, consulting engineer, of Chandos

Chambers, 22, Buckingham street, Adelphi, London, for improvements in engines to be worked by hot gases, such as air or products of combustion with steam. (From 6th December 1896 to 6th December 1897.)

No. 167 of 1892.—John Jonas, engineer, of 38, Lime street, London, for improvements in apparatus for plucking tea. (From 17th January 1897 to 17th January 1898.)

No. 224 of 1892.—Joseph Lindsay and John Nicoll Lindsay, engineers, of Blackness foundry, Dundee, for improvements in apparatus for forming cranks on shafts. (From 6th December 1896 to 6th December 1897.)

No. 12 of 1893.—Edward Garlick, architect, of No. 28, Apollo street, Bombay, for a refuse and excrement incinerator, to be called "Garlick's improved refuse and excrement incinerator." (From 29th June 1898 to 29th June 1899.)

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL—PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th November, 1896.

PARTICULARS.	3 PER CENT. OF 1896-97.	3½ PER CENT. LOANS							4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Of 1865.	Of 1879.	Of 1893-94.	Of 1853-54.	TOTAL.	Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1855.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th November, 1896	49,24,500	2,26,61,500	18,95,95,100	3,12,72,300	1,51,30,800	40,72,800	29,630	26,27,62,100	8,427	17,900	16,400	51,900	93,600	12,700	2,00,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,81,22,727
Add—																						
Amount of 3½, 1853-54 and 1893-94 transferred to 3% in London	13,00,200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,00,200
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th November, 1896 . .	50,000	1,000	28,000	2,000	...	...	...	31,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th November, 1896 . .	6,500	6,000	13,500	5,000	...	...	...	24,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th November, 1896 . .	2,04,000	9,500	1,24,000	75,000	500	...	...	2,09,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,13,000
	64,85,200	2,26,78,000	18,97,60,600	3,13,54,300	1,51,31,300	40,72,800	29,630	26,30,26,600	8,427	17,900	16,400	51,930	93,600	12,700	2,00,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,99,47,927
Deduct—																						
Amount written off in the London Registers . .	...	1,28,800	16,16,500	2,56,900	7,000	11,56,000	500	31,65,700	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,66,700
Balance on 30th November, 1896	64,85,200	2,25,49,200	18,81,44,100	3,10,97,400	1,51,24,300	29,16,800	29,100	25,98,60,900	8,427	17,900	16,400	51,900	92,600	12,700	1,99,927	5,000	5,000	68,000	78,000	1,26,000	31,200	26,67,81,227

NOTE.—From 9th June, 1867, to 30th Sept., 1896, enfaced from India, 9,532 lakhs, re-transferred from London 8,230 lakhs.
" 1st Oct., 1896, " 15th Oct., " ditto 13 " ditto 6 "
" 16th " " " 31st " " ditto 13 " ditto 10 "
" 1st Nov., " " 15th Nov., " ditto 19 " ditto 5 "
" 16th " " " 30th " " ditto 6 " ditto 18 "

9,583 lakhs. 8,269 lakhs.
8,269 "

Balance against India 1,314 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, the 4th December, 1896.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
John Weston . .	Darjeeling . .	14th November, 1896.	The District Judge of Dinajpur, on 23rd November, 1896.	Mrs. Agnes Weston, the widow and sole executrix, has applied for Probate of the Will.
William Metcalfe Nelson,	118, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta.	18th October, 1896 .	The District Judge of Dinajpur, on 23rd November, 1896.	The deceased was of Gyabari in the District of Darjeeling. Mrs. Susan Nelson, the widow and executrix, has applied for Probate of the Will.
Philip Alfred Hampton	Not stated . .	27th July, 1896 .	The Judge of the Assam Valley Districts, on 23rd November, 1896.	No will appears to have been left by the deceased, and no one has applied for Letter of Administration.
H. Barrett . . .	Assensole . . .	20th November, 1896.	The District Judge of Burdwan on 30th November, 1896	The deceased died intestate and was a fireman in the East Indian Railway. No one has applied for Letter of Administration.
P. Kernan . . .	Kamptee, in the district of Nagpore.	31st January, 1896 .	The Deputy Commissioner of Nagpore, on 27th November, 1896.	The deceased was a Military pensioner and was Bazar Master in the Kamptee Cantonment at the time of his death and died intestate. No one has applied for Letter of Administration

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 10th December, 1896.

IN THE COURT OF THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

CRIMINAL SIDE.

Rule of Practice No. 3, dated Bangalore, the 30th October 1896.

Under section 553 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882) the Resident hereby directs that the following rules be observed in regard to refund of fines ordered by a Court of Appeal or Revision :—

1. When the records of a criminal case are called for by a Court of Appeal or Revision and the judgment in such case includes a sentence of fine it should invariably be stated in the letter or docket with which the records are submitted whether such fine has been levied or not, and if so, the date of its remittance to the Treasury.

2. When a sentence of fine is reversed or reduced on appeal or revision the Appellate Court or Court of Revision, as the case may be, will, if the fine has been levied, give a refund certificate in the appended form A showing the amount to be refunded. This certificate will be issued to the party entitled to the refund as soon as the order of the Court has been passed, without requiring such party to make any special application for it.

3. When the refund certificate is presented by the party entitled to the refund to the Court which imposed the fine, such Court shall, after comparing the same with the fine register, prepare the payment order in the appended form B, and deliver it to the payee for presentation at the Resident's Treasury.

4. If the party entitled to the refund has not claimed the refund before the order of the Appellate Court or Court of Revision reaches the Court by which the fine was imposed, the latter Court shall immediately on receipt of the order, prepare the payment order in the form B and shall cause it to be delivered to the payee with as little delay as possible.

By Order of the Court,
A. RAMAYA PUNJA,
Registrar.

A.

DUPLICATE.

No.

REFUND CERTIFICATE.

Criminal Case No. of 189 on the file of the , Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(Criminal No. of 189 .)

I, , of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, hereby certify that , accused in the above case, is entitled to a refund of Rupees*

being the amount of fine imposed by the sentence of the reversed on by this Court.

Dated

Signature of Judge or Magistrate.

*In words.

A.

ORIGINAL.

No.

REFUND CERTIFICATE.

Criminal Case No. of 189 on the file of the , Civil and Military Station, Bangalore.

(Criminal No. of 189 .)

I, , of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, hereby certify that , accused in the above case, is entitled .o a refund of Rupees*

being the amount of fine imposed by the sentence of the reversed on by this Court.

Dated

Signature of Judge or Magistrate.

* In words.

B.

Form IX.—Miscellaneous.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE.	REFUND OF FINES				Voucher. No. of List of payments for 189
Head of service chargeable.	3.—Refunds and Drawbacks. Miscellaneous Refunds—Law and Justice, other Fees and Fines.				
Name of offender.	Amount of fine realized	Date on which remitted to treasury and shown in the fine statement	Name of payee.	Amount to be refunded.	Authority for refund.
	R a p.			R a. p	Refund certificate or order by annexed.

The 189 . Passed for payment. This order of refund has been registered, and previous order for refund of the same sum has not been issued.

Magistrate.

Pay Rupees net only

The 189 .

Examined

Officer in charge of Treasury.

Accountant.

B.

Form IX.—Miscellaneous.

CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION, BANGALORE	REFUNDS OF FINES.				Voucher No. of List of payments for 189 .
Head of service chargeable.	3.—Refunds and Drawbacks. Miscellaneous Refunds—Law and Justice, other Fees and Fines.				
Name of offender.	Amount of fine realized.	Date on which remitted to treasury and shown in the fine statement.	Name of payee	Amount to be refunded.	Authority for refund.
	R a. p.			R a. p.	Refund certificate or order by annexed.

The 189 . Passed for payment. This order of refund has been registered, and previous order for refund of the same sum has not been issued.

Magistrate.

Pay Rupees net only

The 189 .

Examined

Officer in charge of Treasury.

Accountant.

Certified that the date and amount of the refund made to the individual mentioned in this refund certificate have been noted against the particular item in the Fine Statement for from the Magistrate of

The 189 .

Treasury Officer.

Certified that the date and amount of the refund made to the individual mentioned in this refund certificate have been noted against the particular item in the Fine Statement for from the Magistrate of

The 189 .

Treasury Officer.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 8th December, 1896.

LIABILITIES.				R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				72,00,000	0	0
	R	a.	p.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	62,36,564	5	8	1,25,21,397	15	2
Public Deposits at Branches	62,84,833	9	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,80,38,836	10	7
Bank Post Bills, etc.				1,29,032	11	1
Sundries				130,76,004	2	2
RUPEES				10,09,65,271	7	0

ASSETS.				R	a.	p.
Government Securities				42,00,207	0	0
Other authorised Investments				84,21,867	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,09,18,240	15	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,76,65,283	1	5
Bills discounted and purchased				2,33,45,654	0	7
Balances with other Banks				2,20,431	1	0
Bullion				9,243	14	10
Dead Stock				13,25,065	2	11
Stamps				8,783	7	9
Sundries				13,57,908	0	0
				7,74,78,719	7	8
	R	a.	p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	69,71,153	13	6	2,34,86,551	15	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,65,15,398	1	10			
RUPEES				10,09,65,271	7	0

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 10th December, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 31 8.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The following dates have been fixed for holding the ensuing Examinations in Medicine and Engineering:—

M.B. Examinations	Monday, the 22nd March, 1897, and following days.
L.M.S. and F.E. Examinations	Monday, the 19th April, 1897, and following days.
L.E. and B.E. Examinations	Monday, the 12th July, 1897, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the above Examinations must reach the office of the Registrar, Calcutta University, on or before the following dates:—

M.B. Examinations	8th March, 1897.
L.M.S. Examinations	5th April, 1897.
F.E. Examination	5th April, 1897.
L.E. and B.E. Examinations	28th June, 1897.

2. The following changes in the Regulations of the University have been adopted by the Senate and approved by the Governor-General of India in Council:—

(*i*) After paragraph 15 of the Regulations for the M.B. Examinations (p. 54, Calendar, 1896), the following new paragraph has been added:—

"16. A candidate who fails at the Second M.B. Examination shall be admitted to the next half-yearly re-examination of the unsuccessful Second L.M.S. candidates, and shall be re-examined in those subjects only in which he has been rejected at the Second M.B. Examination, provided that he has not failed in more than two of the four subjects, Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Pathology, or in two of these subjects and in Medical Jurisprudence and Hygiene."

(*ii*) The numberings of the subsequent paragraphs have been changed accordingly.

The above changes in the Regulations are to come into effect at the ensuing examinations.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 7th December, 1896.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th December, 1896.

No. 22.—Offices reported opened and closed during November, 1896 —

Name of Office	Where situated	Date	REMARKS.
Government Telegraph Offices			
		1896	
Amritsar Town Hall	Punjab	21st Nov	Opened.
Barracoa (Military Camp)	Ditto	10th „	Closed
Bombay Malabar Point	Bombay	29th „	Opened
Changlagali	Punjab	4th „	Closed
Charsada	Ditto	22nd „	Opened
Fatickcheri	Bengal	11th „	Ditto
Gnatong	Ditto	13th „	Closed
Jehanabad (Gaya)	Bihar	5th „	Opened
Kalabagh	Punjab	4th „	Closed
Kantaliya	Bengal	21th „	Opened
Khanagali	Punjab	2nd „	Closed
Khanna	Ditto	21st „	Opened
Khetri	Rajputana	4th „	Ditto
Mashrak	Bihar	11th „	Ditto
Meerut Race Course	Punjab	17th „	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	21st „	Closed
Mulkapet Race Course	Madras	9th „	Opened
Ditto	Ditto	[illegible]th „	Closed
Nowashahr	Punjab	7th „	Opened
Palkonda	Madras	22nd „	Ditto
Rajganj (Dinajpur).	Bengal	27th „	Ditto
Rowmari	Assam	10th „	Closed
Shahpur (Shahpur)	Punjab	3rd „	Opened
Thayetchaung	Burma	4th „	Ditto.
Thobba	Punjab	1[illegible]th „	Closed.
Umballa City Kutchery	Ditto	5th „	Opened.
Umballa Race Course	Ditto	3rd „	Ditto
Ditto	Ditto	7th „	Closed
Railway Telegraph Offices			
		1896.	
Alladina Sant	Kotri Rohri Railway	11th Nov	Opened
Bhandi	Ditto	16th „	Ditto
Bherria Road	Ditto	16th „	Ditto
Daur	Ditto	16th „	Ditto
Gambat	Ditto	16th „	Ditto
Ganeshpur	Bengal North-Western Railway	6th „	Ditto.
Galbathan	Eastern Bengal Railway	9th „	Ditto
Kandhra	Kotri Rohri Railway	16th „	Ditto.
Kandiaro Road	Ditto	16th „	Ditto
Khairpur	Ditto	16th „	Ditto
Lalgola	Eastern Bengal Railway	2nd „	Closed
Lyallpur	Wazirabad Lyallpur Railway	1st „	Opened
Mehrabpur	Kotri-Rohri Railway.	16th „	Ditto.
Nawabshah	Ditto	6th „	Ditto.
Oderlall	Ditto	16th „	Ditto.
Padedan	Ditto	16th „	Ditto.
Ranipur	Ditto	16th „	Ditto
Sarhari	Ditto	10th „	Ditto.
Shahdadpur	Ditto	16th „	Ditto.
Sitharjee	Ditto	16th „	Ditto.
Tando Adam	Ditto	16th „	Ditto.
Tando Mustekhan	Ditto	16th „	Ditto

NOTE.—The Railway Telegraph Office hitherto known as Turkanha on the Tirhoot State Railway is now called Jiredhara.

W. F. MELHUISH,

Director, Traffic Branch,
for Director-General of Telegraphs.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 11th December, 1896.

No 171 —In supersession of Notification No. 154, dated 13th August, 1896 the following Notifications are issued —

No 172—Captain A J Pilcher, R E, Officiating Deputy Superintendent 2nd grade, having been granted leave under Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No 4316, dated 27th November, 1896, the following temporary promotion is made, with effect from the 6th July 1896 —

Mr G W E Atkinson Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade to officiate as Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade.

No 173 —Colonel T H. Holdich, C B, C I E, R E Superintendent, 1st grade, having reverted to the Survey Department, with effect from the 1st August 1896 the following reversions are made, with effect from the same date —

Mr. I. C Barrett, Officiating Superintendent 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Superintendent 2nd grade

Mr G B Scott Officiating Superintendent, 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade.

Mr B G Gilbert Cooper, Officiating Deputy Superintendent, 1st grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Superintendent, 2nd grade

Mr G W E Atkinson, Officiating Deputy Superintendent 2nd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment of Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

No. 174 - The following promotions are made, with effect from the 13th October, 1896, *vice* Mr W J O Sullivan, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, deceased. —

Mr J H O'Donel, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent 3rd grade, on the same list

Mr I E M Claudius, Extra Assistant Superintendent 4th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade

Mr W. J Cornelius, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade.

Mr T Shaw, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 5th grade

Mr P C. H Smart, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on the seconded list, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade on the same list

Mr. R F. Warwick, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, to be Extra Assistant Superintendent, 6th grade

Mr J A. T. Haddock, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, on the seconded list, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade, on the same list.

Mr W. J Baker, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, to be Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 1st grade

Mr P. Williams, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, to be Sub Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Surveyor-General of India.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 3rd December, 1896.

No. 57.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the Bengal Military Establishment are permanently placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for Civil employment in his Province with effect from the date of this notification:—

No. 492 First class Hospital Assistant Wilayat Husain.

No. 311 First class Hospital Assistant Saiyid Mohammad Abdus-Suttar.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.*,
for *Director-General, Indian Medical Service.*

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 2nd December, 1896.

No. 5018-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1847 G., dated the 20th ultimo, Lieutenant H. A. Gib, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of his duties as officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force on the 22nd November, 1896.

The 3rd December, 1896.

No. 5024-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1552-G., dated the 24th September, 1896, Lieutenant H. P. Bell, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of his duties as officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Merwara Battalion on the afternoon of the 30th October, 1896.

The 5th December, 1896.

No. 5046-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1874-G., dated the 24th ultimo, Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, assumed charge of the office of Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh, from Lieutenant H T. Pritchard on the afternoon of the 17th idem.

The 7th December, 1896.

No. 5057-G.—First Class Hospital Assistant No. 340 Gauhar Ali proceeded on six months' sick leave on the 1st May, 1896, instead of on the date stated in this office Notification No. 2165-G., dated 26th May, 1896. He returned to duty on the 31st October, 1896.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*
First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 30th November, 1896.

No. 8665—With reference to this office Notification No. 6241, dated the 5th September, 1896, Captain C. Archer, I.S.C., returned from the privilege leave granted to him in Foreign Department Notification No. 1260-G., dated the 31st July, 1896, and assumed charge of the office of Political Agent, Zhob, in the forenoon of the 19th November, 1896.

No. 8699.—Lieutenant L. A. Forbes, Assistant Commissioner, Thal Chotiali, and Assistant Political Agent, Sinjawi and Railway District, availed himself of the three months' privilege leave granted to him in Foreign Department Notification No. 1652-G., dated the 14th October, 1896, from the afternoon of the 8th November, 1896.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieutenant,*
Second Assistant.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Agra, the 25th November, 1896.

No. 169.—Mr. C. S. Haygarth, Assistant Superintendent, Gudha Manufacture, Sambhar Division, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, *vice* Mr. S. H. Bryan, Superintendent, appointed to act as Assistant Commissioner, Upper Division, Internal Branch, with effect from the 13th November, 1896.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

The 25th November, 1896.

No. 168.—On the return from leave of Kour Bijjai Singh, Assistant Superintendent, Mr. D. Durham, Assistant Superintendent, at present on deputation to the Ajmere-Merwara Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, is to be posted to Gudha Manufacture, Sambhar Division.

No. 170.—On relief by Mr. D. Durham, Assistant Superintendent, Mr. C. S. Haygarth, Officiating Superintendent, Gudha Manufacture, Sambhar Division, is to be posted to the Allahabad Circle, Lower Division, Internal Branch.

The 1st December, 1896.

No. 177.—Mr. G. T. Scully, Superintendent, Northern Group, Punjab Circles, Upper Division, Internal Branch, at present on deputation to the Sambhar Division, is permanently posted to the Japog Weighments in the same Division.

No. 178.—Mr. C. H. Holford, Superintendent, Southern Group, Punjab Circles, Upper Division, Internal Branch, at present on deputation to the Sambhar Division, is permanently posted to the Sambhar Manufacture Section in the same Division.

LEAVE.

The 24th November, 1896.

No 157.—Mr. C. H. Orchard, Superintendent, Mandi Mines, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The 2nd December, 1896

No 179.—Mr D. Durham Probationary Assistant Superintendent, at present on deputation to the Ajmere Merwara Circle, Upper Division, Internal Branch, having passed the prescribed Departmental examination, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Superintendent, 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

METEOROLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 7th December, 1896

As Lala Hem Raj, Personal Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India has been appointed to act for three months, from the 9th December, 189', or any subsequent date, as First Assistant to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India—*vide* notification in the first part of the Gazette, and consequently Allah Bukhsh, Head Clerk of the Meteorological Office, Government of India, Simla, is appointed to act for three months from that date as Personal Assistant, *vice* Lala Hem Raj.

JOHN ELIOT,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 4th December, 1896.

No. 97.—Rai Sahib Bhupat Rai, Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Kotri-Rohi Railway to the Agra-Delhi Chord line survey.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878) that on the 19th May, 1896, a row of cut stones, 5 yards in length, 2 yards in height, was found buried underground by one Anantharama Iyr of Sanniasigramam village, Tinnevelly Taluk and District, Madras Presidency, while sinking a well in the backyard of his house at Sanniasigramam, and that stones, 106 in number, which are valued at R60, have been removed by the said Anantharama Iyr.

2 All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by duly authorized agent before the Collector of Tinnevelly at his office at Kokkrakulam on the 20th day of May, 1897, when claims in respect of the treasure will be enquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

A. W. B. HIGGINS,

Collector.

TINNEVELLY;

The 28th November, 1896.

NOTICE.

On or about the 30th of September, 1896, the undermentioned treasure was discovered by a boy and a girl, named Sabapathi and Selli, respectively, while gathering vegetables in field No. 262 Dry Inam, belonging to (1) Mahammed Ali, (2) Mazapper Ali, (3) Kassim Ali (4) Badabee and (5) Chetabee, in the village of Tiruvannamalai, South Arcot District, in the Presidency of Madras:—

Description of Treasure.	Value R
41 chelly seed gold coins . .	15

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by duly authorised agents before the Collector of South Arcot on Monday, the 31st day of May, 1897, at Cuddalore, in order that the claim may be adjudicated upon in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

A. E. CASTLE STUART-STUART,

Collector.

SOUTH ARCOT COLLR.'S OFFICE,
CUDDALORE;
The 12th November, 1896.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.,*

Principal, Thomason College.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Field Battery, Royal Artillery, dated at Kirkee, this 2nd day of December, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 5 192RA. Bombardier Henry William Cooper.	Place of Enlistment,—Gosport.
Age,—30 years.	Parish and County in which born,—Church Lench, Evesham, Worcestershire.
Height,—5 feet 6 inches.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—28th November, 1896
Colour of,—Complexion, sallow; hair, brown with few grey hairs; eyes, blue	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Kirkee, India.
Trade,—Labourer.	Marks.—None.
Date of Enlistment,—29th October, 1885.	Over 11 years' service since enlisted, but only over 4 years towards discharge.

H. A. BRENDON, *Capt., R.A.,*

Comdg. 1st Field Battery, R.A.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from No. 11 Company, Western Division, Royal Artillery, dated at Karachi, this 4th day of December, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2110 Gunner Fredrick William Stock.	Parish and County in which born,—Ahmednugger, India.
Age,—24 years.	Date of Desertion or Absence,—29th November, 1896.
Height,—6 feet.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Manora, Karachi.
Colour of—Complexion, muddy; hair, brown; eyes, brown.	Marks,—Small supplemental nipple on left chest, one inch below permanent nipple.
Trade,—Engineer.	
Date of Enlistment,—12th December, 1893.	
Place of Enlistment,—Jhansi.	

H. K. JACKSON, *Major, R.A.,*

Comdg. No. 11 Company, Western Division, R.A.

CIVIL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, SIBPUR.

APPRENTICE DEPARTMENT.

The date for admission to this Department is 1st February, 1897.

Candidates must be at least 15 and not more than 17 years of age.

They must have passed Standard VII of the code for European Schools or the University Entrance Examination. They must submit their applications accompanied by a certificate of age and a certificate showing that they have passed the requisite standard, so as to reach the Principal not later than the 6th January, 1897. No applications will be attended to after this date.

The number to be admitted each year is limited to 60, and applicants will be selected in order of merit.

Every applicant, before admission to the College, will be examined by the College Surgeon as to his physical strength, chest measurement, fitness for manual labour, and eye-sight. If this officer's report is unsatisfactory, the applicant will not be admitted.

Before an apprentice is admitted to the College his parent or guardian must sign an agreement in the form shown in Appendix A.

The session begins on the first Monday in February. All apprentices are required to join the College on that date. Any apprentice prevented by sickness from attending on the opening day must produce a certificate to that effect from a Civil or Assistant Surgeon, failing which he will be liable to a fine not exceeding R10. No apprentice will be admitted or re-admitted to the College after the close of the month of February, except by special order of the Director of Public Instruction. This permission will only be given under exceptional circumstances.

There will be no vacancy on the free list for Christian apprentices in February next, but there will be seven on the reduced* fee list.

* R5 per mensem.

For natives there will be at least nine vacancies, possibly more on the reduced† fee list. These vacancies will be filled up after the opening of the session by the Board of Visitors from those apprentices who join the College. No guarantee can therefore be given beforehand, but forms to be filled up for the consideration of the Board can be had on application to the Principal.

† R2 per mensem.

J. S. SLATER,

Principal, Civil Engineering College.

SIBPUR,

The 16th November, 1896.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 8th December, 1896.

Agent or Bankers for Cunliffe, Russell & Co.	Currie & Co.	South Eastern Hair-dressing Co.
Barrett, Percy.	Dilton John, B.	Thomson, Mrs.
Blaunin, Mrs.	Gold, Spink & Co.	Trusht & Co.
Bosanquet & Co.	Greenway, E. C. F.	Wheatley, Madden & Co.
Bott, F. A.	Harris & Co, R. R.	Whiting, F.
Calcutta Amber Stores.	Lindberg, E.	
Cooper, Maden & Co.	Leslie, J.	
	Macfarland, S. G.	
	Maxsi & Co.	
	Meiwether, F. H.	
	Nicholson & Co.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allan, W. A. R.
Ambler, F. R.
Arthur, Miss R.
Barnes, Miss K.
Barrett, John.
Beresford, C.
Beresford, Sam.
Birch, J. W.
Bond, F. W.
Bradley, Mrs.
Braidwood, F.
Braidwood, Mrs.
Brocco, A
Brown, Miss M
Brownlow, E. O.
Carter, S
Chardi, J F.
Chorlton, W. B.
Clarke, W. W.
Cook, P
Conway, Mrs. M.
Cotta, J. M.
Cottah & Co., J. M.
Crawshaw, Mrs.
Dalwood, Mr.
D'Padua, J. L
DeCruze, Mrs H
DeSilva, W S
Dillon Rev. F. C
Edwards, J I.
Engl, Jean.
Forbes, S C.
Francis, Mr.
Gallois, Eugene.
Galperson, J
Garrette, Leoni, Miss
Gatschalk, V.
George, D.
Gondie, J
Halroyd, P
Hancox, H W, Capt
Hansz, M B.
Haritom Mina.
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Hedworth, Mrs.
Houghton, R
Hughes, H.
Hutchison, W. B
Ivey, A
Johnson, J H
Jordon, Mrs H.
Kelly, J.
Kennedy, I. A.
Kerr, J.
Lane, Mrs.
Lincoln, I (Booksellers)
Maitland, Miss Ada
Maret, Julien
Martin, Mrs C N.
Martin, Mrs
Mathieson, A
Mayr, Mrs Jones.
McIlhath, H D
McMaster, C.
Meyers H
Moorhead, Miss V.
Morgan, Capt. W D.
Muller, Egon
Munton, C C
Murgatroyd, G. P C.
Natchal, Mrs. L.
Nininger, F
Owen, G. F., Mrs.
O Brien, G. W.
O'Grady, W.
Palomino-de Castro
Parker, F.
Parker, W A.
Paton, Mrs.
Pell, Mrs.
Picton, A C
Randall, A
Reid, Mrs A
Remmington, F. A Capt
Rendell, T. H.
Rodgerson, H.
Rowley, J. D.
Sander, H.
Sharples, Miss R
Smith, Arthur.
Smith, W G
Spence, Lieut A. H. O
Spraggs, A
Stanislaus, Walter
Stapelfeldt, Fritz.
Stephenson, Miss Flo
Stevenson, A. J
Stiller, H.
Stokes, Miss.
Storry, Mrs
Stowell, Mr.
Sykes, Mrs
Talbot, A.
Thomas, W
Thornton, Ellie
Tormndorf, Miss K.
Traval, H
Varner, G
Wakefield, F., Miss
Walsher, H J.
Webb, Chas.
Webb, I H
Weeks, Mrs., care of W. Bond
Weiss, Miss J
Weymans, J.
Wiesenfeld, A.
Wilson, R. H.
Winter, A L.
Wise, A. G. H.
Woodward, G.
Woolcott, E.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Braner and Westphal
Colvin & Co. (Bankers)
Cook, Percy
Noall, Miss Laura
Ord, E.
Vigoritzky, Alex
Wairs, R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alderson, Mrs.
Andrews
Akins.
Beresford, Sam, Gunner
Cook, Charles.
Dyce, G H C., Col., C.B.
Decroix, Henry.
Dunell, C.
Duperell, Mark.
David, Lieut. (Staff Regt.).
Eduljee Jamsetjee.
Evans, H. F
Gopal Baboo
Grosser, Paul, Dr.
Gordon, J. V.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hogg, Hubert.
Joc Ahmed
Josephson, Mrs
Limbjibhoy Rustomji Billimoria.
Lawrence, G.
Mulroney, E., Mrs
Master, Robert.
McArthur, Donald.
Mysterieux, Michell.
Mitchell, B.
Mitchell, J.
Mortimer, E., Rev.
Nawab Mohsinul mul Mohsinudawla
Narayen Singh, Hawaldar.
O'Connor, T
Prichard, G M., Col
Pettingel, Mrs.
Rajab Ally
Rogers, Col., R. I.
Riquebourg, Rose
Smith, Geo.
Trent, J. H
Virji Narayenji.
Walker, Ernest
Weightman, Aneta.
Walker, G. Stanley, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 7th December, 1896.

Blight, Fred.

The 12th December, 1896.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched
	1896	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Réunion, etc., and Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	16th Dec	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places	15th "	Ditto
*Australasian Colonies . .	15th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	17th "	Per Steamer *Kutsang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	8th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	15th "	Ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	12th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	13th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	10th "	Ditto
Port Blair	15th "	*Viâ* Rangoon
South African Ports . . .	12th "	*Umzinto*.
Madras, Colombo, Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	16th "	Per A. Lloyd's Str. *Daphne*.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R5*; per pound tin, *R10*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3*; per eight-ounce tin, *R6*; per pound tin, *R12*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا ٭

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هے — يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه : ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه ٭

عام آدميوں کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هے — يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه ٭

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي بکتي هے — ماسواے قيمت مذکورۀ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه ٭

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows: —

1-pound tin,	R18,	or,	post free,	R18-12.
½ „	R 9,		„	R9-8.
¼ „	R4-8,		„	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	.	১৮,	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৸০
½ আধ „	„	৯,	„	৯৷৷০
¼ সিকি „	„	৪৷৷০,	„	৫,

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্টের কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিণ্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

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It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

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„	IV.	Earthwork	(1892),	R1-4.
„	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).		

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings	(1891),	R1-4.
„	VII.	Bridges;*	(in the Press).	
„	VIII.	Roads	(in the Press).	
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Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Vol. II (1867 edition). R3.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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* Date of Edition on sale.
† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

ILC

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet. 8a.; mounted on cloth and bound (in the Press). R1-12.

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Ditto, Supplement, 1895. 2a.
Ditto, ditto, 1896. 2a.

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Irrigation Tract, No. I. 8a.
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Circulars containing the Rules of Admission to the different Classes of the College will be forwarded to applicants.

J. CLIBBORN, *Lieut.-Col., I.S.C.*,
Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee.

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The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat Book Depôt, and the Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad, respectively.

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Bengal Administration Report for 1894-95 R6 (R1-4a.)

Annual Report on Inland Emigration for 1895. R1 (2a.)

Annual Report on Emigration from the Port of Calcutta to British and Foreign Colonies, for 1895. 12a (1a 6p)

Report of the Labour Enquiry Commission, 1896. R2 8 (4a.)

Railway Management in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in February and March, 1896 R1-8 (2a)

Railway Construction in Bengal—Three lectures delivered at the Sibpur Engineering College in January and February, 1896 R2 8 (3a)

MEDICAL.

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of the District Boards in Bengal during the year 1894 95 R1 (2a)

Resolution Reviewing the Reports on the working of Municipalities in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1 (2a.

Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, 1895 R2 (6a)

Report on the Calcutta Medical Institutions for the year 1895 R2 (2a)

Triennial Report of Vaccination in Bengal during the years 1893-96. R1 (2a)

Triennial Report on the Working of the Charitable Dispensaries under the Government of Bengal for the years 1893, 1894 and 1895 R7 (5a)

STATISTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Returns of the Rail and River-borne Trade of Bengal for quarter ending 30th June, 1896. 8a (2a.)

Report on the Rail-borne Traffic of Bengal during the year 1894-95 R1 8 (6a)

Report on the External Trade of Bengal with Nepal, Sikkim and Bhutan for 1895-96 R1 (2a. 6p.)

Report on the River borne Traffic of the Lower Provinces of Bengal and on the Inland Trade of Calcutta for 1894 95. R6 (8a)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Report on the Administration of the Salt Department during the year 1895-96 R1 (2a.)

Ditto ditto of **Customs Department in** the Bengal Presidency for 1895-96 R4 (3a)

Ditto ditto of **the Stamp Department** during the three years ending the 31st March, 1896 8a (1a)

Bengal Famine Code. Revised Edition of December, 1895. 8a (2a. 6p)

A Guide to the Royal Botanic Garden, Calcutta. By Dr. G. King, 1895. 8a. (1a.)

Report on the Administration of the Stationery Department for 1895-96 R1 (2a)

Report on the Financial results of the Income Tax Administration in the Lower Provinces for the year 1894-95. R1 (2a)

Ditto ditto of the **Excise Administration** in the Lower Provinces for 1895-96 R3 (4a)

JUDICIAL.

Rules and Notifications under the Arms Act in English. 6a (2a)

Question Papers set at the Pleadership and Mooktearship Examination—

for 1894 2a (1a)

for 1895 2a (1a)

for 1896. 2a (1a.)

Report on the Police of the Lower Provinces of the Bengal Presidency for the year 1895. R2 (4a.)

Annual Report on the Police Administration of the Town of Calcutta and its Suburbs for 1895. R1-8 (3a.)

Question Papers set at the Provincial and Subordinate Civil Service Examination for the year 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Ditto ditto for the year 1896. 4a. (1a.)

Question Papers set at the Examination of Candidates for appointment as Sub-Inspectors of Police during 1895 4a (1a)

Bengal Police Code, Chapter XVI. 4a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto in Uriya. R1 (2a 6p.)

Ditto ditto in Bengali. R1 (3a.)

Ditto ditto in Hindi. R1 (4a 6p)

Report on the Legal Affairs of the Bengal Government for 1895 96 14a (2a)

Reports of the Alipore and Hazaribagh Reformatory Schools for 1896. 6a. (1a)

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Distribution Return of Officers and Subordinates employed on Local Works in Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1896. 2a. (1a)

Classified List and Distribution Return of Establishment of the Public Works Department, Bengal. Corrected up to 30th June, 1896. 4a (1a. 6p)

Revenue Report of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, Bengal, for 1894-95. R5 (4a.)

Lecture on Irrigation Canals in Bengal, by C. W. Odling M.E., M. INST. C.E., delivered at the Engineering College, Sibpur, on the 23rd February 1893 8a. (1a.)

Hand-book of Rules and Government Circulars for the use of the Subordinates of the Public Works Department, Bengal 4a (2a.)

A Book of Rules for the Sone Canals, Second Edition, 1895. 4a. (3a)

Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ. R3-8 (4a)

Supplement to the Memorandum on the Different Methods of Ascertaining the Discharges of Rivers, Canals, and Open Channels, and on the Discharges of Orifices and Overfalls and the Flow of water in Pipes, by C. W. ODLING, ESQ., M. INST. C.E., with notes by W. B. BESTIC, ESQ., A.M., I.C.S., and by G. C. MACONCHY, ESQ 4a. (2a.)

Navigation Canals in India. Two lectures delivered on the 27th March and 9th April, 1895, at Sibpur Civil Engineering College, by J. H. APJOHN, M.A., M. INST. C.E. R1-2 (2a.)

Steam Launch Construction. Four lectures delivered at the Sibpur Civil Engineering College in April, 1895, by W. R. STEELE, M.I.N.A. R3-12 (2a.)

List of Ancient Monuments in Bengal revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R10 (10a.)

Ditto ditto in the Presidency Division, revised and corrected up to 31st August, 1895. R2 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto	Burdwan	Division.	R1 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Bhagalpur	"	R1-4 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Dacca	"	R1 (2a.)
Ditto	ditto	Orissa	"	R1-8 (2a)

List of Inscriptions on Tombs or Monuments in Bengal, by C R WILSON, ESQ, M A, B E S. R3 (6a)

A Book of Rules for the Orissa Canals, 1st Edition. 4a. (3a)

MARINE.

Regulations relating to the Examination of Masters and Mates in the Mercantile Marine for Colonial and Home Trade Certificates of Competency. R1 (1a.) (Edition of 1895)

Ditto relating to the Examination of Masters, Engineers, and Engine-drivers under the Inland Steam-vessels Act, 1884. 4a (1a) (Edition of 1895.)

Ditto ditto, in Bengali. 10a. (2a.)

Ditto ditto, in Hindi. 12a. (2a.)

APPOINTMENT DEPARTMENT.

The Quarterly Civil List for Bengal, corrected up to 1st October, 1890. R3 (4a.)

REVENUE.

The Survey and Settlement Manual, 1895. R1-10 (6a.)

The Records Manual, 1895. R1 (2a.)

Manual of Rules, Forms and Executive Instructions under the Land Records Maintenance Act III (B.C.) of 1895. 1a. 6p. (6p.)

Tauzi Manual, 1895. 8a. (2a.)

The Completion Report of Survey and Settlement for Kanika Wards' Estate, season 1889—94. R1-12 (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part I. Mammalia. R7-8. (3a.)

The Fauna of British India, Part II Mammalia. R7-14 (3a.)

Ditto	ditto,	Fishes, Volume I.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto,	ditto, Volume II.	R15 (6a.)
Ditto	ditto,	Birds, Volume I	R13 (6a.)
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Ditto	ditto,	Moths, Volume I.	R17-2 (6a)
Ditto	ditto,	ditto, Volume II.	R21-4 (6a)
Ditto	ditto,	ditto, Volume III	R21-4 (6a.)

The Fauna will be completed in 7 Volumes. The book will be sold as a complete work in 7 Volumes Subscription in advance for the complete set must be paid before any volume is supplied

Annual Report of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 31st March, 1895. R1-8 (3a)

Short Rules for Petty Survey and Settlements, 1895. 4a. (1a.)

Survey and Settlement of the Western Duars in the District of Jalpaiguri, 1889—95. R2-10 (5a.)

Annual Report of the Dumraon Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2a (1a.)

Annual Report of the Burdwan Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2a. (1a.)

Annual Report of the Sibpur Experimental Farm for 1895-96. 2a. (1a)

Annual Report on the Survey Operations in Bengal during the year 1894-95. R1-2 (2a.)

Agricultural Statistics of the Lower Provinces of Bengal for 1894-95 R1-8 (3a)

List of Trees, Shrubs and Large Climbers found in the Darjeeling District, Bengal. 12a. (2a.)

POLITICAL.

Triennial Report on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for the years 1893-94, 1894-95, and 1895-96. R1-8 (3a)

Note on the Administration of the Registration Department in Bengal for 1894-95. R1-8 (2a.)

Notes on the Ganwari Dialect of Lohardaga, Chota Nagpur, by the Rev. E. H. WHITLEY, S. P. G, RANCHI, 6a. (1a.)

Administration Report on the Jails of Bengal for the year 1895. R1-8 (5a)

Annual Report on the Lunatic Asylums of Bengal for the year 1895. R1 (2a)

Bengal Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896 R2 (6a)

Appendices to the Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (5a)

Subsidiary Jail Code. Revised Edition, 1896. R1 (3a.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

Way to Health, in Bengali. 1a. per copy

Ditto, in Kaithi. 1a. per copy.

☞ ***NOTE.—A list of the books and publications for sale, which are more than two years old will be found in the 1st Gazette of each month.***



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 074218, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sreemuti Saroda Sundory Dabee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SREEMUTI SARODA SUNDORY DABEE,
Baidyabati.

CHUNDER COOMAR SEN,
Husband of
SREEMUTTY SARODA SUNDORY DABEE.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 50.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

No. .

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture,—No. $\frac{3414}{44}$ *(Famine), dated 11th December 1896.*

READ the undermentioned papers—

(1) Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 196, dated 23rd November 1896, and enclosures.
(2) Letter from the Government of the Panjab, No. 13, dated 23rd November 1896, and enclosures.
(3) Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 4549, dated the 18th November 1896, and enclosures.

RESOLUTION.

The papers referred to above contain the reports of the Local Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Panjab and Bengal on famine prospects so far as they had declared themselves by the middle of November. The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that these letters, together with certain extracts from the enclosures to them, be published for general information. The complete appendices, in which full details are given, will be published in the local gazettes. Subsequent rain has somewhat improved prospects in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and a further report will be published as soon as enquiries which are being made into the extent of the improvement are complete.

[True Extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH

Letter from the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the Government of India, No. 196—S-73, dated the 23rd November 1896.

In my letter No. 3575S, dated 30th September 1896, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner drew the attention of the Government of India to the agricultural position and prospects of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as they were at that time disclosed, and promised a further and fuller report should a premature cessation of the monsoon rains come to pass, entailing failure in the crops. I am now directed to make good that promise, and to state, for the information of His Excellency in Council, the extent to which the early cessation of the rains has injured this year's *kharif* harvest, prejudiced the prospects of the ensuing spring or *rabi* harvest, and affected the condition of the people at large. The delay in submitting this report is due to the desire which the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner felt of verifying the reports of the local officers by personal enquiry and communication with them on the spot. His Honor has now visited each division, except Gorakhpur, in which the crops have failed and pressure in consequence on the people is anticipated, and the conclusions stated in this report are the result of conferences held, not only with the officers of Government, but with the principal landlords of the districts affected. The detailed results of these conferences, both for the divisions as a whole and for each district, will, with the statistical data for the *kharif* and *rabi* harvests, be found embodied in the memoranda appended to this letter.

2. It is known to the Government of India that the rainfall of 1895 was unequal and ill-distributed in these provinces, while in certain districts it was deficient. The consequence was that both the *kharif* and *rabi* harvests of last year were in many districts unsatisfactory, while in Bundelkhand and in isolated localities of Oudh and Rohilkhand the crop failure produced distress, which in Bundelkhand amounted to famine. The extent of this distress, and the measures taken to relieve it, have already been reported to the Government of India in Resolution No. 3545S., dated 20th October last, recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner. I am to invite a reference to that Resolution as introductory to the present report and as explanatory, to some extent, of the much severer pressure to which the same tract of country will, there is reason to fear, be again subjected during the coming year.

3. In Appendix A to this letter will be found a statement comparing the monthly rainfall from May to October of this year in each tahsíl of each district of the Provinces with the normal rainfall for the same period and area. The following statement, supplied by the Meteorological Reporter to Government, shows the percentage of deficiency for the year for each division:—

Table showing the percentage of defect from normal of the rainfall during the six months ending 31st October 1896 in the revenue divisions of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Divisions	The period from 1st May to 31st October.		
	Actual total.	Normal total.	Percentage of defect.
Meerut (exclusive of Dehra Dún)	21·38	25·85	—20
Agra	13·21	28·46	—54
Rohilkhand	28·59	37·91	—25
Allahabad	19·24	33·73	—43
Benares	24·59	37·29	—34
Gorakhpur	23·37	41·68	—44
Lucknow	21·02	34·79	—40
Fyzabad	25·42	36·68	—31

Taking the provinces as a whole, the deficiency in the rainfall first became pronounced in July; but, as will be seen from the statement of rainfall appended to this letter, the June rainfall was also seriously defective in the districts in which the *kharif* crop has suffered most. In July the fall was less by one-third than the normal for that month. In August, owing to good rain in the first three weeks, the normal was reached or nearly reached in all divisions except Lucknow, in which division it was seriously deficient, Agra, and Allahabad. Beyond a few ineffectual showers, there was practically no rain to speak of in September and October. The rain therefore ceased just at the time when it was most needed to bring the growing crops to maturity.

From this general deficiency and early cessation of the monsoon rains, no portion of the Province has escaped injury, except the Meerut Division, and the parts of the Agra Division which are protected by canals. In the rest of the provinces the failure in the *kharif* crop varied, as will presently be seen, from a loss of one-fourth in certain localities to a loss of three fourths and over in others, the failure being greatest in those districts in which the rice crop, which is peculiarly affected by short rainfall, is most largely grown.

4. From Appendix III to the Board of Revenue's last report on the Land Administration of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, copies of which were submitted for the information of the Government of India, a clear conception may be formed as to the normal condition of agriculture in these provinces. Broadly speaking, the crops grown are three in number—the autumn or *kharif* crop, the spring or *rabi*, and the *zaid* (or miscellaneous) crops which, covering an inconsiderable area, are harvested in the summer. The following table, compiled from the local returns, shows the areas usually cropped in the various divisions of these provinces (the Kumaun Division excluded):—

Division.	Cropped in *kharif*.	Cropped in *rabi*	*Zaid* crops.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Meerut	2,519,430	2,918,714	29,513
Rohilkhand	2,809,432	2,443,802	34,507
Gorakhpur	2,713,346	2,411,686	24,527
Benares	1,952,097	1,793,390	10,594
Allahabad	2,866,645	3,012,173	22,971
Agra	2,250,272	2,194,587	28,245
Lucknow	2,797,646	2,472,713	62,426
Fyzabad	3,373,178	2,804,092	62,990
TOTAL	21,312 046	20,051,157	275,773

The preceding figures represent with sufficient accuracy the areas usually sown with each crop; but this year the area sown in *kharif*, while in some divisions below the normal, was in others, notably in the Allahabad Division, above the usual quantity—a testimony to the endeavour made by the people to recoup themselves for the losses of the preceding years. Allowing for excess and defect (the precise extent of which will be apparent from the crop statistics for each district in the appendix), it may be said that the area cropped in *kharif* this year amounted to about 21 million acres. Excluding the canal-protected Meerut Division, in which the *kharif* harvest has been excellent and where the prospects of the *rabi* are good, the area cropped this year in *kharif* in the divisions affected by crop failure may be taken at 18½ millions of acres.

5. Attached to this letter is a map showing the extent and intensity of the failure in the *kharif* harvest. Generally speaking, it will be seen that the crops have been good, indeed in some districts excellent, in the Meerut Division and in the canal-irrigated portion of the Agra Division; that there has been considerable failure in part of Rohilkhand, the north of Oudh, and parts of the Benares and Agra Divisions; still more severe failure in the rest of Rohilkhand and parts of the Gorakhpur, Fyzabad, and Allahabad Divisions; and that the failure has been greatest in the Gogra Ganges Doab, which includes the greater part of Oudh and the district of Azamgarh, with outlying districts to the south.

The area least affected contains about 11,900 square miles with a population of 6,006,819; the area of considerable failure consists of 25,266 square miles with a population of 12,530,808; the area of severe failure covers 30,812 square miles with a population of 13,520,258, while the area of greatest loss comprises 25,217 square miles with a population of 13,494,498. In the first of these four portions into which the Province has been thus divided, the *kharif* harvest has yielded not less than three-fourths of the normal outturn [in the Meerut and Muzaffarnagar districts it has been a splendid crop]; in the second portion the outturn has varied from one-half to three-fourths; in the third region the outturn varies from one-third to one-half; and in the last tract the outturn has not exceeded one-third of the average, with particular localities of complete failure.

The circumstance, however, that Bundelkhand suffered from famine this year calls for its classification now with the worst area, although the *kharif* in three out of four of the Bundelkhand districts has been returned as a trifle over one-third of an average harvest. In this way the area of greatest failure is raised to 35,420 square miles with a population of 15,794,060.

6. Coming now to the probable outturn of the *rabi* crop, I am to say that in the Meerut Division, with 2,918,714 acres usually cropped in *rabi*, the prospects are at present distinctly good. Of that acreage one-fourth is irrigated from canals and is absolutely safe; a very large portion of the remainder is protected by wells; and there is also a large extent of low-lying land which retains moisture and may be expected to yield a good crop with the usual winter rains. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, in his *rabi* forecast published in the last issue of the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette*, anticipates that in this division the ensuing *rabi* area will be 37 per cent. below the normal: but, according to more recent information, the Director's figures have been exceeded, and there is now no doubt that not less than three-fourths (if not more) of the normal area cropped in *rabi* will be sown in this division; and in considering the prospects of the coming year, the Meerut Division gives at present no ground for anxiety.

In regard to the remainder of the provinces, the first matter which, in considering the *rabi* prospects, arrests attention is the contraction of the area now in process of being sown as compared with the area which is usually sown in ordinary years. In ordinary years *dofasli* or double-cropped lands are usually sown in *rabi*; but, owing to the cessation of the rains before the *kharif* crops had been removed from these lands, it was not generally possible to plough them, and they will to a very great extent lie fallow this season. In the district and divisional memoranda appended to this letter, and in the detailed statistics on which these are based, the best local opinion is given as to the extent of land which will be cropped in *rabi* this year. That opinion is to the effect that, failing rain before the end of the current month of November, when the sowing season may be said to end, the *rabi* area will not exceed 9½ million acres or 54 per cent. of the normal area, amounting to about 17½ million acres. But the lands that will be sown are the best lands, and more than one-half are irrigated from canals, wells, and tanks. More wells are being made every day, which will have the effect, not only of extending the cropped area, but of protecting the area already sown. We have at present, owing to the extent of land protected by irrigation, a more or less certain promise of a crop from nearly 58 per cent. of the area sown, or 31 per cent. of the total area usually cropped in *rabi*; and this protected area is increasing every day by the construction of new temporary wells. Of course the protection will be less efficient if the winter rains fail and the wells run dry; but still there will be protection. On the whole, there is no reason to think that the ensuing *rabi* harvest will, even without favourable winter rains, be less than one-third of the normal crop, while with winter rains it will probably be well over one-half. If regard be had to the high pitch of prices, this means for the Province as a whole a substantial money value compared with what an average harvest would bring in at prices prevailing in an ordinary year.

It is of course to be understood that if sufficient rain were to fall before the end of the sowing time, the situation would be at once relieved. In that case the cropped *rabi* area would be very greatly increased and with favourable winter rain most, if not all, of our difficulties would be entirely removed in some, and greatly lessened in the remaining, districts.

7. The following table exhibits the present prospects of the *rabi* crop in convenient form :—

Division.	Normal *rabi* area in acres.	Probable rabi area of 1896-97.					Percentage of column 7 on column 2.
		Irrigated from canals.	Irrigated from wells	Irrigated from tanks.	Unirrigated, but likely, with winter rains, to yield some crop.	Total of columns 3, 4, 5, and 6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Meerut	2,918 714	654,971	676,921		845 355	2 177,247	71
Rohilkhand	2,443,802	57,398	510,327		1,255,831	1,823,556	75
Gorakhpur	2,411,686	.	1,071,954		388,901	1,460,855	60
Benares	1 793,390		629,355		425 813	1,055 163	59
Allahabad	3,012 173	206,053	385 406		671,619	1,263,078	42
Agra	2,191,587	417,754	651,853		204 303	1,273 910	58
Lucknow	2,472,714	..	489,839		512,993	1,002,832	41
Fyzabad	2,804,092	.	918,775		593,073	1,511,848	54
TOTAL .	20,051 158	1,336,176	5,334,430		4,897,888	11,568,494	58

According to the returns more recently received from the Irrigation Department, the area that will be irrigated from canals in the *rabi* will be 1,559,000 acres instead of 1,336,176 acres as shown in this Statement.

8. The general facts upon which the condition of the provinces regarding food supply locally produced at the last *kharif* and ensuing *rabi* may be estimated have been set forth in the preceding paragraphs, but a very important factor in the question is the quantity of stocks in hand. From the information forthcoming it may be assumed with considerable confidence that the stocks of grain in the country are considerable. It is true that the prices of food grains have already attained a phenomenally high pitch. From Statement E, appended to this report, which compares the prices now current with those current at the corresponding period of an average year, it will be seen that the prices now prevailing are not only phenomenally high, but present that feature peculiar to famine periods of approaching equality between the prices of the coarsest and of the best grains. But although the pitch of prices is usually an indication of the quantity of stocks, the Lieutenant-Governor is, in the present case, unable to infer from the extreme dearness of provisions that supplies are deficient. His information leads him to believe that supplies are not deficient; that food will be forthcoming for those who have the money wherewith to buy it; and that prices will find their natural level when the prospects of the *rabi* harvest are disclosed.

The general conclusion which the Lieutenant-Governor draws is that with sufficient rain during the *rabi* sowing time the full or nearly the full normal *rabi* area will be sown, and most of our difficulties removed ; that if sufficient rain does not fall while it is yet time to sow the *rabi* on unirrigated lands, still, with the usual winter rains, there will be sufficient food in the country for the people if only it could be distributed in accordance with the people's requirements. In certain regions there will be abundance, and in other regions supplies will be deficient if local wants have to depend for their supply on local production. But of course no such stagnation of trade as that consideration implies need be apprehended. High prices will prevail throughout the year, which will enrich the cultivators of the canal-protected districts, and the fortunate holders of stocks elsewhere; but these high prices will stimulate importation when the time for sowing the *rabi* has passed without rain, and it has become certain that scarcity over great areas and famine over smaller, but still large, regions must prevail until next year's *kharif* crops ripen.

9. And these considerations lead the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to consider what effect upon the people of the provinces may be expected to follow during the coming year from the circumstances of crop failure and dear

prices which have been set forth above. In this connection I am to invite attention to the following extract (paragraph 77) from the Report of the Indian Famine Commission :—

"From what is known of famines in respect to which any materials for a detailed estimate exist, it is calculated that from a half to three-quarters of the ordinary outturn of the food grain of the year has been lost in the tracts most severely affected. It may therefore be inferred from the experience of the past that a year which yields more than 50 per cent. of a full crop will produce food enough for the population under the stimulus to economy caused by high prices, and that, taking into account the grain stores and the probable importation, there will be no such pressure as to require special measures of relief. When the crop is so reduced that the whole outturn of the year is diminished to 25 per cent. of a full crop, it may be taken as certain that intense famine will prevail. Great uncertainties, however, surround all estimates of failure of crops in such a country as India, and it may easily happen that the particular circumstances of a province will render the effect of a drought more than ordinarily disastrous. An estimated failure of even a third of the year's outturn will always demand the utmost vigilance and preparedness on the part of the authorities, as relief measures may at any moment become necessary."

In the opinion thus expressed by the Famine Commission the Lieutenant-Governor generally concurs. Applying this opinion to the local circumstances, and bearing in mind the qualification as to rain falling during *rabi* sowing time mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, His Honor's conclusion is that in the area of greatest crop failure, comprising about 35,420 square miles with a population of 15⅝ millions, there will be famine, whether we have winter rains or not, although its severity would be mitigated by timely winter rains improving the yield of the *rabi* crops. In the area of less serious crop failure, comprising about 20,600 square miles with a population of 11½ millions, there will be much distress, deepening in particular localities into famine; but here, too, the severity of the distress will be alleviated by sufficient winter rains. In the remaining area of canal protection and mitigated crop failure high prices will cause much hardship among certain classes; there will probably be a further contraction in private charity, which will send to the State poorhouses indigent people who in ordinary years find subsistence in the villages; and there will probably be some emigration of labourers during part of the year into the localities in which relief works are established. But the Lieutenant-Governor does not think, if the railways mentioned in paragraph 18 below are undertaken, there will be need for further public works in this area.

10. From the divisional and district memoranda appended to this letter it will be noticed that the District Officers, as a general rule, take a much more gloomy view of the situation and prospects than do the Commissioners of divisions, while the Lieutenant-Governor is perhaps more hopeful than are most of the Commissioners. The following tables show (in round numbers), division by division and reduced to units of one day's rations, the numbers of people for whom, (A) in the opinion of District Officers, (B) in the opinion of the Lieutenant-Governor, provision should be made in the event, *first*, of rain falling while it is yet time to sow the *rabi*; *secondly*, in the event of the usual winter rains falling (no rain falling while it is yet time to sow the *rabi*); *thirdly*, in the event of a total failure in these winter rains :—

A.—According to District Officers.

Division.	Number of people on relief for one day in case rain falls during sowing time.	Number of people on relief for one day in case the usual winter rains fall (no rain falling while it is yet time to sow the *rabi*).	Number of people on relief for one day in case the usual winter rains do not fall.
Rohilkhand	7 000 000	8,500,000	26,000,000
Gorakhpur	2 000,000	15,000,000	31,500,000
Benares	3,000,000	13, 00 000	22,000,000
Allahabad	22 500,000	50 000 000	82,000,000
Agra	2 000,000	15,000 000	30,000 000
Lucknow	19 500,000	40 000,000	98,500,000
Fyzabad	13,000 000	28,000 000	45,000,000
TOTAL	69 000,000	170,000,000	335,000,000

The first of these estimates is equivalent to a daily average of about 730,000 persons, the second to a daily average of nearly 2 million persons, and the third to a daily average of about 3½ millions, for three months. It must be stated, however, that the District Officers seemed to attach but little precision to the first estimate, and that, in their opinion, the third estimate, that is, the estimate for the worst case, had more pretensions to accuracy than the second.

B.—According to the Lieutenant-Governor.

Division	Number of people on relief for one day in case sufficient rain falls while it is yet time to sow the *rabi*.	Number of people on relief for one day in case the usual winter rains fall (no rain falling while it is yet time to sow the *rabi*).	Number of people on relief for one day in case the usual winter rains do *not* fall.
Rohilkhand	2,000,000	8,000 000	15 000,000
Gorakhpur	3,000,000	8,000,000	20,000,000
Benares	2,000,000	7,000,000	20,000 000
Allahabad	10,000,000	30,000,000	60,000 000
Agra	2,000 000	10,000 000	20,000,000
Lucknow	7,000,000	25,000,000	60,000,000
Fyzabad . . .	3,000 000	12,000 000	30 000 000
Total .	29,000,000	100,000,000	225,000,000

The first of these estimates is equivalent to a daily average of about 330,000, the second to a daily average of over one million, and the third to a daily average of about 2½ million people, for three months.

11 His Excellency in Council will not fail to observe the great difference between the estimates made by the Local Officers on the one hand and by the Lieutenant-Governor on the other. In his lower estimate of the difficulties His Honor was supported generally by the Commissioners of Divisions, but the estimates make no special claim to precision. In this connection I am to say that nothing struck the Lieutenant-Governor more during his conferences than the much greater importance which the District Officers attached to their quantifications of crop failure than His Honor was disposed to attribute to them. The District Officers—all gentlemen of earnestness and ability—were quite alive to the facts that the subordinate native officials who supply these estimates in the first instance are extremely prone to estimate too low; and that it is very difficult, from mere observation and without extended experimental cuttings and weighings, to be accurate in estimating a crop at two annas of a full average and not at four; but nevertheless they adhered to their opinions. The significance of this fact must not be ignored.

The Lieutenant-Governor found confirmation for his view that even in the worst tracts the *kharif* has not been altogether so bad as represented by the fact that, except in a few localities which suffered severely last spring and summer, there are at present no general or widespread signs that the rural population is in a distressed condition. He has, indeed, been told by some native gentlemen that the people are already on short commons and are saving their food against a period of still greater pressure; but the fact remains that, except in Bundelkhand, in part of Oudh, and in a few other isolated tracts of severest crop failure, the people do not seek employment on relief works; and the forced sales of jewellery and of cattle (though taking place), the increase in the number of beggars, and the increase of crime are not so great as one would expect to find if the Province were passing under the shadow of the overwhelming disaster which the estimates of the District Officers imply. That a period of famine in several districts and of great distress for great numbers is imminent if rain does not fall within a few days, there is no doubt; but that, if we have the usual winter rains, it will attain the magnitude apprehended by the District Officers the Lieutenant-Governor does not believe. But

he has not thought it right to give effect to his own ideas on this matter to the extent of curtailing the provision to be made for relief in the event of the worst anticipations being verified. Sir Antony MacDonnell hopes that his own expectations may be verified. but he has not trusted to chance, and the relief system established will, he believes, fully respond to the larger strain. The demands upon it have already begun, there being at present 100,000 persons on relief.

12. The preceding paragraphs have dealt with the reasons for anticipating that distress will occur, and also with its probable extent and severity. I am now to state the measures which have been taken to meet the difficulties which confront us. These measures may be divided into two broad classes: first, measures devised with the object of preventing famine; second, measures concerned with the relief of famine where it occurs.

Under the first class come (*a*) the advances made for the construction of wells and for the purchase of seed; (*b*) suspensions of revenue; (*c*) facilitation of private trade. In most parts of these provinces irrigation from wells is generally practised, and, wherever the nature of the subsoil permits, temporary or *kachchá* wells are usually made by the people. In order to stimulate activity in this direction and thus in some manner neutralize the effects of the short rainfall, advances to the extent of 18 lakhs of rupees were made since the 1st October partly for the construction of wells, partly for the purchase of seed. The effect of these advances has been everywhere excellent, and the following passage taken from a report by the Commissioner of the Fyzabad Division, dated 12th November, may be taken as applying to all parts of the provinces where the construction of temporary wells for irrigating purposes is practicable:—"I would invite attention to the marked spirit of energy aroused amongst the agricultural classes by the system introduced of giving timely advances for earthen wells to village communities on the joint security of proprietors and tenants. In many villages a system of co-operative labour has been organized out of the funds so advanced, with the very best results, every man having an interest in seeing that the money is devoted to the purposes for which it was given. The stimulus so imparted has been widespread and has led indirectly to the construction of many wells other than those paid for out of Government funds. The people have thus responded to the aid so opportunely given them in a manner that must be seen to be realized; and the heart given them has enabled them to meet the crisis with a spirit that in 25 years' residence in India I have never seen equalled." The returns of the number of temporary wells constructed by means of the Government advances, by means of the funds which the partial suspension of the *kharif* instalment of revenue has permitted the landlords to devote to the same object, and from other sources, are not yet complete, but from the figures received it seems that in five out of the seven divisions affected the number has already reached 225,000. And doubtless many more will be made. In the estates under the management of the Court of Wards advances have been made liberally from the funds at their disposal in furtherance of this same object. All of these wells may not last throughout the entire cold season; but the probability is that their construction will add about a million acres to the *rabi* area which, failing rain, will this year yield a crop. On this head, therefore, the measures adopted with the approval of His Excellency in Council have proved highly successful.

13. In connection with the subject of advances by Government, the great assistance which the people are deriving from the opium advances must not be overlooked. According to statements submitted by Mr. Wright, Opium Agent, Benares Agency, these advances have already amounted to R34,99,510, besides R97,598 for wells. Should the opium crop verify its present good promise, the cultivators should receive before next June a further sum of about 90 lakhs of rupees in these provinces. The money already advanced, *i.e.*, 35 lakhs in round numbers, has been paid out in the ordinary course of the business of the Opium Department and independent of the threatened scarcity: but obviously these advances have very greatly improved the condition of the cultivators to meet the pressure of hard times.

14. A minor method of increasing the food-supply of the Provinces, which this Government with the assistance of the Government of India has

adopted, is the purchase of potato and carrot seed for distribution to the various districts which were unable to provide themselves with an adequate supply of these seeds. Potatoes and carrots are widely used and favourite vegetables in these provinces, and they can be raised in garden plots by well irrigation. They yield food, to which the people are now accustomed, in vastly larger quantities than cereals grown in the same area would yield. The potato seed was procured locally in districts not affected by scarcity; but the local supply of carrot seed in the quantities required was wholly insufficient. The resources of the English market have been drawn upon (although we do not expect that the English will be so good as the acclimatized seed). It is a curious fact that the resources of the English market were able to supply but little more than one-half of the quantity required. The seed usually sold in ounces or pounds, we wanted in tons.

15. The second of the preventive measures was the suspension of revenue. The suspensions of revenue allowed up to date amount almost exactly to 80 lakhs of rupees. Besides this, the new assessments in Oudh, which were to have come into force this year, amounting to 6¾ lakhs of rupees, and the balances outstanding in the Allahabad Division owing to the Bundelkhand famine, amounting to 14 lakhs of rupees, have been postponed. The total relief thus given to the landlords of these provinces exceeds one *crore* of rupees.

This relief has had a most excellent effect upon the capacity of the people to withstand the pressure of hard times, while it has been most opportune for the landlords. No remissions of revenue have yet been made, and the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner proposes to make none until, from knowledge of what the coming months may bring forth and of the prospects of the succeeding year, he is in a position to judge of the material condition of the country and the chances of its speedy recovery from the existing depression.

16. In regard to the question of food supplies and private trade, the only measure which the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner has been able to suggest was the reduction of railway freights on food stuffs consigned to these provinces. All that could be done in this way has been done by the Government of India and no further measure seems practicable, unless a departure be made from the principle of non-intervention with private trade. But the Lieutenant-Governor is strongly averse from such a departure and has publicly expressed his aversion It is true that the prices of food grains throughout these provinces at the present time are phenomenally high and that the lists of prices current present many of the features, notably that of approaching equality between the prices of the coarsest and the best food grains, which characterize famine times. But trade at the present time is active. Without pretending to accuracy on the question of food stocks available in the province—a matter on which, indeed, accuracy is unattainable—His Honor believes that there is an ample supply for three or four months, and even should this supply not receive the full accretion from the *rabi* crops which is to be reasonably expected, still he thinks that private trade may be fairly trusted to make good the deficiency. At all events, there is nothing in the present condition of things which induces Sir Antony MacDonnell to recommend any interference with the free play of private trade.

17. Coming now to the measures taken for dealing with actual distress (which has already shown itself in the Lucknow, Benares, and Allahabad Divisions), I am to offer the following explanations Under the Famine Code the relief system falls under the following heads:—

I.—Employment on large relief works entered on the administrative programme (article 17, Famine Code) and managed by the Public Works Department or similar agency.

II —Employment on small relief works [article 65 (*a*), Famine Code] controlled by District Officers.

III —Gratuitous distribution of relief in poorhouses, State kitchens, and hospitals to the poor and infirm unable to work, until they can be sent to their villages or become fit for labour.

IV.—Employment at their homes of respectable, but indigent, people who are debarred by national custom from appearing in public.

V.—Gratuitous distribution of relief at their homes to persons of respectable position and family who are reduced to starvation.

18. The employment offered by the Public Works Department, [head I], will consist in the repair of old and construction of new district and provincial feeder roads, and of large and roadside tanks and reservoirs, in the construction of the embankments of new lines of railway, and in the extension of the existing system of canal works. The roads which will be undertaken or repaired have been selected with a view to improving and completing the system of inter-district communications and railway feeder roads. This scheme was discussed some time ago, but work on it was postponed owing to the poverty of local funds. The present opportunity will be made use of in order to give effect to the policy which had been previously considered. In regard to railways, the Lieutenant-Governor is in hopes that the Government of India may see their way to beginning work not later than the commencement of the new year on the Agra-Delhi line, the Ghaziabad-Moradabad line, and the Shikohabad-Farukhabad line. A good deal of work yet remains to be done on the extension of the Bengal and North-Western system in the Gonda, Azamgarh, Ghazipur and Ballia districts, and in the extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Rae Bareli to Benares. These lines will afford suitable employment in portions of the country which will need relief works; later on it may be desirable to afford relief in Dehra Dún by undertaking the Hardwár-Dehra extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway line.

The Lieutenant-Governor has been in communication with the Agent of the Bengal and North-Western Railway as to further possible extensions of that line which might be serviceable as famine relief works, and Mr. Izat has promised to submit a scheme for the consideration of Government at an early date. On this point a further reference will be made to the Government of India should it appear desirable.

19. The canal works on which the Lieutenant-Governor intends to give employment are extensions of the Lower Ganges and Eastern Jumna Canals which have already been projected and some of which are now in hand. A special local enquiry has been set on foot in respect to the Sarda Canal scheme in Oudh; but Sir Antony MacDonnell does not think that the enquiry will be so far advanced or the preliminary negotiations with the Government of India and the Taluqdars of Oudh so far concluded as to warrant an expectation that this great scheme can be turned to account as a famine relief work.

The number of labourers for whom employment is provided by the present Public Works Department programme is as follows, division by division (Meerut and Kumaun omitted):—

Division.	Number of labourers reduced to units of one day for whom work on district and provincial roads is available.
Rohilkhand	27,478,440
Gorakhpur	57,545,160
Benares	30,835 680
Allahabad	74,682 880
Agra	29,160,000
Lucknow	31,834,680
Fyzabad	26,063,160
TOTAL	277,800,000

This gives a daily average of 3,086,000 persons for three months

It will be noticed that the programme suffices for the numbers which, according to the Lieutenant-Governor's worst anticipations, may be expected

to come upon our hands except in Oudh, though not sufficient if the worst anticipations of the District Officers are realized. But this programme takes no account of the railway and canal works referred to above, nor of the village works which it is the Lieutenant-Governor's intention to employ in the way I am now to explain. With those works added, the provision is ample for all contingencies..

20. In the system of the Famine Code small relief works "should be utilized in the early days of a scarcity," while large relief works "are the backbone of the system of relief in the later stages of the famine." The experience which Sir Antony MacDonnell has had in the administration of famine relief leads him to differ from the Code procedure on this point and to claim a much wider discretion as to the order of employing these methods of relief. It is, perhaps, on the present occasion, unnecessary to dwell on the numberless embarrassments attaching to the prosecution of large relief works in the plains of India during the hot months of the year. These embarrassments were, His Honor cannot doubt, present to the minds of the framers of the Famine Code; but they were driven to incur them in the belief that the successful employment of large numbers of people on small works near their homes was impracticable. But this Government believes that there is nothing impracticable about it if the administration only succeeds in associating the landlords and village headmen with it in the control and supervision of the village works. Our experience in Bundelkhand last year has abundantly proved that the system of village works controlled by men of local influence is not only an effective method of affording relief, but a very economical method. It is true that instances have occurred, and may again occur, in which village landlords entrusted with the distribution of relief funds have abused their trust. But the public feeling is against them; and a distressed village will not be slow to bring the shortcomings of the landlord in this connection to official notice should his backsliding escape the scrutiny of the supervising officers.

But even if this system of village works were not economical, it would still in certain circumstances have advantages over the system of the Code which, leaving no discretion, makes "large relief works the backbone of the system of relief in the later stages of a famine." The difficulties connected with water supply in the hot weather months, the certainty of cholera and other epidemic disease, the frequent recurrence of panics, and the demoralization attending the concentration within comparatively small areas of vast masses of people unaccustomed to discipline and control, produce dangers which should, when possible, be avoided. In addition to this, there is the consideration of the extreme unproductiveness of famine labour during the hot months of the year. These disadvantages present themselves in a much less aggravated form during the early months of the year, when the climate is temperate, and control, especially by European officers, may be more constant and effective. For these reasons, the Lieutenant-Governor, while maintaining an adequate complement of works under the Department of Public Works, intends to pursue, on a larger scale, the policy which he found effective in Bundelkhand last summer, *viz.*, the policy of expanding the system of village works on the approach of the hot weather, drawing the people from large works back to their homes and employing them in their own villages, the water supply and general sanitary condition of which he thus hopes to improve.

On the present occasion the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner is encouraged to follow this plan sketched above by the arrangement which he has provisionally made with the Taluqdars of Oudh and many of the landlords in the North-Western Provinces with whom His Honor has conferred. The arrangement is that the Government should ascertain the various works necessary for the improvement of the water supply, irrigation, and general sanitary condition of the villages; should estimate the cost of effecting these improvements; and then should carry out the works as measures of famine relief through the agency of the landlords, though under the general control of the officers of Government. The necessary funds would be advanced to the landlords on condition of their repaying a proportion which might in some cases be three-fourths, in some cases two-thirds, and in some cases

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one-half of the sum advanced, the balance being remitted. In this way the Government and the landlords will be associated together on suitable terms for the relief of distress, and the danger obviated to a large extent of relief intended for the distressed being intercepted in the process of distribution. Lists have been prepared, and more are in course of preparation, of village works which, when executed, will add to the comfort and the material prosperity of the people.

Some landlords have expressed to the Government their preparedness to accept these advances on condition of repayment in full. But these are matters of detail which will resolve themselves in practice, and nothing seems, in His Honor's opinion, to militate against the scheme, unless it be the indebtedness to Government on the landlords' part which the arrangements will entail and the difficulty of finding sufficient work in all villages for all in need of relief. But the former difficulty is clearly not insuperable, while the latter difficulty, whenever found to be real can be easily met by continuing relief on a Public Works Department work, which would be supplementary to the system of village relief. No hard and fast rule would be laid down, but each system would be worked according as it seemed more suitable to the requirements of the case and of the particular locality

21. In regard to the third class of measures of relief mentioned in paragraph 17 above, *viz*, poorhouses, State kitchens, and hospitals, I am to say that the principles laid down in Chapters VIII and IX of the Famine Code for the regulation of these institutions will be strictly adhered to The poorhouse and the State kitchen are not intended as permanent asylums for famine-stricken people; they are merely intended as places of refuge in which the waifs and strays may be received and supported until arrangements can be made for sending them to relief works or to their villages. One of the first indications of approaching famine is an increase in the number of beggars. Private charity, which in ordinary years in an Indian village is liberally dispensed, becomes contracted when hard times come, and the result is that beggars gravitate to the towns and other chief centres. This phase has already appeared in these provinces, and poorhouses have been already established at all these towns and centres for the reception of such wandering mendicants and other indigent persons Others are in process of being opened to meet demands as they arise. But as time goes on the poorhouses should become of less importance in the general scheme of relief, as the inmates will on convenient opportunities be sent to their homes. Attached to each poorhouse there is a hospital in which the sick receive medical treatment.

22. The fourth and fifth heads of the system of relief referred to in paragraph 17 above fall under Chapter X of the Famine Code. In every town and in many villages there are respectable people in reduced circumstances whose women are debarred by national custom from appearing in public, while the men also have not been accustomed to such labour as can be offered on relief works. It is true, no doubt, that in past famines, when starvation had touched these people, they came upon the Government relief works, where they were employed, as far as possible, according to their castes and aptitudes.* But it is consonant with native feeling that relief should be distributed to these classes in their own villages, if this can be done consistently with reasonable economy and a due outturn of work. This is one of the chief reasons for establishing the system of relief circles prescribed in Chapter IV of the Famine Code The instructions contained in that chapter for the division of each district into relief circles, and the appointment of officers to the charge of circles, have been complied with in each district of these provinces in which distress is anticipated, and the lists of people entitled to gratuitous relief contemplated by Chapter V of the Code are ready in some divisions in which distress is imminent and are in process of preparation for others. It is not the Lieutenant-Governor's intention that the provisions of Chapter V should be rigidly interpreted; but that the chapter should be administered in the spirit which pervades the Code—the prevention of loss of human life.

* See paragraph 15 of the Lieutenant-Governor's Resolution on the Bundelkhand Famine, referred to in paragraph 2.

23. Article 53 of the Famine Code enables the District Officer to associate the Local or District Board with himself for the purpose of advising and assist-

ing him in matters connected with the prevention and relief of famine. It is true that in some backward districts, as in Bundelkhand, these Boards contain the intelligence of the district, and no practical good could come from going outside them for relief committees. But in most districts the case is otherwise, and accordingly local committees have been established in most districts in these provinces, more especially for the purpose of supervising the distribution of relief under Chapter X of the Code. The principle in view is the association of men of local influence with the Government in the distribution of gratuitous relief, whereby the abuses inseparable from dependence on subordinate petty officials may be, as far as possible, neutralized.

24. Next in importance to the provision of relief for the people is the question of the fodder supply for cattle. In Appendix F attached to this letter will be found a statement drawn up under the Lieutenant-Governor's orders in consultation with the Conservators of Forests in these provinces as to what can be done and what it is proposed to do for the grazing of cattle in the Government forests should a scarcity of fodder make itself felt. In the event of its being necessary to open the Government reserves for grazing in the way set forth in the Conservators' memorandum, it would probably be necessary to suspend temporarily the levy of grazing fees.

25. It is essential that the ordinary district executive staff should be strengthened when apprehension of imminent and serious scarcity exists. It will be seen from the various district memoranda appended to this letter that sufficient action for the present has in the case of each district been taken in this direction. Should the scarcity not develop very greatly, the resources of the Province may suffice to meet the call of the various districts for men: otherwise the provincial staff will not be sufficient, and the Lieutenant-Governor must in that case apply for assistance to the Government of India The staffs which will need strengthening are—

(1) The ordinary district executive staffs.
(2) The Medical staff.
(3) The staff of the Public Works Department.
(4) The Accounting staff.

In regard to (1), the most efficient assistance would consist of civil officers accustomed to the ordinary executive work of a district. But if other Provinces can spare no men, the Lieutenant-Governor will be satisfied by the temporary deputation of young commissioned military officers acquainted with Urdu or Hindi, the vernaculars of these provinces. So far as His Honor can at present see, his maximum requirements in this way would be met by the deputation of fifty such officers.

In regard to the Medical staff, the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in these provinces has been for some time in communication with the Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and the Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, and with the medical authorities in other Provinces, and Surgeon-Colonel Warburton has, His Honor is glad to say, received assurance of assistance as regards both the superior and subordinate grades of the Medical Service On this head, therefore, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it unnecessary at present to trespass further on the attention of the Government of India.

In regard to the Public Works Department staff, the extent to which assistance will be required must depend first on the development of distress and next on the extent to which the system of village works can be expanded. His Honor has already made arrangements through the Board of Revenue for the enrolment of four hundred men of the naib tahsildar class for employment as officers in charge of large works under article 77 of the Famine Code, as our Bundelkhand experience (see clause 5, paragraph 28 of the Resolution dated 20th October on the Bundelkhand Famine) proved the great advantage resulting from the employment of officers of this class under the Public Works Department. But the provincial resources will not suffice to meet the demand for Public Works officers in case of severe famine, and in this case His Honor hopes to receive assistance from the Government of India. In this case he would put his maximum requirements at thirty engineers.

In regard to the Accounts, there is the utmost advantage in keeping accounts and auditing them from the very outset in a regular systematic way. For all expenditure incurred by the Public Works Department that Department will provide the funds and account for them; and it will be the Examiner's duty to see that his establishments are expanded sufficiently to meet any extra strain thus thrown upon them. But no organization exists in the Commissioners' or Collectors' offices to meet the pressure which may be anticipated, and an organization must be established. Accordingly the Lieutenant-Governor has already applied to the Government of India (Financial Department) for the services of two enrolled officers, whose duty it will be to visit in turn and constantly each district in which relief operations are in progress and elaborate and maintain a system of account and audit, whereby there may be no difficulty afterwards in accounting for the expenditure incurred.

26. The preceding remarks have set forth the action which the Lieutenant-Governor has taken and proposes to take on the chief points connected with the relief of distress in these provinces. There are many smaller, though not in themselves unimportant, matters which have been attended to, but with the relation of which it is unnecessary to load this report.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN THE PUNJAB.

Letter from the Government of the Punjab, to the Government of India, No. 13, dated 23rd November, 1896.

In the circular of the Government of India, No. 5—48, dated 2nd March 1892, the rule quoted in the margin, which is reproduced in Section 45 of the Punjab Famine Code, prescribes the submission to the Government of India of a general report on the conditions of tracts suffering from failure of crops.

III.—As soon as the information is available, a general report should be submitted, giving an account of the economic condition of the affected districts or groups of districts in ordinary times, and indicating the crops affected and the extent to which they have suffered, the contingencies on which the probable duration of distress depends, the position of the affected area as to local trade, food supply and communications, and any other general information likely to be instructive.

Present report not confined to particular districts.

2. The Government of India have already been made aware from the weekly telegraphic reports that famine relief works are in progress in the Phália Tahsíl of the Gujrát District, that test relief works have been opened in the Karnál District, and that relief works are about to be commenced in the Hissar District. In addition to these tracts the districts of Rohtak and Umballa (southern tahsíls) have just been reported to Government as areas in which scarcity is prevalent and famine is imminent; and the Commissioner of Delhi has directed the submission of similar reports under Section 43 of the Famine Code for the remaining plains districts of his Division. The Lieutenant-Governor does not, however, in the present report propose to deal only with the circumstances of the tracts so affected The present scarcity or famine appears to have visited practically the whole of India; and though particular districts may, from their having obtained timely rain or in consequence of the large proportion of irrigated area which they contain, have enjoyed good harvests and produced a sufficiency of grain and fodder for their own requirements, yet such tracts in the present days of improved communications cannot remain isolated from the effects of the generally prevailing scarcity; and high prices with their attendant consequences make themselves felt even in localities so favoured. Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick's view of the situation thus created is explained in the following extract from a circular issued to District Officers a fortnight ago:—

The period during which sowings for the rabi are possible is now rapidly passing away without any sign of rain, and a point may very soon be reached at which a wide spread failure of the rabi crop will be a certainty. The result of this would in all probability be that prices, high as they are now, would go up much higher with a sudden bound, and that though there might be ample stocks in the country to last for a long time to come, vast numbers of people would not be able to pay the price of their daily food, and would be thus thrown on our hands.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to draw the attention of Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners to the possibility of this happening very suddenly and very soon, and to remind them that, owing to the failure of the crops extending over so many parts of India and to the great facilities of transport created of late years tending to equalize prices all over the country, this result may come about very suddenly and very soon not only in those tracts where the crops fail for want of rain, but also in tracts which may be regarded as from the agricultural point of view well protected It is therefore most necessary that *everywhere* preparations for relief should be so complete that relief measures could be started at a moment's notice.

For the above reasons it is now proposed to discuss the situation for the Province as a whole.

Causes of the present situation.

3. It is apparent that the present distress is due to two causes, *viz.*—

(1) Failure of harvests within the Province itself; and

(2) Rise in prices caused partly by (1) and partly by the conditions existing in other parts of India.

It will be convenient to deal with these two causes separately.

Normal crop statistics for the Province.

4. The normal* area of matured crops in the Punjab is as follows:—

1	2	3	4
Harvest	Irrigated	Unirrigated	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Kharif	2,5 2 219 (25)	7,591,037 (75)	10,154,146 (43·5)
Rabi	4,515 983 (34)	8,684 4 5 (66)	13,200,408 (56 5)
Total	7 078,202 (30)	16,276,352 (70)	23,354,554 (100)

Note.—The figures in brackets in columns 2 and 3 represent percentage of irrigated and unirrigated to total area on which crops have been matured, those in column 4 indicate the relative proportions of kharif and rabi.

It will be seen from the above table that the rabi is the most important crop both in point of the actual area sown and the greater predominance of the edible grains, that 30 per cent. of the crops grown are irrigated, and that the largest proportion of irrigation takes place in the rabi. In different parts of the Province, however, the proportions indicated by the percentages shown in the table vary considerably. Thus the proportion of crops irrigated to total crops in the six Divisions is as follows:—

Division	Percentage	Division.	Percentage.
Delhi	11	Ráwalpindi	31
Jullundur	26	Peshâwar	35
Lahore	57	Derajât	41

The Delhi Division is thus much more dependent upon rainfall, and therefore a much more precarious tract than any other portion of the Province. In respect of the greater importance of the kharíf harvest the Delhi Division also differs from the rest of the Punjab. There are only seven districts in the Province in which the normal kharíf area exceeds that of the spring harvest. Three of these, Simla, Kángra and Hazára, are in the hills, and can generally count on a sufficiency of monsoon rain; a fourth, Dera Ghâzi Khan, is largely dependent upon inundation canals The remaining three, Hissar, Rohtak and Gurgaon, are in the Delhi Division, and the kharíf harvest in these three districts, which depends almost entirely upon the monsoon rains, is in area on the average about double the rabi. In the remaining districts of the Delhi Division the normal rabi area only just exceeds that of the kharíf harvest. The average area under wheat in the whole of the Delhi Division is less than the average area of this crop in the Dera Ismail Khan and Bannu Districts together, and amounts to only 9 per cent. of the total area under the crop It will therefore be understood that this Division is more affected by bad kharíf harvests than by failure of the spring crops; and, as of the past three harvests which have been much below the average two are kharíf harvests, the calamity is most felt in this part of the Province, and perhaps most of all in the Hissar District, in which the kharif harvest in a nor-

* Based on the returns of 10 harvests for kharíf and 11 harvests for rabi.

mal year amounts to 70 per cent. of the total crops and pays five-sixths of the revenue of the district.

Abstract of information contained in District reports.

5. Reports as to the character of past harvests and as to present agricultural prospects were called for from all Deputy Commissioners last month. These have now been received, and an abstract of their contents in tabular form is annexed to this letter. The percentages shown in the abstract indicating the próportion of the area of crops in each harvest to the normal area do not of course make any allowance for poorness or excellence of outturn as distinguished from area matured. In the districts of Jhang and Gujránwála there has been a considerable extension of cultivation on the Chenab Canal and the percentage figures for recent harvests are on that account largely swollen.

Character of rabi harvest of 1895.

6. Generally speaking the spring harvest of 1895 was a good one. In area it was 10 per cent. above the normal and the outturn was estimated by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture as an average one.

Character of kharíf harvest of 1895.

7. The kharíf crop of 1895 was a bad one. In area it was 15·5 per cent. below the normal, and was rated by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture as a 12-anna crop. The Hissar District suffered most, the matured area being only 50 per cent. of the normal. Those districts in or near the hills which are generally in danger of suffering from an excess of rain did well. There was a great lack of fodder in most districts.

Character of rabi harvest of 1896.

8. The rabi crop of 1896 may be described as decidedly bad. In area it was 20·6 per cent. below the normal. Not only were sowings greatly contracted owing to the early cessation of the previous monsoon, but the winter rains in December and January failed largely. The contraction of the unirrigated area amounted to 37·7 per cent. as compared with the average of 11 years, but this was to some extent compensated for by an increase of 543,750 acres (or 12 per cent. above the normal) in the irrigated area. In fact the irrigated area, which on the average amounts to 34 per cent. of the whole, in this season amounted to 48 per cent. of the cropped area. The proportion of matured crops to normal area in the six Divisions was as follows :—

Division.	Percentage	Division.	Percentage.
Delhi	61	Ráwalpindi . . .	83
Jullundur	86	Peshâwar	83
Lahore	87	Derajât	90

The Delhi Division, as in the previous season, suffered the most. In no tract except the Chenab Colony was the harvest a good one. In the Sharakpur Tahsíl of the Lahore District, a purely unirrigated tract, it was found necessary to start relief works which were continued until the autumn of the year. They have not been re-opened as the work on the Gugera Branch of the Chenab Canal in the adjoining district affords employment to residents of this tract.

Present kharíf harvest.

9. The area returns of the present kharíf harvest are not to hand yet, but are being compiled, and a detailed report on the character of the harvest will shortly be submitted. It, however, may be stated that except in a few localities the crop is a bad one. The estimates of the District Officers as to the character of the harvest are noted in column 5 of the annexed abstract, but can be regarded only as estimates of the roughest description. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture has examined these estimates and has recorded a note thereon which is enclosed, but which I am to say His Honor is inclined to think takes too sanguine a view of matters. There has, it should be stated, been a great increase in the area irrigated from Government canals which will to some extent counterbalance the falling-off in the area of rain crops.

10. As regards the prospects of the coming rabi, the early failure of the monsoon rains and the almost total absence of rain since the end of August are undoubtedly very serious features in the situation, as implying very contracted sowings on rain lands. In this respect the prospects are as unfavourable for the spring crop as they were on the same date last year, but even yet there is a hope that if rain fall in November or in some parts of the Province early in December, which is however not likely, there will be a considerable area of unirrigated land sown, especially in the northern and western districts of the Province. Even if this does not happen, it is not to be assumed that the usual winter rains will fail. Should they come at the usual time and be sufficiently copious, a large area of crops that would otherwise fail may be expected to reach maturity, especially in the case of late baráni sowings and irrigated crops on overworked wells and on inundation canals, as well as of crops on *sailáb* lands. The irrigated area also may be expected to exceed even that of last year, as the tendency in this direction is progressive. In the Delhi Division, however, the ordinary time for sowings has already passed, and apart from this circumstance the rabi crop in the distressed tracts is of minor importance as compared with the kharíf, and its success would not so much improve the situation as its failure would aggravate it.

Prospects of coming rabi harvest.

11. Adverting now to the other cause of the present distress—the rise in prices—this is undoubtedly as much due to failure of crops in other parts of India as to short harvests in the Punjab. The present unfavourable prospects of the coming rabi are without doubt a factor in the situation, as speculation and market prices are influenced as much, if not more, by future prospects as by past events. The speculation or gambling—for this it often amounts to—which is reported to be taking place on a large scale among grain dealers, is regarded by the Native Press and by the Native public generally as the main cause of the present famine prices. It is no doubt largely owing to this that the prices are raised and kept high. The cause of this state of things is the anticipation of an insufficiency of stocks and the absence at present of any favourable agricultural prospects. Nothing but the appearance of some favourable feature, such as an early and wide-spread fall of rain in tracts which would benefit thereby, is likely to bring about that turn of the market which would convert those who bought for a profit into sellers to secure that profit or to save a loss. When the highest point will be reached it is difficult to say, but if the speculation is as wide-spread as is reported it seems likely that when the corner is turned and prices begin to fall there will be a scramble to realize profits or avoid losses.

Rise of prices.

12. As to the extent to which the depletion of stocks of grain is responsible for the present high prices it is difficult to obtain any accurate information. In the reports which Deputy Commissioners have submitted, as noted in the enclosed abstract, attempts have been made to estimate the stock of grain in each district, but, with the free flow of produce from surplus tracts into distressed areas no estimate of the stocks in existence at any moment in a single district is of much value. The Director of Land Records and Agriculture in an addendum to the note referred to above has calculated the outturn of past harvests, and deducting therefrom the amount of grain estimated to have been consumed and exported, he arrives at the conclusion that, apart from the produce of the present kharíf and the coming rabi harvests, there is a sufficient stock of grain in the Province to carry us on to the 15th of April next. The kharíf now being garnered is estimated to provide for the consumption of a further three months, after which there would be the whole of the produce of rabi 1897. There are, however, so many speculative elements in such calculations that it would be unsafe to rely much on them.

State of grain stocks.

13. The extent to which recourse will be necessary to relief works cannot at present be very well gauged, and the estimates given in our returns of the number of persons we are likely to have on our hands in a season of distress in each tract are, His Honor thinks, purely speculative. For the reasons explained in paragraph 2 above, relief works may, owing to high prices, be found necessary in districts in

Relief works for what classes required.

which the character of the harvests alone would not point to the necessity of any such measures. In such districts, and indeed in any district, the chief class for which relief works may be expected to provide employment is that of agricultural labourers or *kamins*. In 1886 a confidential inquiry was made in this as in other provinces into the allegation that a large proportion of the population habitually suffer from insufficiency of food. In the report submitted to the Government of India (Punjab Government letter No. 263 S., dated 23rd June 1888), which was based on inquiries made in the districts, Sir James Lyall, while repelling the above assertion as regards the population generally, was of opinion that in insecure tracts when crops fail badly or are scanty for two or more seasons the village artizans, field labourers and some of the poorer tenants show signs of insufficient diet. These together with the poorer classes in towns who suffer from high prices are the classes who will first be driven to the acceptance of famine wages on relief works. The experience up to date in Gujrát where relief works are in progress is that very few agriculturists apply for work. In Karnál upon the test works which have been started according to recent reports agriculturists have not yet applied for employment. No reports have yet been submitted from Hissar. Generally it may be anticipated that if the winter rains do not fail such relief works as may be started will be mainly required for workers of the *kamin* classes, though in some districts considerable numbers of the poorer agriculturists too will be driven to look for employment. If, however, the rabi harvest proves a failure, relief operations for agriculturists as well as for other classes may be necessary on a very large scale. In this connection, however, it must be borne in mind that in a season like the present those zamíndár's whose holdings are irrigated, especially from a perennial canal, must reap very large profits, and it is only reasonable to suppose that a portion of those profits would find its way in some shape or other into the hands of their poorer neighbours.

State of preparedness.

14. It is of course necessary, while not at present assuming that the next rabi harvest will be a failure, to make preparations for such a contingency. For the past year the Lieutenant-Governor has been constant in directing the attention of District Officers to the preparation and revision of relief programmes for the insecure tracts mentioned in the list on page 6 of the Punjab Famine Code. For most of these fairly adequate programmes exist, and where this is not so steps are being taken to add new works. The preparation of relief programmes for districts not mentioned in the above list has been directed by the Lieutenant-Governor in the circular referred to in paragraph 2 above It is believed that under the guidance of Deputy Commissioners District Boards generally are alive to the situation, and will by carrying out ordinary works of a suitable description afford sufficient employment where more extensive relief measures are not required. The work on the Chenab Canal is of immense value in affording employment to the inhabitants of the distressed tract in the Lahore and Gujránwála Districts, and it even attracts labourers from the Phália Tahsíl of Gujrát. His Honor is about to address the Government of India with a view to the provision of additional funds to admit of this work being continued and extended as a relief work. In general, His Honor prefers that money should be spent on large works of this description which must be constructed some day or another than that it be frittered away on small works of much less importance and utility.

Immediate outlook as regards relief operations.

15. Pending the uncertainty as to the future of the next rabi, it will no doubt be necessary to continue the relief works in Gujrát. The numbers on the test works in Karnál are increasing week by week, and it will soon be necessary to adopt relief measures in that district under the Code rules. In Hissar the relief works about to be commenced will probably have to be kept open for several months, and the condition of Rohtak in this respect seems similar. As regards these districts and the Delhi Division generally it was found in the case of previous famines that provision had to be made not only for the inhabitants of the tract, but also for emigrants from the States of Rájpútána. The extent to which emigration will take place on the present occasion depends upon whether sufficient employment on relief works for their subjects will be provided by the States concerned; and it is most desirable in the Lieutenant-Governor's opinion that the necessity for providing such employment be urged upon the attention

of the Darbárs. Already an influx of men from Bikaner is reported from the Karnál District, the immigrants being described as begging their way from village to village. The difficulty will to some extent be met by the Ghaggar Canal project which will immediately be started on the border of Hissar and Bikaner and so supply relief work in the tract where it is most urgently needed, and the assistance thus rendered will be supplemented to some extent if the Ludhiána-Dhuri-Tohána and the Ludhiána-Ferozepore Railways are taken up.

16. A separate report will, as required by the rules in the circular of the Government of India, No. 5—48 of 2nd March 1892, be submitted to the Government of India in regard to the financial position. The abstract tabular report which is among the present enclosures shows the amounts of fixed land revenue remaining uncollected on 30th September 1896 on account of the rabi harvest of 1896 and the amount which it is anticipated will in addition have to remain uncollected on account of kharíf 1896 on 31st March next. The former amount is just under 6 lakhs, the latter is estimated at a little over 19 lakhs, but this estimate can, pending the report of the Girdáwari, be regarded a little better than a guess in most districts. In addition to this, it is probable that collections on account of fluctuating and miscellaneous land revenue will be some two lakhs below the budget estimate for the year.

Extract from a Memorandum, dated the 30th October 1896 by the Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Punjab.

SUMMARY.

Taking the Province as a whole, we have two patent facts to face,—very high prices and a scarcity of fodder. The high prices are produced by a number of causes. Scarcity in other parts of the country, gambling, and the possibility of a failure of the next rabi are the principal ones. The reports of the Deputy Commissioners and my own calculations and whatever information I have been able to collect show to my mind conclusively that stocks particularly in the hands of traders, are still large, ample for the Provincial consumption from 6 to 10 months if not depleted by export elsewhere. Seed grain is dear and difficult to get in places, mainly because the owners are holding up for high prices. Takkávi is urgently called for in several districts. Cattle are suffering from want of fodder and are being moved about to river sides, hills, etc., where more grazing can be got, but on the whole the account of the cattle is better than might have been expected, and it is remarkable that there is hardly any disease among them. A good deal more of the rabi crop for 1897 appears to have been sown than would have been supposed, and the situation really resolves itself into this, that if good rain falls in the winter, I mean at the ordinary time in December and January, there will be no famine, but only some scarcity, and should it fall by any extraordinary good luck by 15th November, there will be a fall in prices at once and very little trouble. Looking at special localities, we may say that if it were not for scarcity elsewhere and high prices there is nothing unusual in the condition of the Peshâwar and Deraját Divisions, which have much irrigation and mainly depend on their irrigated crops. The same may be said of the districts of Mooltan and Jhang Montgomery is said to be worse off, and one part of Lahore is no doubt in difficulties. There is nothing alarming at present in Shahpur, Jhelum or Siálkot, but the western portion of Ráwalpindi is in as bad a state as any in the Province. Gujránwála is fairly safe with a large area of irrigation; in Amritsar there is nothing like serious distress, and a good deal has been sown for rabi 1896. Gurdáspur is not in bad case, and stocks of grain are large. Hoshiárpur and Kángra are not suffering. Jullundur, Feroezpore and Ludhiána are all spoken of in somewhat gloomy terms by their Deputy Commissioners, all very junior officers, but the Commissioner does not take the same view.* The Delhi Division is really the only one which is seriously threatened. Hissar is suffering severely, and Karnál seems to be in a precarious state. Umballa wants watching, and neither Rohtak nor Gurgaon are in a very good condition.

Famine has certainly not reached as yet, and if the winter rains come in due course, even if we get no more till December or January, it will not come next spring, but there will be serious difficulty in places. If the winter rains fail, and there is no reason why they should, the situation will undoubtedly be a very grave one indeed. It may be as well to note here, however, that of the whole area of the Province ⅖ is irrigated in the rabi and ¼ area in the kharif. Over four millions of acres are produced on irrigated land each rabi. The rabi of 1896 for the Punjab was 13 annas, the kharif of 1895 was above 13 annas, and the rabi of 1895 was above average, rather more than 17 annas. Taking the Province as

* His Honor is inclined to think that the Commissioner with whom he has discussed the position within the last few days takes a somewhat too sanguine view.

a whole the rabi of 1896 was not a good one. The kharif of 1895 was a bad one, and there was a great lack of fodder. It was estimated at a 12-anna crop. The rabi of 1895, though it varied a good deal from place to place, was on the whole a good one and above average.

STOCKS AND CONSUMPTION.

As regards stocks in hand, to make any calculations of the actual produce of a large Province like the Punjab, and also of the actual consumption is obviously a very difficult matter and one into which large errors may very easily creep The figures of the multiplicand are so large that a very trifling alteration in the calculation of individual consumptions must make an enormous difference in the Provincial total Still it seems to be worth while to make some calculation of the total outturn of the last three harvests, the home consumption during that period, and the export, and to see what it leaves.

The first factor to consider in this calculation is the rate of yield to be assumed. I have made two calculations on different lines, and put up both for what they are worth.

First, we have simply taken the rates of yield calculated in our office in 1892 and submitted to Government in reply to Government of India Circular No 3—45, dated 20th February 1892, in regard to the principal crops. These were taken mainly from assessment reports and, being used for assessment, are unquestionably under estimates For wheat we have in this calculation taken the figures published in the various yearly final forecasts.

As regards exports, figures are not available after June 1896, but as export from the harvest treated of could not commence before June 1895, we have equalized matters by adding in April, May and June 1895. The figures taken are from 1st April 1895 to 30th June 1896. So much for the calculation of outturn and export.

Next we have to consider the question of consumption. I do not propose to make any new calculation, but to take the estimate given in the Decennial Material Progress Report of the Punjab, page 14. This gives the consumption per head at 6 maunds per annum for the whole population, a much higher rate than the Famine Code ratio.

The result of taking the figures in this way is as follows :—

Total outturn of the three harvests, rabi 1895, kharif 1895 and rabi 1896, is 205,383,402 maunds. Total export from 1st April 1895 to 30th June 1896 is 18,722,668 maunds, leaving for consumption 186,660,742 maunds. The consumption for the period 15th June 1895, on which date the produce of the rabi harvest may be assumed to have been first indented on to 15th June 1896, on the above calculation comes to 145,779,691 maunds, leaving, on 15th June 1896, 40,881,051 maunds, which at the above rate gives sufficient for 3½ months, or up to 1st October only, to which must be added the entire produce of the present kharif, which may be assumed as at least sufficient for three months. Thus even calculating at the higher rate of consumption, which includes allowance for cattle, seed grain, etc, etc., this would show a surplus which would last up to 1st January.

We have, however, now got more data than we had in 1892 on which to calculate the outturn of various crops, and a revision of our estimated rates has been ordered to be made in 1897. We have for the last three years been making careful experiments on the outturn of various crops in all parts of the Province, and the result is to give a very materially higher rate than those hitherto assumed. Thus we find as the result of our three years' experiments taking simply the arithmetical average, an outturn which compares as follows, omitting odd seers, with the rates assumed in the calculations given above :—

RESULT OF EXPERIMENTS.

	Irrigated.	*Unirrigated.*	*Assumed in estimate*
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Wheat	15¼	11½	7⅜
Gram	17⅜	13¼	6⅞
Barley	18	13¾	7¾
Maize	24⅛	14⅓	10⅜
Jowár	8¾	5	5⅜
Bájra	9¼	6⅓	4⅓

These experiments are free from much of the suspicion attaching to experiments made during Settlement operations. These experiments were made in 14 typical districts and tracts, and consequently I think we are quite safe in deducing the following rates, which are still moderate, from them on which to calculate the outturn : Wheat 10 maunds, gram 11 maunds, barley 11 maunds, maize 14 maunds, jowár 6 maunds, and bájra 6

maunds. These rates are still, I think, moderate. The result of the calculations made at these rates are as follows :—

OUTTURN.

	Mds
Rabi 1895	128,014,331
Kharif 1895	49,763,464
Rabi 1896	90,834,806
TOTAL .	268,612,601
Deduct export from 1st April 1895 to 30th June 1896	18,722,660
Deduct consumption by population 15th June 1895 to 15th June 1896	125,382,610
Consumption for seed, cattle, etc.	20,578 505
TOTAL CONSUMPTION .	164,683,775
Balance on 15th June 1896 . .	103,928,826

This balance gives sufficient for 8½ months' consumption at ordinary rates and 11¾ months at Famine Code rates But the assumption that there was no balance in hand on 15th June 1895 is hardly justified, as will be seen :—

	Mds.
Outturn of rabi 1894	137,936,020
„ kharif 1894	54,596,736
TOTAL .	192,532,756
Total of one year's consumption of all kinds . . .	145,961,115
Export between 1st April 1894 and 30th March 1895 . .	29,132,720
TOTAL CONSUMPTION .	175,093,835
Balance	17,438,921

which would be sufficient for the consumption at ordinary rates of 1½ months, that is to say at ordinary rates stocks should be sufficient for ten months or at Famine Code rates for rather more than 13 months. This calculation allows for all kinds of consumption, and is I believe not very far from the truth. Ten months from 15th June 1896 would carry us on to 15th April, and we have the entire kharif crop of 1896 to add to this, which would take us on to 15th July 1897 without taking account of the rabi 1897.

This corresponds very fairly with the views generally expressed by Deputy Commissioners. It must also be remembered that in this calculation only cereals and pulses have been taken into consideration. I may note that the food crops grown on irrigated lands alone in the next rabi would in my opinion not fall short of 45,000,000 maunds, which is equal to three months' consumption, inclusive of seed, cattle etc., and to about 4½ months at Famine Code rates. This is assuming that there is no baráni rabi at all which is a very gratuitous assumption.

This according to my calculation, allowing for a minimum rabi, there should be enough food to last up to the kharif up to next year, 1897. This of course takes no account of possible export, which cannot be calculated.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN BENGAL.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, to the Government of India, No. 4549 Agri., dated the 18th November 1896.

In continuation of this office letters, No. 951-T—R., dated the 16th October, and No. 1012-T—R., dated the 31st October, 1896, submitting for the information of the Government of India preliminary reports, dated the 8th and 23rd October, 1896, by the Commissioner of Patna, on the state and prospects of the crops in that Division, together with copies of the orders passed by the Lieutenant-Governor on them, I am now directed to lay before the Supreme Government the annexed report, dated the 11th instant, drawn up by Mr. Bourdillon, Commissioner of Patna, in conformity with section 9 of the Famine Code, and at the same time to offer the following remarks on the state and prospects of the crops and probability of distress in Bengal generally and in Bihar in particular.

Earliest intimation of possible distress.

The Government of India will doubtless have observed that in the weekly telegraphic weather and crop reports indications of the possible failure, in greater or less degree, of the coming winter rice harvest owing to the early cessation of the monsoon rains were given from nearly all the districts of these Provinces; but though Sir Alexander Mackenzie and his officers, under his instructions, have been closely and anxiously watching the position, His Honour has hitherto thought it premature to address the Government of India, hoping as he did, till very recently, that a propitious fall of rain during what are known as the Hatiya and Siwati asterisms, *i.e.*, from the 25th September to 10th October, and from 22nd October to the 5th of November, might still avert serious failure of the winter rice crop, and give promise of a favourable *rabi* harvest. These hopes have not been fulfilled.

Principal harvests in Bengal.

2. As the Government of India are aware, there are three principal harvests in these provinces—

(1) The *bhadoi*, consisting principally of *aus* (early rice) in Bengal Proper and Orissa, and of *makai* (Indian-corn) and millets in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. This harvest, sown in April, May and June, is reaped in August and September.

(2) The *aghani* or *hymanti*, corresponding, according to the Commissioner of Patna, to the *kharif* of the North-Western Provinces, and consisting of the great winter rice crop, reaped in November, December and the beginning of January.

(3) The *rabi*, consisting of *boro* or spring rice and pulses in Bengal Proper and Orissa, and of wheat, barley and pulses in Bihar, sown in October and November and reaped chiefly in March, April and May.

In order to estimate the effect of the early cessation of the rains which occurred in September, it is necessary to state approximately the relative importance of these different harvests as regards food-supply, the rainfall conditions which produce good harvests, and the extent and effect of the divergence from these conditions which has taken place in the present year.

Relative importance of the principal harvests.

3. According to the statistics furnished by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture which, though not pretending to accuracy, and not based on patwaris' returns as in other provinces, but on rough estimates formed by Collectors and other authorities, are still the best available and are on the whole believed to be approximately correct, the following table shows

the relative importance of the different harvests described in the preceding paragraph :—

ngal Agricul- al Statistics for 4-95, page 25, umn 2

Total area under food-crops.

	Acres
Rice (winter, *bhadoi*, and spring)	38,983,000*
Bhadoi (excluding *aus* rice)—	
Millets	1,240,000
Maize	2,041,000
	3,281,000
Rabi (*exclusive* of spring or *boro* rice)—	
Wheat	1,472,000
Barley	1,023,000
Gram	1,566,500
Other food-grains	5,761,500
	9,823,000
Total area under food-crops .	=52,087,000
Percentages on total area under food-crops—	
Rice	= 74·9
Bhadoi (exclusive of *aus* rice)	= 6·3
Rabi (exclusive of *boro* rice)	= 12·8

* The winter rice area is estimated to be about three times that of the *bhadoi* or *aus* and *boro* rice, so that the area under winter rice alone is about 30 million acres.

It will be seen from the above table that the rice crop is incomparably the most important, covering, as it does, thirty-nine million acres—an area three times as great as that under all other food-crops put together, and it therefore follows that meteorological conditions which cause a failure of that crop have a more serious effect in Bengal than they probably would have in provinces where the autumn (*bhadoi*) and spring (*rabi*) crops are more extensively grown. All known famines in Bengal and Orissa have been rice famines. In Bihar and Northern Bengal the *bhadoi* and *rabi* crops may be the turning point between famine and no famine, but even there the immediate cause of scarcities and famines has always been the failure of the great winter rice crop. It is necessary to bear this fact in mind in estimating the probable results of the early cessation of the monsoon rains in the present year.

Distribution of rainfall favourable to the crops.

4. The distribution of rainfall most favourable to the winter rice crop is when premonitory showers fall in May or early in June. The rain in the latter half of June and in July should be heavy; then should come an interval of comparatively fine weather, so as to permit of weeding operations being successfully carried on. The September rains should be heavy, shading off into fine weather with showers in October. On the sufficiency of the rainfall in September, more than in any other month, depends the character of the outturn of this crop. The preparation of rice land commences much earlier in East and North Bengal, and in the eastern districts of South-West Bengal, than in the rest of the Lower Provinces. The ante-monsoon showers, which fall in April, May and the first part of June, are, in consequence, of more importance in these latter parts than in other places where lands are usually prepared after the commencement of the monsoon rains.

Divergence of rainfall conditions this year from the normal.

5. The rainfall of the present year was far different from the cultivators' ideal, as will appear from the memorandum annexed to this letter, prepared by Mr. Little, Meteorological Reporter to Government.

It will be seen on a perusal of that memorandum that the rainfall was below the normal in Bihar in every month of the present year except May, and ceased prematurely in the most critical period by the 19th of September, since which date there has been practically none. On the other hand the fall in Orissa during June, July and August being far above the normal, resulted in floods. As regards the rainfall in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa generally, Mr. Little writes :—

Other parts of the province.

With the setting in of the monsoon a marked change appeared. A low pressure area formed over the north of the Bay, and within this one cyclonic storm after another

sed. They followed almost the same track westward across Orissa and part of ota Nagpur, and caused much heavier rainfall in the southern districts than in the north of the province.

In June South-West Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur received from 28 to 62 per cent., and in July Orissa and Chota Nagpur from 12 to 31 per cent. in excess of the normal. During these weeks from the middle of June to the end of July the northern districts received less than usual. North Bengal had only 49 per cent. of the normal in June, with practically the usual amount in July, and Bihar rather over 80 per cent. throughout. The effect therefore of the continued low pressure in the north of the Bay was to deprive North Bengal and Bihar of a considerable portion of the rainfall in perhaps the most important part of the monsoon season

From the beginning of August there was a decided weakness in the monsoon current, except in Orissa, where the average rainfall was 28 per cent. in excess. The total fall in North Bengal was only 39 per cent., in East Bengal 46 per cent., and in South-West Bengal and Bihar from 70 to 75 per cent. of the normal. The rainfall occurred during the passage of shallow depressions, and it was not well distributed, especially in Bihar, where a large proportion of the rain was received in heavy falls on the 21st, 22nd and 23rd. Thunderstorms were more frequent than usual, and being followed by brighter sunshine, an appreciable part of the rainfall was probably soon lost in vapour.

There would have been very little rain in September but for a shallow depression which formed in the north of the Bay about the middle of the month, and followed a zig-zag path, first north into the Sundarbans, then west across Lower Bengal into Chota Nagpur, and afterwards north-east into North Bengal, where it filled up. This irregular course brought every part of the province under its influence, except the extreme west of Bihar, where very little rain fell throughout the month There were several days of general rain, moderate in amount in Lower Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, but excessive in the east of Bihar and north of Bengal during the two last days of the existence of the depression. The average fall during these two days must have been about 8 inches, a large portion of which must have been carried away by surface drainage. From the middle of the month rainfall became more scattered, and in Bihar almost entirely ceased. The greater part of the rainfall in the last week was in East and North Bengal, but at times it spread westwards, though in no great quantity, to South-West Bengal and Orissa. In consequence of the heavy fall in the middle of September in North Bengal and the continued showery weather throughout in East Bengal, these were the only divisions that received excess falls. In the west and centre of the province amounts were from 12 to 35 per cent. in defect—the latter in Chota Nagpur.

From the beginning of October rainfall all but entirely ceased, except in North Bengal, where light showers fell at the beginning and towards the end of the month. The average fall was practically *nil*, except in East Bengal, where it was 9 per cent, and North Bengal, where it was 26 per cent. of the normal fall. In addition to the absence of rainfall, day temperatures were steadily several degrees above the normal, and the hot, dry westerly winds which blew across a great part of the province must have quickly dried up whatever moisture was near the surface.

Effect of the unfavourable rainfall this year.

6. The effect of these abnormal meteorological conditions on the *bhadoi* and winter rice crop, according to the latest estimates of the Director of Land Records, is shown in the annexed table (Appendix II).

It appears from these estimates that though the rice corp is everywhere likely to be seriously short, it is only in the Patna Division, and in parts of the Jessore, Nadia, Pabna, Rajshahi, Cuttack and Balasore districts, that it was reported to be so seriously deficient (considerably less than 8 annas) as to give cause for apprehension of local distress. The Lieutenant-Governor is unable to understand why the prospects of the rice crop in Nadia, Jessore, Rajshahi and Pabna should be so bad as they are reported to be, compared with other parts of Lower Bengal. It is probable that the local officers have overstated the extent of failure in these districts, and the Commissioners of the Presidency and Rajshahi Divisions have been requested to make local enquiries on the point and report the result at an early date. In Manbhum, Palamau and Hazaribagh the rice crop is also reported to be less than 8 annas.

First indications of scarcity shown in Bihar parision of condition of Bihar now and in 1873-74.

7. Though the monsoon rains ceased everywhere about the middle of September, the effect on the crops was more disastrous in Bihar than elsewhere, partly because the lands of that part of the country are comparatively high and require more moisture for the successful growth of rice and some of the other crops than the low-lying alluvial and partially water-logged districts of Bengal. In Bihar, too, the population is extremely dense, and the great majority of the people are much poorer than in most other parts of these provinces. The ordinary wages of agricultural labour are extremely low, being for an able-bodied agricultural labourer only from 1½ to 2½ annas a day, and they have, owing partly to the growth of population, and partly to the influence of

custom, remained practically unaltered for the past 20 years or more, while the prices of food-grains have increased largely during the same period. On the other hand, it is to be noticed that the Bihar of to-day is in some respects far better prepared to meet a serious scarcity than it was in 1873-74. Then there were no canals completed and there were no railways in North Bihar; in the south of the Patna Division there was no railway except the East Indian Railway. Now the head-quarters of every district, and of most sub-divisions, are connected by rail with the markets of India. Canals have been completed in the Shahabad and Gaya districts, the country is better known than it was in 1873-74, the people have confidence in the power and will of Government to save them from starvation, and such problems as whether they will come on to relief works, accept task work, eat imported grain, and the like, which were cause for doubt and anxiety in 1873-74, have by experience been removed from the region of speculation, and no longer present any difficulties. It is known that the people will labour on relief works and seek and accept gratuitous relief rather than starve in their homes, and it is also known that recent scarcities caused by the early cessation of rains in the years 1888-89 and 1891-92 were efficiently met without loss of life and at moderate expenditure. All this has to be borne in mind in considering the probable effect of a failure of crops in that part of the country at the present time.

But though there are many grounds for confidence now that did not exist in 1873-74, the fact cannot be overlooked that there are also some fresh grounds for anxiety. Prices of food-grains have steadily risen during the past ten years, and are now higher than they ever have been before; this fact coupled with the facts already mentioned that wages have not risen proportionately to prices, that the purchasing power of the poorer classes has therefore been steadily diminishing and is now less than it ever was, that whereas in former years of scarcity prices were kept down by importation from the North-Western Provinces and Lower Bengal, in the present year supplies from these sources cannot be confidently relied upon—are all circumstances that give fresh cause for anxiety which had no existence in 1873-74.

Narrative of action hitherto taken

8. The areas likely to be affected by, and probable extent of, distress will, so far as possible, be described later on. I am here to summarise the action hitherto taken by the Lieutenant-Governor with a view to meet such distress as may occur As was to be expected, it is in Bihar on the present as on all former occasions, that the symptoms of approaching distress have first presented themselves, and have caused the most serious anxiety to this Government and the local officers

The Lieutenant-Governor's special attention has been directed for some weeks back to this and other parts of the province where distress is apprehended. As even in the most favourable years some part or other of these provinces is known by experience to suffer from local and temporary distress due to floods, breaking of embankments, and other disasters, a letter was addressed to all Collectors so far back as the 26th June last, in which their attention was called to the Famine Code, and they were requested to watch carefully the vicissitudes of the season, and to report promptly to Government any special circumstances, such as deficient or excessive rainfall, floods or other calamities which might indicate the probability that measures of relief or expenditure of money would be required

In conformity with these instructions, the Commissioner of Orissa reported officially on the 21st September, in his letter No. 17 P. F. of that date, a copy of which was submitted to the Government of India with my letter No. 870T.—R., dated 8th October 1896, that injury to the standing rice crops of a more or less serious nature has been caused in all the districts of that division Some hardship and temporary suffering had been caused to the people, but such distress as existed was met by advances under the Agricultural Loans' Act, by the employment afforded by the railway line under construction in Orissa, and by private charity. The Commissioner at that time entertained no feeling of anxiety for the future unless the rains should cease prematurely. The rains, however, did cease prematurely, and the Commissioner now thinks that the winter rice crop will be seriously short, but does not apprehend any serious distress for a few months to come. This subject will be reverted to later on, and is mentioned here only

in order to preserve the historical continuity of the narrative of the action taken by this Government.

9. Observing the shortness of the rainfall in September, and the high prices that prevailed in Bengal generally, and the Patna Division in particular, the Lieutenant-Governor called on the Patna Commissioner, by telegram, for a special report on the state and prospects of the crops on the 23rd September. In response to this telegram the Commissioner reported on the 25th September that heavy rain which had fallen in every district of the Division during the week ending the 19th September had done much good, that all cause for anxiety had disappeared for the time, and that if rain should fall between the 25th September and 8th October (the *hatiya* rains) all would be saved. No rain did, however, fall in that period, and the Commissioner was obliged to report on the 8th October* that a strong west wind had been blowing from the 20th to the 25th September, and again during the few days preceding the date of his report, which had the effect of greatly drying up the land, withering the standing crops, and retarding the preparation of land for showing of *rabi*. It was at the same time reported that there had been a sharp rise in prices almost everywhere during the preceding week, due to the failure of the *hatiya* rains and large purchases for exportation to the North-Western Provivces, and that there had been some temporary ebullition of popular feeling. The Commissioner was of opinion that there was a sufficiency of grain in the Division, and that what was required was money to buy it He therefore proposed to open test relief works, but was unable to say that scarcity prevailed or that "famine was imminent." Mr. Bourdillon still hoped that rain might fall by the end of the "Siwati asterism" (*i.e.*, by the 6th of November), but if no rain were to fall by that date, he had no doubt that scarcity, if not famine, would supervene.

* His No. 565G. of that date.

In passing orders on that report the Lieutenant-Governor, in my letter No. 940T.—R., dated the 15th October, again drew attention to the provisions of the Famine Code, and directed that no time should be lost in offering work on district roads under the conditions prescribed in section 56 of that Code, treating the district roads for the present as test work under section 11, and that the District Boards should be called upon to revise their budgets by cutting out all avoidable expenditure and appropriating all the funds they could find to relief works proper. It was pointed out by Government that should no rains fall before the end of October there could be little doubt that a serious failure of the *aman* rice and *rabi* crops would be inevitable, and that the Local Government would have to largely supplement the Board funds. Meantime all Executive officers were to be instructed by the Commissioner to study carefully the Famine Code and the history of past scarcities. The Magistrates and Police were to keep a sharp look out for any indications of rioting and to take prompt steps to suppress it. The standing crops were to be carefully watched, the stocks of food-grain were to be enquired into, and every effort was to be made to utilise, for the purposes of irrigation, whatever supply of water there might be from hill streams, tanks, and wells. The Commissioner was also authorised to give loans freely for well-sinking, and to employ, for the purposes of local enquiries, the officers of the Opium, Survey, and Settlement Departments, without at the same time interfering for the present with their ordinary duties. It was added that the Lieutenant-Governor would be prepared to place an officer on special duty to assist the Commissioner should the situation become worse.

10. The Commissioner submitted another report, No. 579G., on the 23rd of October 1896. In this letter it was stated that the condition of the people had undergone no change, except in parts of Shahabad; but that the outlook for the future was certainly more gloomy, by reason of the total absence of rain. The want of the *hatiya* and *chitra* rains, which were necessary to keep the winter rice crop alive in tracts not commanded by irrigation, had, he wrote, made the failure of that crop certain. Mr Bourdillon estimated that the outturn of the winter rice crop might, in case rain did not fall soon after the date of his report, be taken at 4 annas at the outside. In reply to this communication, the Lieutenant-Governor, in my letter No. 1010T.—R., dated the 30th of October, remarked that if the Commissioner's estimate was

correct the outturn would be less than in any previous year of scarcity on record, except perhaps 1873-74. His Honour expressed the hope that the Commissioner's estimate was unduly low; but added that if it were correct, the extensive failure of the rice crop, coupled with the facts that the *bhadoi* harvest was short, and that prices of food-grains were higher than they ever had been at that time of the year, while wages of able-bodied agricultural labourers were stationary, could hardly fail to cause most serious distress. The Commissioner was at the same time called upon to submit the report required under section 9 of the Bengal Famine Code.

ecial enquiries ed to be under- n in all Divi s.

11. Meanwhile, pending receipt of the Commissioner's special report under section 9 of the Code, the Lieutenant-Governor caused to be prepared a note giving a *resumé* of the history of past scarcities in Bihar, comparative statements of rainfall month by month, outturn of crops, prices of food-grains, number of persons who came on to relief works or who received gratuitous relief in every year of scarcity since 1873-74, and circulated it with my letter No. 71.—R., dated 3rd November 1896, to all Commissioners and Public Associations. In that letter and its annexures, copies of which have been submitted to the Government of India and published in the newspapers, the intention of Government to refrain from all interference with private trade was enunciated and emphasised—all the information then available to Government was given with the special object of assisting the mercantile community in forecasting the quantity of grain which it may be profitable for them to import, and further detailed enquiries were ordered to be undertaken with a view to ascertaining, as nearly as may be, the stocks in hand and the deficit or surplus under or over the requirements for local consumption. A supplementary note, of which a copy is annexed, giving similar information in detail for subdivisions and for all districts, has since been prepared by the Director of Land Records, and is being also circulated.

e Commission- special report section 9 of amine Code.

12. Reverting to the narrative of the Patna Division, I am to state that the special report called for from the Commissioner under section 9 of the Code, as mentioned in paragraph 10 above, has now been received (Commissioner's No. 609G., dated the 11th November 1896), and is herewith submitted for the consideration of the Government of India.

The report has, in Sir Alexander Mackenzie's opinion, been prepared with much care and ability.

It will be noticed that the Commissioner traces an extraordinary similarity between the meteorological history of the present year and that of 1873-74 (paragraphs 94 and 95 of his report), and that while the estimated outturn of the crops is generally better now than in that year, Mr. Bourdillon adheres to his previous estimate of only a 4-anna rice crop for the whole Division. There was a fairly good fall of rain, which saved the *rabi* crops in the months of December, January and February 1874. If there should be similar showers in the coming year, which there is no reason to despair of, the outturn of food-supply as a whole should be at least as good as it was in 1874, and will probably be better. But, as the Commissioner remarks, conclusions from the experience of the past are in this year liable to be vitiated by the predominating new factors already referred to in paragraph 7 above, and especially by the circumstance that whereas in former years of scarcity in Bihar, grain was available, and was largely imported from the North-Western Provinces, this year the North-Western Provinces require all that they can produce for their own consumption, and were till very recently importing largely from Bihar.

mates of area population d in the Patna on.

13. The Commissioner estimates the total area and population of the area likely to be affected by distress respectively at 4,322 square miles and about 3,400,000 persons. He calculates that five per cent. of this population, or 170,000 persons, will require relief in the shape of employment on works, or gratuitously, during the next few months.

In the famine of 1873-74, 10 per cent. of the entire population of Bihar received relief for a period of nine months, and the numbers in receipt of direct relief at one time reached about two millions daily. Compared with these figures the Commissoner's present estimate is extremely sanguine.

Famine Commission's Report Part I, page 26.

The Famine Commissioners, in page 26, Part I of their report, paragraph 75, take 15 per cent. of the entire population in the affected area as the maximum likely to be in receipt of relief in the worst months, and 7 to 8 per cent. of the population as the average number likely to require relief continuously, for a year, but Mr. Bourdillon* has only taken 5 per cent. of the urban population and of the tracts where the crops are particularly bad. Calculated on this basis, the numbers likely to require relief would, as above shown, be about 170,000. But it does not appear that the Famine Commissioners' estimates were intended to be thus restricted to percentages on the particular areas in which crops are particularly bad, and the Lieutenant-Governor is disposed to think that Mr. Bourdillon's calculation in this respect cannot be relied upon.

* Paragraph 48 of his Report.

The Commissioner also calculates that the numbers who may require relief will have to be supported for only a few months. According to all experience, relief should be required from January at least till the rains break, or to the end of June, when credit may be expected to be restored and the people are assured of a coming harvest in August and September following.

Estimates of food deficit in Patna Division

14. Turning to the Commissioners' estimates of food-supply, I am to observe that Mr. Bourdillon, taking the areas under food-crops and the average outturn per acre as given in the statistics furnished by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, calculates—

(*a*) the normal outturn of food-crops in his division at 14,97,39,000 maunds of 82 lbs each, and

(*b*) the outturn of the present year assuming the *rabi* to be as good as in 1874 (*i.e.*, an average crop in South and an 8 to 10-anna crop in North Bihar), at 6,64,45,000 maunds, or about $\frac{7}{16}$ths of the normal.

Assuming, as Sir Antony MacDonnell does in his Report on "Food-supply and Famine Relief in Behar and Bengal," that the rate of daily consumption per head is three-fourths of a seer, the total population of the Division being 16 millions, the total requirements for local consumption for 12 months would be 108 million maunds, against a total outturn of 66½ million maunds. Assuming also, as Sir Antony MacDonnell did, that the people always keep three months' supply of food in hand from previous years, equal to 27 million maunds, the figures will stand thus:—

Page 8, paragraph 36, *et passim*.

Page 15, paragraph 64 of his Report.

	Maunds.
Requirements for 12 months' consumption	10,80,00,000
(1) Outturn of this year's crop . .	6,60,00,000
(2) Stocks from previous years . .	2,70,00,000
TOTAL .	9,30,00,000
Deficit .	1,50,00,000 maunds, or 550,000 tons.

15. These figures would be alarming if they could be relied upon, but the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the outturn of this year's crops and the amount of the stocks in hand are under-estimated. Even in 1873-74 the total imports by Government and private trade together to all distressed districts were not more than a million tons, or 27 million maunds. The Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed the hope in my No. 1010T.R., dated 30th October, to the Commissioner of Patna, that Mr. Bourdillon's estimates of the outturn of the rice crops are below the truth, and the above figures would seem to support that surmise; but if Mr. Bourdillon's figures are even approximately correct, the question where this enormous deficit is to come from becomes one of the gravest importance. This is the question which has caused, and is causing, Sir Alexander Mackenzie the most serious anxiety. There will be no difficulty in providing relief works, of which programmes are ready for every district, as required by section 5 of the Famine Code. It is a fortunate circumstance

See page 44 of Sir Richard Temple's minute, dated 31st October 1894.

also that railways are already in the course of construction between (1) Moghulserai, Debree and Gaya, and (2) Lakhisarai and Gaya, and that the railways noted in the margin, which pass through the most distressed districts, have been aligned or proposed and may be undertaken at any time with the sanction of the Government of India. As already remarked, among the beneficient effects of the policy of liberal expenditure adopted in 1873-74, were these—that the people of Bihar became accustomed to come on to relief works, that they learnt to have confidence in the power and desire of the officers of Government to save them from starvation, and that these officers acquired experience of relief administration which will stand them in good stead in the present time. But on the other hand, among the drawbacks of that policy, it may be feared that the people may have too much confidence in Government and rely too little on themselves, that they may on this account, and also because of the great improvement in communications and high prices, have allowed stocks to become depleted. If the year's outturn plus stocks in hand is not sufficient for local consumption, and if private trade does not step in, in time, to supply the deficit, there may at any time be a panic and a sudden rise of prices.

(1) Hajipur *vid* Begumsarai to Katihar with branch to Khagaria (134 miles in the Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr districts).
(2) Segowli to Raksaul (17 miles, Champaran).
(3) Sakri to Jainagar (27 miles, in Darbhanga).
(4) Revilganj to Manjhi (7 miles in Saran).

[Cons]ideration of the [ques]tion—Will [pr]ivate trade [su]pply the deficit.

16. The question whether private trade will do all that is required is in reality the *crux* of the situation. As the Famine Commission remarked, the action of Government itself prevented this question being brought to the test of experience in 1873-74, and no one can say with certainty what would have happened had private trade been left to itself. The Famine Commissioners themselves were of opinion that in consequence of the extension of railways no such measures of importation by Government as were adopted in 1873-74 would ever again be necessary, and should in no case be resorted to without the most complete proof of their necessity; but they added* that a resolution to rely on the ordinary operations of trade to meet the wants of the country unquestionably rests not only on the activity of traders, but also on the probability of the requisite supplies of food being forthcoming at the critical time. The question, they said, should therefore be asked whether there is sufficient ground for believing that the quantity of grain likely to be needed to meet the wants of such large areas as may be stricken with famine in a single year will be certainly forthcoming. In a subsequent paragraph, 159, of their report they admitted that there may be cases in which Government interference is admissible, such as for the purpose of providing food required for payment of wages on relief works and distribution of gratuitous relief, stimulating trade where it is sluggish or fails to act, or grain-dealers combine and refuse to sell.

Page 148, paragraph 109, Part III.

* Paragraph 155, Part I of their Report.

17. Sir Alexander Mackenzie agrees with the conclusions come to by the Famine Commission. His Honour gathers from the utterances of the Government of India that they expect that the requisite supply of food for India as a whole will be forthcoming through the operations of private trade; and in order to satisfy himself on this most important point as regards these provinces, he has caused enquiries to be made from local merchants and the Chamber of Commerce as to what is being actually done or intended to be done in the matter of private importation Particular importance attaches to this question of importation from beyond sea, because the high prices in Eastern Bengal, and the indications of distress already existing in districts that were always considered free from risk of scarcity show that little reliance can be placed on supplies from within the Province.

[Impor]tation of [wh]eat.

18. His Honour is informed that three cargoes of Californian wheat, aggregating about 14,500 tons, are on the way to Calcutta, but merchants generally are at present indisposed to import wheat largely from California, because of the uncertainty as to the demand in India, the high prices for wheat prevailing throughout the world, doubts as to whether native dealers will purchase and have the grain, if imported, carried into the mufassal where it may be required, and generally because of the difficulties that attend on the diversion of trade from its ordinary channels, that is, from being an export to an import trade. They,

moreover, believe that the stocks in Northern India and Bombay are sufficient for the requirements of local consumption. Cargoes of Californian wheat of 4,000 to 5,000 tons each can at present quotations be landed at Calcutta at R5 to R5-1 per maund. Offers for such cargoes to arrive in two months or more are not higher than R4-10 to R4-11, a fact which indicates that in the opinion of merchants who ought to be the most competent judges in the matter, the price of wheat will not, in Calcutta, rise beyond R4-10 to R4-11 within the next two months. The importation of wheat is not, however, a question of so much importance to Bengal as it may be to other provinces.

Importation rice.

19. In Lower Bengal and Orissa rice is almost the sole article of food, and in Bihar rice, barley, maize and millets (but not wheat) are principally consumed. It is fortunate that the rice crop is a good one in Burma. The quantity available for export in the present year is estimated to be 1,400,000 tons: of this about half would ordinarily be exported to Europe, but owing to high prices the demand for European countries is likely to be smaller than usual this year, so that the trade can be easily diverted to India. The rice crop is also reported to be good in Siam, Saigon, Java and Shanghai, and the Lieutenant-Governor is informed that arrangements are already under consideration by private traders for large importations from Burma to Calcutta. His Honour is informed that 500,000 tons of rice can be landed in Calcutta two or three months hence if found to be required. Rice can now, it is understood, be purchased at about R3-6 to R3-8 a maund to be delivered in Rangoon two months hence, but purchases for Calcutta are so far limited—a fact which indicates that it is not anticipated by merchants that prices in Calcutta will be more than R4 to R4-8 a maund at that time.

Opinion food-wants of gal can be m private trade.

The Lieutenant-Governor therefore thinks that there is ground for confidence that the food-wants of these provinces will be met by the importations of private trade, but it is necessary to repeat that, in view of the unparalleled highness of prices and of extent of the area over which there has been shortness of crops throughout India, the situation as regards the food-supply is not free, even in Bengal, from elements of doubt and anxiety.

Divisions than Patna.

20. So far particular stress has been laid on the requirements of the Patna Division. For other divisions special reports under section 9 of the Code have not yet been received, and these divisions may be treated very briefly.

Orissa Divi

The worst next to Patna is Orissa. The Commissioner of that Division in his latest report, dated the 5th of November, says that the outturn of the rice crop will be very poor, but he does not apprehend distress for a few months to come. It is not now possible to say what the extent of that distress may be.

Presidency sion.

It is reported that some relief will be required in three thanas in the Satkhira subdivision of the Khulna district, where the rice crop is said to be likely to be a total failure. The Commissioner has been requested to go on the spot and arrange for such measures of relief as may be necessary.

Bhagalpur sion.

The Commissioner of this division reports that prices are high, but that so far there are no signs of distress though anxiety prevails.

Dacca, Raj and Chi Divisions.

No reports of approaching scarcity have been received from these divisions, but prices rule unprecedentedly high, and districts which ordinarily export are said to have begun to import. This would indicate a dangerous depletion of stocks.

Chota N Division.

The Commissioner has just reported that Hazaribagh is the only district that gaves any cause for anxiety in the immediate future, but even there no expenditure by Government is required at present.

General re

21. Most of the subjects mentioned in section 15 of the Famine Code have been touched upon in the preceding paragraphs, and such information as is available at present has been furnished: it only remains to add that it is not possible at present to give anything like an approximate estimate of the probable expenditure that may be required, and that this Government does not anticipate that there will be any necessity to remit or suspend Government revenue. The numbers of persons employed on test relief works are given in Appendix A to the Patna Commissioner's report. The Lieutenant-Governor has observed that a certain number of persons have been employed on daily wages irrespective of task, and has called the Commissioner's attention to section 64 of the Code. Whether the Provincial staff will have to be increased

cannot be now stated with any certainty. The Lieutenant-Governor is about to visit Bihar, and after consulting local officers, indigo planters, zamindars and others, His Honor will be in a better position, as events develop, to report to the Government of India on this and other questions. The Bengal Distress Relief Committee, formed in Calcutta in 1888, have in hand a sum of R34,000 which is now available for charitable relief. Sir Alexander Mackenzie proposes to ask the Committee to place this amount at the disposal of the local officers of distressed districts at an early date, as soon as he is in a position to say where it is most required.

22. The Lieutenant-Governor, agreeing with the Collectors and Commissioner of the Patna Division, the Director of Land Records and the Board of Revenue, has not thought it necessary to suspend settlement or survey operations in Bihar, at any rate for the present. The survey programme has been altered to this extent only, that the survey party is to be employed in South Darbhanga and South Saran, where distress has never been very great, instead of in North Darbhanga, where scarcity and distress have always been most serious. It is reported by Captain Crichton that most of the field work will be completed by the end of March. If it should become necessary, the survey and settlement operations can then be suspended, and the officers engaged on these operations can be utilised on famine work.

Extract from report by Commissioner of Patna.

PART III.

GENERAL REMARKS.

93. Having now examined the condition of each district, chiefly upon the basis of the reports submitted by the Collectors, I turn to make some observations on the state of affairs in the Division as a whole, and upon certain points which are not touched upon in the preceding paragraphs. I follow in general the list of subjects mentioned in paragraph 9 of the Famine Code.

94. *Grounds for apprehending scarcity.*—These have been set forth in detail in the account for each district, and need not be referred to again at any length. There has been all over the Division a deficiency of rainfall as shown in the margin. But as is well known, this does not necessarily give rise to scarcity, provided that the rain is well distributed. This year, however, that element of disaster also was forthcoming, and the characteristics of the rainy season of 1896 have been everywhere a late commencement of the monsoon in June, and heavy rain early in July: then followed two long periods of drought till the middle of August and the middle of September respectively, since which time no rain has fallen at all. The universal result has been damage to the *bhadoi* from floods first in some places, and afterwards from drought, a withering of the rice seedlings, and late transplantation, and then the dying out of much of the crop: for the *rabi* crop the preliminary moisture which is so essential in September and October, has been entirely absent, and thus great fears are entertained for it also. In these circumstances the estimates of the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops, framed by the District Officers, are, as given in the margin, expressed in annas of an ordinary average crop. Naturally, the mind turns to a comparison of these figures of rainfall and outturn with those recorded in 1873-74. In Appendix B I have given figures comparing the rainfall month by month in every district together with the normal fall. An extraordinary similarity is visible in the meteorological history of the two years in every district; but, in spite of that, the estimated outturn of the two crops, as given in the margin, varies a good deal from that of the present year. It

DISTRICT.	Deficiency	Percentage on normal.
1	2	3
Patna	10·53	25·53
Gaya	7·34	17·80
Shahabad	10·30	25·84
Saran	20·48	47·85
Champaran	19·96	41·67
Muzaffarpur	10·16	22·87
Darbhanga	7·95	17·33

1896.	Bhadoi.	Kharif.
1	2	3
Patna	10	9
Gaya	12	8
Shahabad	7½	4
Saran	6	3
Champaran	8½	3½
Muzaffarpur	5	3
Darbhanga	8	5

1896.	Bhadoi.	Kharif.
1	2	3
Patna	4	2
Gaya	8	6
Shahabad	4	2
Saran	10⅜	1⅜
Champaran	10	2
Muzaffarpur	11¼	4⅝
Darbhanga	9	2¼

will be seen that, except in Saran and Muzaffarpur, the estimates of the present year are higher than those of the District Officers in 1873; and if the estimates in both years are right, then the people have far better crops now than they had in 1873.

95. Moreover, it is fair to assume, I think, that the people are now in better case than they were at the previous period. The year 1873 was the last of a series of years which were marked by abnormal rainfall, and generally unusual weather. The year 1871 was an unusually wet year; the following year was unusually dry; while in 1873 the rainfall was deficient, almost beyond precedent. In spite of the unusual weather, fair crops were reaped, and it may be assumed that at the beginning of 1873 the condition of the people was not much below its usual standard. The distress of 1873-74 was entirely due to the failure of the rains of 1873, and chiefly to their deficiency during the three latter rainy months. In 1896 the situation is much better. The crops of 1893-94 and 1894-95 were excellent, the Commissioner reporting that the year 1894-95 had been "a decidedly prosperous one for agriculturists north of the Ganges and a good average one for those in the south, except in Shahabad, where it was below the average." In 1895-96 agricultural affairs were not so prosperous, but on a review of the whole year, it appears that there was a crop estimated at two-thirds of the usual outturn. I infer therefore that, so far as we have gone, not only are the people in better condition than they were in 1873-74, but that the two crops, of which we have fairly certain knowledge, are better, except in Muzaffarpur and Saran. In Champaran they are about the same.

96. Before leaving this part of the subject, it is necessary to say a word or two as to the *rabi* crop, though any estimate of its outturn must for the present be purely speculative. We are justified, I think, in the expectation that, as the weather of 1896-97 has so far been extremely similar to that of 1873-74, the parallel may be continued, and that for the remaining months of the year 1896-97 we may have the same rainfall that was recorded during the last five months of 1873-74 and similar harvests. If this prove to be so, there is further reason to take courage, for the crops reaped in the spring of 1874 afford the most convincing evidence of the vitality of the *rabi*. It is usually stated, and with perfect truth, that in order to obtain a good *rabi* crop heavy rain is essential in September and October, but the statement takes no account of the efforts to irrigate which are made in a bad year, nor of the extent to which lands usually too wet for *rabi* are sown at such a time. In 1873-74, after a great deficiency of the rains in September, and an entire absence of rain in October and November, the showers which fell in December, January and February and even in March did so much to revive the crop that the recorded outturn in annas was as in the margin. A similar experience in 1896-97 will go far to rehabilitate the people. I shall return to the subject again below.

Patna	12
Gaya	16
Sahabad	16
Saran	7
Champaran	8
Muzaffarpur	10
Darbhanga	8

97. But though the estimated outturn of the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops is so much better this year than it was in 1873, prices are vastly higher, and it is on this account that pressure is already beginning to make itself felt. This question must be regarded from two points of view. So far as the general agricultural population is concerned, who form the great bulk of the inhabitants of the Patna Division, it is a commonplace to say that high prices do not necessarily imply distress. The fact has often been stated, and in particular I would draw attention to the statistics of the famine in Bijnour at page 247 of Mr. Geddes' "Administrative Experience of former Famines." What really brings general distress is the cessation of employment. The zamindar and the ordinary agriculturist have everywhere their own stores of grain, and, so long as work is available, the daily labourers and landless men are paid in kind sufficient for their daily food, and have little or no concern with the price of grain in the bazar. It should never be forgotten that thousands of these daily labourers are practically permanent servants of a particular master who takes care to feed and assist them. On this subject of employment Mr. Stevenson-Moore has supplied me with a note which I give as Appendix E, after adding a calendar of agricultural operations, Appendix F.

98. On the other hand, there is a considerable class whose income is not paid in grain, and who have to pay with cash for their daily food. This includes all persons with fixed incomes, many of the artisans, the majority of the dwellers in towns and the great body of widows and other dependants together with the beggars and the very poor. It is upon these people that the stress of high prices first falls, and it is a feature of the present scarcity that this class will be inconvenienced at a much earlier period than is usual. At the same time it is to be remembered that their numbers are comparatively small; there must of necessity be many such who dwell in small villages of whom it is impossible to make any estimate, while on the other hand not all the people who live in towns will be immediately affected by the high price of grain. For the sake of convenience, however,

I have assumed that the whole urban population of each district will be seriously straitened, and may require relief at an early date. They are estimated in Mr. O'Donnell's Census Report at 2·9 per cent. of the whole in North Bihar, and at 6·5 per cent. of the whole in South Bihar. The figures for each district have been mentioned in the district accounts. The especial attention of District Officers will again be called to this matter, which is at the present time one of the first moment.

99. The next step after ascertaining how prices range and what is the estimated outturn of the different crops in each district, is to ascertain what those figures represent when reduced to maunds of grain. I have prepared, in Appendices C and D, two statements to which I would now invite attention. The first shows for each district the normal outturn, in an ordinary year, of each crop, and the ratio which such outturn bears to the total food-crop of the district. It is expressed in thousands of maunds. It is also accompanied by a chart which gives the same information in graphic form. The second statement shows side by side the normal outturn of each district together with the estimated outturn this year.

100. The first statement in Appendix C is full of information. It shows in the clearest manner how the different crops are in each district of widely different importance, and read with the second statement it shows why at the present moment there is much greater apprehension in some districts than others. In Patna, for instance, where the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops are equivalent to nearly 64 per cent. of the total, the *rabi* is of minor importance. In Gaya almost everything depends on the rice crop, and with its admirable irrigation system the district is nearly always safe. In Shahabad the *bhadoi* is of little consequence, and the *kharif* and *rabi* are of about equal importance. This explains at once why the failure of the rice and the expected failure of the *rabi* make the outlook there so grave. Saran is most fortunately placed, as all its crops are of fairly equal value, and whatever happens it is pretty certain always to have one-third of its food crop safe. In Champaran the *rabi* crop is of comparatively little value, and it is this consideration which lends additional gravity to the situation: two crops of the year have passed, one with half an average outturn and the other with only a fourth. Darbhanga is in somewhat similar case, but the outlook is worse, because its rice is most important and the *bhadoi* and *kharif* have failed to a greater extent. In Muzaffarpur the proportions are much the same as in Patna, but it has not so much to expect from its *rabi*, and the failure of its *bhadoi* and *kharif* has been much greater.

101. The next statement (D) enables me to determine to what extent the crops up to date have in each district fallen short of the normal outturn, and to forecast what the total result may be. Taking first the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops, for which we have now a fairly substantial estimate, it will be seen that the outturn of those crops in a normal year and in the present season compare as follows (thousands of maunds being omitted):

DISTRICT.	Normal outturn of bhadoi and kharif.	Estimated outturn of bhadoi and kharif in 1896-97.	Deficiency	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna	8,181	4,664	3,517	57	
Gaya	18,429	9,910	8,519	53·77	
Shahabad	15,448	3,335	12,113	21·58	
Saran	11,040	3,191	7,849	28·59	
Champaran	15,215	5,197	10,018	34·57	
Muzaffarpur	13,794	3,182	10,612	23·06	
Darbhanga	20,391	6,824	13,567	33·46	

These figures again confirm what has been said above in regard to the relative position of the different districts. We know from the above statement what the percentage of outturn is for the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops in each district, and we know what proportion to the whole food-crop of the district is borne by those crops in an ordinary year. From these two factors, it is easy to calculate what percentage of their usual food-crop for the year each district has already secured, and what remains to be filled up by the *rabi* crop or by other means. The figures are given in the margin. They must be read with those which show the proportion of the *rabi* to the whole food-crop of the district which are these: Patna 36·01, Gaya 24·47, Shahabad 48·11, Saran 38·38, Champaran 21·02, Muzaffarpur 30·21, Darbhanga 21·05. It is manifest once more that with an ordinary *rabi* crop Patna and Gaya are both safe. For Shahabad everything depends on its *rabi*. Saran, with a larger *rabi* crop to look forward to, is a good deal better off than Champaran, while Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga are both in an equally perilous position.

Patna	41·86
Gaya	40·62
Shahabad	11·19
Saran	17·94
Champaran	27·29
Muzaffarpur	16·08
Darbhanga	26·41

102. It will be interesting to carry this calculation a little further and to speculate what will be the result of the year's crop if, as suggested in paragraph 96 above, we take for granted that the *rabi* crop of 1874 will on the whole be repeated in 1897, and I take the *rabi* outturn as follows:—Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad 12 annas each, Saran, Champaran, and Darbhanga 8 annas each, and Muzaffarpur 10 annas. I assume that the normal area will be sown with *rabi* because I set off against the land in which it has not been sown the empty rice lands in which winter crops will certainly be sown this year. The figures are given in columns 3, 5, &c., of the lower line in the statement shown as Appendix D. The result is as follows:—

DISTRICT.	Normal outturn.	Estimated outturn in 1896-97.	Deficiency.	Percentage of column 3 on column 2.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6
Patna	12,786	7,868	4.918	61·53	
Gaya	24,401	14,389	10,012	58·96	
Shahabad	29,773	14,078	15,695	47·28	
Saran	17,918	6,630	11,288	37·	
Champaran	19,266	7,222	12,044	37·48	
Muzaffarpur	19,767	6,915	12,852	34·98	
Darbhanga	25,828	9,543	16,285	36·94	
Total	149,739	66,445	83,094	......	

If the estimates suggested above are fulfilled, the outlook in all four northern districts will be gloomy, but at present we need not adopt them, and may await the development of events.

103. Before leaving this part of the subject, I desire to add that everywhere it is reported that *rahar* and sugarcane are doing remarkably well, and it is anticipated that opium will again be a good crop. Little can be expected from indigo, but my information is that in much of the land which is not commanded by irrigation planters will sow maize and other food-crops, which will yield an early return, and give them time to prepare the ground for the sowings of 1898. Similar steps were taken in 1866 and 1874.

104. *The area and population likely to be affected.*—These have been given in detail in the examination of districts, but the following synopsis will be useful:—

DISTRICT.	Area.	POPULATION. Urban.	POPULATION. Agricultural.	TOTAL.
	2			
Patna	250	115,263	600,000	715,263
Gaya	600	139,291	200,000	339,291
Shahabad	1,301	134,155	344,902	479,057
Saran	523	71,515	430,335	501,850
Champaran	467	53,924	177,506	231,430
Muzaffarpur	507	81,672	462,198	543,870
Darbhanga	674	81,256	507,350	588,606
TOTAL	4,322	677,076	2,722,291	3,399,367

105. *Communications.*—Full details have been given under this head in treating of the different districts, but it is as well to bring into prominence the entire revolution which has been wrought in all the conditions of famine relief in this Division by the immense development of communications since 1873-74. In that year there was only one railway in Bihar—the East Indian Railway, and it ran through two districts only—Patna and Shahabad, the total length of rail in the Division thus amounting to 147 miles only. At the present moment there is at least a line of rail in every district, and the mileage of open line is as in the margin.

Patna	115
Gaya	39
Shahabad	58
Saran	84
Champaran	52
Muzaffarpur	75
Darbhanga	166
TOTAL	589

In 1873-74 the Sone Canals had not been opened; now they supply water communication for many miles. In the same year there were, I believe, no steam ferries in the Division, and the cost of importing steamers from England was a large item in the cost of the famine. Now there is a steam ferry at every railway crossing; many ferry farmers use steam, and the India General Steam Navigation Company has a bi-weekly service running up the Ganges, and steamers ply up and down both branches of the Sone

Canals. Lastly, in 1873-74 the number of roads were a mere fraction of what they are now, while the miles of road open on the 31st March 1896 were as follow:—Patna 1,212, Gaya 1,403, Shahabad 1,855, Saran 2,664, Champaran 1,359, Muzaffarpur 1,630, Durbhanga 2,331—total 12,454. These are changes which must immensely facilitate and render vastly less expensive the supply of grain and the execution of all operations connected with the relief of distress.

106. *Grain stocks.*—On this subject I can speak with little certainty, for it will be seen from a perusal of what has been said above in dealing with the Collector's reports that accurate information on the point does not exist, while mere opinions vary widely. I believe personally that there is everywhere at least three months' supply, and that in many instances this is a low estimate From all that I can learn the development of communications and the multiplication of railways has not induced the Bihari raiyat to encroach upon his food reserve or sell out his stocks: he is before all things cautious, prudent, and the slave of custom in all agricultural matters, and I am confident that as in 1874, when Sir A P. MacDonnell wrote his Report on Food-grains in Bihar, so now his first care is to lay by enough for himself and his dependants, and that it is only the surplus with which he pays his rent, and which he sells to provide himself with homely luxuries. In a subsequent report I hope to be able to give more information and to examine also the consumption of each district in connection with its imports and exports and its capacity for self-support.

107. *Sources of food-supply.*—In a Division so amply provided with means of communication the markets of the world are open to its demands, provided that communication with them is opened by steam from Calcutta On this point more information is urgently needed, and any intelligence of a reassuring character, which could be published with the *imprimatur* of Government would have the most beneficial effect, not only on the minds of the people, but also on the prices of grain.

108. *Proposed measures of relief.*—These have been fully described above district by district, and I need only summarise them here for convenience sake. Test relief works have actually been commenced only in Patna, Shahabad, and Darbhanga, but before the next report falls due, others will be started in all the remaining districts. It is the unanimous opinion of all persons that, so far, the population are in good case, and no emaciation or actual distress has yet appeared, and that there is still sufficient field work. Advances are being given freely everywhere except in Darbhanga, and almost all officers have asked for a large addition to their allotments. Considering the urgency of the case, I have taken the responsibility of allowing District Officers to spend large additional sums in anticipation of formal sanction. Public meetings have been called in some districts, and it is time that they should be called everywhere in order to organise charitable relief.

109. It is a most providential circumstance that just at this time of stress new railway works should be opened in every district of the Division except Patna, and even here the Gaya-Lakhiserai line will run so close to the eastern boundary of the Bihar sub-division that it will certainly attract labourers thence. These works will be of incalculable value in providing profitable employments for thousands of the labouring class for the next eight months.

110. Lastly, I think it would be most desirable if, in the present circumstances, the operations of the Survey-Settlement Department could be interrupted for a year. These operations, for reasons which it is unnecessary to enumerate, are a heavy burden on the villagers, and in such a season as the present I should be glad to save them every pice that it is possible In order to avoid breaking up the survey parties, they might, perhaps, be allowed to continue in selected localities.

111. *Estimate of Expenditure.*—The District Boards everywhere have been revising their budgets and allotting funds for relief works. The following is a synopsis of their operations:—

District.	Amount available in 1896-97.	Amount available in 1897-98.
1	2	3
	R	R
Patna	25,000	25,000
Gaya	51,850	60,000
Shahabad	40,000	55,000
Saran	78,000	80,000
Champaran	25,000	25,000
Muzaffarpur	Not stated.	Not stated.
Darbhanga	45,000	1,00,000

These sums will suffice for the present, and will enable all District Officers to make a beginning with relief. Nothing but experience can show what further sums will be required and what the limits of our operations will be.

112. *Conclusion.*—I have now to bring this long report to a close. After a careful consideration of all the circumstances of the case, I am convinced that for the present there is no occasion for panic. We are in all respects but two in a better position than we were in 1873-75. The people start with better years behind them, and the material prosperity of the Division must have increased during the last quarter of a century; the *bhadoi* and *kharif* crops have been better than they were in 1873; our statistical information is much more full than it was in that year; and, lastly, our communications have developed to a marvellous extent. On the other hand, prices are extraordinarily high, and the scarcity extends over a far wider area, so that not only are our usual markets closed to us, but all markets are filled with competitors. Much depends on the result of the *rabi*. If we have a total failure, distress will be very severe; if we have a full crop, it will be moderate: but assuming that we have such crops as were reaped in 1874, we shall win through, with difficulty certainly, but still I believe without loss of life, and at a much less cost, provided that a steady supply of grain is available at rates which are not prohibitive. The note of the day is the opening of test relief works in the areas first to be affected, and the immediate organization of charitable relief for the non-agricultural population.

Extract from remarks by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal at a Conference held at Sonepur on the 20th November 1896.

There were two dangers they had to avoid, *firstly*, that of over-estimating the distress, thereby leading to extraordinary and extravagant expenditure as in 1873-74, and, *secondly*, a tendency to over-confidence generated, to some extent, by the knowledge of the previous over-estimation.

The tract south of the Ganges presented no features of grave anxiety at present. Gaya had always been regarded as a district fairly safe. Nothing like widespread distress need be apprehended there.

In Patna there was no danger of widespread scarcity, and in Shahabad only local distress need be apprehended which could probably be dealt with by local agency.

The north of Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Champaran, however, are purely rice tracts. In those parts there appeared to have been a general failure of crops, and considerable distress might be anticipated.

In the rest of the country north of the Ganges he understood that the *rabi* crop was germinating well, and the area under *rabi* larger than usual. In 1873-74, one of the most striking features was that the *rabi* crop, subsequent upon seasonable winter rains, turned out to be much larger than was expected, and if rain fell in December and January, the present *rabi* crop would be fairly safe.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 30TH NOVEMBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 28TH NOVEMBER 1896.

N B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1895.	Week ending 30th November 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 30th November 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 30th November 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 28th November 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 28th November 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 28th November 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 30th November 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 28th November 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	566	1,734	11,57,410	667	1,733	11,77,000	679	2,09,89,115	2,12,05,000	2,15,885	...
Bengal-Nagpur	107	802	1,08,427	126	862	1,15,000	133	18,39,007	19,25,000	85,993	...
Indian Midland (a)	116	752	1,18,755	158	752	1,05,000	140	18,20,274	20,04,000	2,43,720	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extension)	190	21	4,124	196	21	2,000	95	80,118	49,400	...	30,718
Bezwada-Madras (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	..	...	..	...	9	400	44	...	30,900	30,900	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	214	1,783	3,98,534	223	1,815	3,54,000	195	79,17,247	68,89,000	...	10,28,247
Palanpur-Deesa	34	17	653	38	17	800	47	12,140	12,800	660	...
South Indian	160	1,042	1,88,205	181	1,042	1,62,000	155	36,61,104	35,88,000	...	73,104
Mayavaram Mutupet	89	54	5,761	107	54	4,100	70	1,04,689	1,06,000	1,311	...
Southern Mahratta (c)	107	1,165	1,44,851	123	1,165	1,37,000	113	26,38,157	27,51,000	1,12,843	...
Bengal and North-Western (d)	1.2	750	1,12,217	149	750	1,17,000	155	19,63,442	20,23,000	59,558	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	215	15,254	71	200	16,000	80	2,53,165	2,55,000	1,835	...
Assam-Bengal	64	130	11,032	89	159	10,600	66	1,70,261	2,07,000	36,739	...
TOTAL	230	8,537	22,03,913	265	8,555	21,95,900	256	4,14,48,719	4,11,06,100	...	3,42,019
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (e)	238	2,545	6,10,115	239	2,797	5,62,000	201	1,31,07,352	1,08,65,000	...	22,42,352
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	1,61,371	202	803	1,59,000	198	33,99,788	30,17,000	...	3,82,788
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	388	813	3,84,184	473	814	3,53,000	4 4	68,06,971	73,37,000	5,30,029	...
Bengal Central (f)	159	125	18,011	144	125	18,500	148	4,42,001	4,39,000	...	3,001
East Coast (state)	83	427	51,082	121	500	57,910	110	7,25,057	9,33,000	2,07,943	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	128	834	1,07,910	129	886	1,61,000	182	22,77,319	24,55,000	1,77,681	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	65	28	895	32	28	1,300	46	40,977	48,500	7,523	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	574	72	8	500	63	9,545	10,400	855	...
TOTAL	224	5,530	13,34,740	239	5,901	13,13,200	220	2,68,09,010	2,51,04,900	...	17,04,110
Lines worked by guaranteed cos											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	365	1,490	8,69,365	583	1,490	6,07,000	407	1,04,11,009	1,02,43,000	...	1,68,009
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	502	401	3,12,141	742	401	2,88,000	685	52,42,600	48,54,000	...	3,88,600
Madras	252	840	2,04,529	243	840	1,90,000	226	45,72,053	44,59,000	...	1,13,059
TOTAL	304	2,791	14,16,039	507	2,791	10,85,000	389	2,02,25,674	1,95,56,000	...	6,69,674
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	10,908	50,14,692	207	17,337	45,94,100	205	8,84,83,403	8,57,67,000	...	27,16,403
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	161	27,088	168	161	29,600	184	5,83,738	5,46,000	...	37,738
Tarkessur	229	22	5,409	240	22	6,100	277	1,12,015	1,17,000	4,985	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coyle's sec.)	113	66	4,828	73	66	6,200	94	1,64,469	1,85,000	20,531	...
Bengal Dooars	100	30	4,094	130	36	4,500	125	1,32,185	1,32,000	...	185
Dibru-Sadiya	149	78	12,542	105	78	12,500	100	2,52,391	2,57,000	4,609	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	14,521	285	51	13,000	255	3,00,929	3,10,000	9,071	...
TOTAL	169	414	69,359	165	414	71,900	174	15,45,727	15,47,000	1,273	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Goona	23	73	1,943	27	74	2,100	28	37,366	39,800	2,434	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	114	232	2	114	7,200	63	(h) 443	1,93,000	1,92,557	...
Nagda Ujjain	...	...	...	..	34	1,100	32	..	(i) 28,500	28,500	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	109	333	71,253	214	333	59,500	180	11,58,974	12,41,000	82,026	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	1,305	101	13	1,800	138	25,225	24,500	...	725
Rajpura-Bhatinda	183	108	17,039	158	108	10,600	98	3,99,018	3,26,000	...	73,018
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	2,007	207	10	2,000	200	71,237	71,000	...	237
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (j)	100	362	34,927	96	362	30,400	84	7,66,754	8,09,000	42,246	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	56	93	6,324	68	93	7,700	83	1,07,041	1,16,000	8,959	...
Kolhapur	74	29	2,179	75	29	2,400	83	45,279	45,000	...	279
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,858	54	72	5,200	72	71,312	68,800	...	2,512
Cooch Behar	43	22	1,305	59	22	1,600	73	19,130	23,700	4,570	...
TOTAL	114	1,229	1,42,435	116	1,264	1,32,500	105	27,02,379	29,86,300	2,83,921	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junagarh-Porbandar	84	334	41,406	124	334	37,600	113	5,60,372	5,40,000	...	20,372
Jetalsar-Rajkot	71	40	3,376	78	46	4,000	87	68,488	69,100	612	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	49	304	20,839	57	304	24,500	67	3,70,479	4,26,000	55,521	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (k)	42	60	3,014	60	60	2,700	45	(l) 43,041	53,500	9,859	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	66	94	7,175	76	94	6,500	69	1,33,315	1,35,000	1,685	...
TOTAL	65	898	76,610	85	898	75,300	84	11,76,295	12,23,600	47,305	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	19,449	53,03,126	273	19,913	48,73,800	245	9,30,07,804	9,15,23,900	...	23,83,904

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam Nagda railway.
(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmad, the Khamgaon, and the Amraoti railways.
(h) Total earnings from 11th to 30th November 1895.
(i) Total earnings from 15th July to 28th November 1896.
(j) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(k) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(l) Total earnings from 1st August to 30th November 1895.

CALCUTTA, *the 11th December 1896.*

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIII of 1896-97.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 30th November 1895 — Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 30th November 1895 — Earnings — Total.	Week ending 30th November 1895 — Earnings — Per mile open per week.	Week ending 28th November 1896 — Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 28th November 1896 — Earnings — Total.	Week ending 28th November 1896 — Earnings — Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 30th November 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 28th November 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,734	11,57,410	667	1,733	11,77,000	679	3,53,12,090	3,40,76,000	...	11,36,090
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	1,08,427	126	862	1,15,000	133	38,28,979	34,93,000	...	3,35,979
Indian Midland (*a*)	126	752	1,18,755	158	752	1,05,000	140	30,67,458	33,99,000	3,31,542	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	4,124	190	21	2,000	95	1,28,972	90,300	...	38,672
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	158	...	..		9	400	44	...	47,800	47,800	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,789	3,98,534	223	1,815	3,54,000	195	1,53,26,020	1,26,84,000	..	26,42,020
Pálanpur-Deesa	44	17	653	38	17	800	47	24,028	33,800	9,772	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,88,265	181	1,042	1,62,000	155	60,44,902	60,21,000	·	23,962
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	5,761	107	54	4,100	76	1,74,503	1,7 ,000	431	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,42,851	123	1,165	1,32,000	113	40,32,550	47,86,000	1,53,450	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	1,12,217	149	756	1,17,000	155	30,11,495	36,35,000	23,505	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	215	15,284	71	200	16,000	80	4,81,730	4,89,000	7,264	...
Assam-Bengal	76	130	11,032	89	159	10,000	66	(*e*)1,70,[illegible]	3,60,000	1,69,739	...
Total	256	8,537	22,63,913	265	8,585	21,95,900	256	7,27,03,120	6,92,89,900		34,13,220
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (state) (*f*)	255	2,548	6,10,115	239	2,797	5,62,000	201	2,37,16,965	1,84,79,000	·	52,37,965
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,61,371	202	803	1,59,000	198	62,95,432	53,60,000	...	9,35,432
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 6" gauges	337	813	3,84,184	473	814	3,53,000	434	96,07,050	1,02,43,000	6,35,950	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	144	125	18,011	144	125	18,300	145	6,50,170	6,47,000		3,176
East Coast (state)	94	427	51,082	121	500	57,900	116	12,85,845	15,83,000	2,97,155	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	834	1,07,910	129	886	1,61,000	182	40,02,897	43,26,000	3,23,103	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	58	28	895	32	28	1,300	46	62,315	68,700	6,385	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	572	72	8	500	63	14,034	17,000	2,966	...
Total	236	5,580	13,34,740	239	5,961	13,13,200	220	4,56,34,714	4,07,23,700	...	49,11,014
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	8,69,369	583	1,490	6,07,000	407	1,96,12,612	2,00,43,000	2,30,388	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	736	461	3,42,141	742	461	2,88,000	625	1,15,14,487	98,77,000	...	16,37,487
Madras	253	840	2,04,529	243	840	1,90,000	220	74,74,057	72,85,000	...	1,89,057
Total	437	2,791	14,16,039	507	2,791	10,85,000	389	3,88,01,156	3,72,05,000	...	15,96,156
Total (Guaranteed and State)	279	16,908	50,14,692	297	17,337	45,94,100	265	15,71,38,990	14,72,18,600	...	99,20,390
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	27,088	168	161	29,600	184	9,89,060	8,76,000	...	1,13,060
Tarkessur	265	22	5,409	240	22	6,100	277	2,01,315	2,06,000	4,685	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	66	4,8.8	73	66	6,200	94	2,96,757	3,31,000	34,243	..
Bengal Dooars	139	36	4,094	130	36	4,500	125	1,88,424	1,88,000	...	424
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	12,642	105	78	12,500	160	3,95,111	4,16,000	20,889	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	14,528	285	51	13,000	255	5,19,521	5,54,000	34,479	...
Total	173	414	69,389	168	414	71,900	174	25,90,186	25,71,000	...	19,188
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,943	27	74	2,100	28	(*i*) 42,575	64,000	21,425	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	232	2	114	7,200	63	(*j*)443	3,05,000	3,04,557	...
Nágda-Ujjain	..	...	...	...	34	1,100	32	·	(*k*)28,500	28,500	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	71,253	214	333	59,800	180	19,58,140	20,03,000	74,800	..
The Gaekwar's Petlad	110	13	1,303	101	13	1,800	138	49,722	83,500	33,778	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	195	108	17,039	158	108	10,600	98	6,97,923	6,61,000	..	36,923
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	2,067	207	10	2,600	260	1,08,675	1,05,000	...	3,675
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*l*)	98	362	34,927	96	362	30,400	84	12,16,654	11,66,000	...	50,654
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	68	93	6,324	68	93	7,700	83	2,11,874	2,93,000	81,126	...
Kolhápur	82	29	2,179	75	29	2,400	83	81,047	78,000	...	3,047
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	3,858	54	72	5,200	72	1,62,931	1,51,000	...	11,931
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,305	59	22	1,603	73	30,165	42,200	12,035	...
Total	121	1,229	1,42,435	116	1,264	1,32,500	105	45,90,149	50,40,200	4,50,051	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	41,406	124	334	37,600	113	12,77,597	11,45,000	...	1,32,597
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,576	78	46	4,000	87	1,21,807	1,21,000	...	807
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	60	364	20,839	57	364	24,500	67	6,66,148	7,56,000	89,852	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*m*)	42	60	3,614	60	60	2,700	45	(*n*)43,641	86,800	43,159	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	7,175	76	94	6,500	69	2,56,005	2,54,000		2,005
Total	85	898	76,610	85	898	75,300	84	23,65,198	23,62,800	·	2,398
Grand Total	259	19,449	53,03,126	273	19,913	48,73,800	245	16,66,84,525	15,71,92,600	...	94,91,925

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total earnings from 1st July to 30th November 1895.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khamgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 30th November 1895.
(*j*) Total earnings from 11th to 30th November 1895.
(*k*) Total earnings from 15th July to 28th November 1896.
(*l*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*m*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*n*) Total earnings from 1st August to 30th November 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 11th December 1896.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, November 28th, 1896.

A very important burst of light to moderate rain occurred over North Bombay, Rajputana, the central parts of India, the North-West Provinces and West Bengal during the week under review. This rainfall was due to the cyclonic storm which was shown over Kathiawar at the close of last week, and which, during the early days of the present week, advanced quickly through the Central Provinces and entered the eastern districts of the North-West Provinces. In this position it apparently filled up and the barometer rising briskly all over Northern India the usual antioyclonic distribution of pressure was re-established and the rainfall ceased. In Southern India on the contrary the weather has been unsettled and rainy throughout the week. A low pressure area has held steadily over the south-west of the Bay, and the northerly and north-easterly winds have brought up daily rain to the south of the Peninsula. The rainfall was mainly confined to that portion of the Peninsula lying to the south of Masulipatam on the east and Goa on the west, and the districts of Vizagapatam and Gopalpur have been practically without rain. Neither of these disturbances in any way affected North-East India and as a consequence the provinces of Burma, Assam and Bengal Proper have been almost wholly without rain during the week. The Punjab was very slightly affected by the cyclonic storm which advanced through the Central Provinces and one or two stations in that province received trifling amounts of rain. The heat was again greater than usual over the greater part of the country on most days of the week, but the excess was very small on the first four days during which the influence of the rainfall was felt in lowering the general temperature.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 22nd November.*—The barometer had recovered rapidly over Gujarat and Kathiawar and had fallen rapidly over West Bengal and the east of the North West Provinces and of the Central Provinces. The cyclonic storm which lay over Kathiawar on the previous morning had advanced quickly west-north-westward and the centre apparently lay near Sutna. The winds were largely influenced by this storm and blew from cyclonic directions over a large part of the country. Some of the more central stations had experienced gales. The mean temperature was slightly to very largely below the normal average over Gujarat, Rajputana and the neigbouring districts, and was slightly below over Burma, Assam and part of Bengal. Elsewhere the heat was excessive—more especially so over the central parts of the country. Rain had fallen over the greater part of the Peninsula, over North Bombay, over the Bombay Deccan, over the central parts of India and over the North-West Provinces. It was not, however, heavy except at Madras

Monday, 23rd November.—The barometer had risen briskly over the central parts of the country, but had changed only slightly elsewhere. The depression had largely filled up and the ordinary cold weather distribution was appearing, *i.e.*, pressure was high in the north-west, relatively high in the north-east, and low over the south of the Bay. The winds were very variable. The general distribution of pressure with respect to the normal was the same as on the 22nd. Rain had been received over the North-West Provinces, West Bengal, the central parts of the country and the greater part of the Peninsula. The amounts were heavyish over the south of the Peninsula but were moderate or light in other places.

Tuesday, 24th November.—Pressure had increased everywhere—slightly in the south and in Burma and briskly to rapidly elsewhere. The depression had practically disappeared and readings ranged from 30·06" in the North Punjab to 29·79" in Ceylon. The barometer read below the normal average everywhere. Calms prevailed over Northern India and light east to north winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was lower than usual over the west coast districts, North Bombay, Rajputana, the North Gangetic plain and North Bengal, but was generally excessive elsewhere—though less so than on the two preceding days. Fairly general rain had fallen over the Madras Presidency south of Coconada,

but in other parts of the country only a few light passing showers were reported.

Wednesday, 25th November.—The barometer had continued to rise. Pressure ranged from 30·14" at Rawalpindi to 29·84" in Ceylon, so that the general distribution was unchanged. The winds were about normal in direction, and the force was light or moderate generally. The mean temperature had fallen over Lower Bengal and part of the Central Provinces. The distribution of the mean temperature with respect to the normal was complicated and irregular. The rainfall of the previous twenty-four hours had been practically confined to Madras where moderate to heavy rain had been received.

Thursday, 26th November.—The barometer had begun to fall. In the Punjab and Rajputana the fall had been brisk to rapid, but in all other places the changes had been slight. The general distribution of temperature was little changed, but the pressure difference had decreased. South-easterly and easterly winds had appeared in North-West India, but this was the only important alteration in the wind directions. The mean temperature had been excessive over the Punjab, Sind and the more central parts of the country. Rain had fallen in Baluchistan and showers had continued over the greater part of Madras.

Friday, 27th November.—The barometer had risen briskly over the west of the Punjab and fallen briskly at Madras, but in all other parts of India the changes were slight. A small centre had apparently been developed within the low pressure area over the south-west of the Bay, and this small disturbance was apparently advancing towards Madras. The wind force had increased along the Madras coast, and later in the day strong winds were experienced at Madras station. The mean temperature remained largely excessive over the central parts of the country, but over part of North-West India a brisk fall of temperature had taken place. Light showers had fallen on the North-West Hills, fairly general showers over Madras and a few local showers at some scattered stations.

Saturday, 28th November.—Pressure had fallen in the north-west and a shallow depression had appeared over the Southern Punjab. Elsewhere the changes were unimportant. Readings were highest over the west of the North-West Provinces and lowest in the extreme south of the Peninsula, and pressure was almost everywhere below the normal average. The winds were cyclonic in the extreme north-west and were more or less variable in other places. The mean temperature was about normal over Bengal, Assam and Burma, but was excessive in the other provinces. Rain and snow had fallen in Baluchistan and rain over a few districts in the Punjab, Rajputana and Central India. Widely scattered showers were reported from the Peninsula.

Temperature.—The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in the different provinces of India :—

Province.	November 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	22nd.	23rd.	24th.	25th.	26th.	27th.	28th.	
Burma	−2·2	−1·8	−0·9	−0·5	+0·3	+0·3	+0·4	−0·7
Bengal and Assam . .	+0·6	+3·2	+1·3	+1·5	+1·3	+0·6	+0·1	+1·2
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·2	+0·9	+0·2	+1·7	+1·8	+2·1	+3·5	+1·6
Punjab	+0·4	+1·6	+1·5	+2·9	+3·6	+1·4	+4·4	+2·3
Bombay	+2·5	−0·6	−2·3	−0·1	+1·4	+2·8	+3·3	+1·0
Central Provinces and Berar	+10·4	+5·7	+3·1	+1·7	+5·5	+7·5	+7·8	+5·8
Central India and Gujarat .	−1·2	−2·5	−2·0	+0·8	+3·4	+4·9	+5·8	+1·3
Sind and Rajputana . .	−5·7	−3·2	−1·5	−0·4	+1·2	+3·9	+5·8	0
Madras	+1·9	+2·1	+0·8	+1·8	+2·0	+2·9	+1·9	+1·9
Mean for whole of India	+0·9	+0·6	0	+1·0	+2·3	+2·9	+3·6	+1·6

On the 24th the mean temperature of the whole country was exactly normal, and on the 22nd, 23rd and 25th the departure from the average was small, but by the 26th the influence of the rainfall of the early part of the week was disappearing and the amount of rain in the Peninsula was beginning to fall off, and from the 26th to the close of the week the heat was again excessive. The pro-

vincial variations show that the mean temperature of the week was about normal in Burma, Sind and Rajputana and was excessive elsewhere—most so in the Central Provinces. In Sind and Rajputana the contrast of temperature during the week was very marked, thus on the first day the mean was 5°·7 below and on the last day 5°·8 above the normal average.

Rain.—The rainfall returns for the week under review exhibit a great improvement compared with the returns of previous weeks in all parts of the Indian region except the north-east. This extension and intensification of the rainfall was due to three causes. The first was the low pressure area which held steadily during the week over the south-west of the Bay. This depression occasioned north-east and north-west winds over the south of the Peninsula which gave moderate to heavy rain over the Madras Presidency. In addition to this general effect a small local storm or squall formed within the major area of depression and passing inland near Madras occasioned very heavy local rain in the neighbourhood of Madras itself. The second cause of rain was the cyclonic storm which struck the Kathiawar coast at the close of last week, and which during the present week passed quickly through North Bombay and the Central Provinces and gave widely extended moderate rain over Western and Central India. The third cause was a shallow depression which appeared in the north-west and more local in its effects than the two preceding disturbances and occasioned rain over Baluchistan, the North of the Punjab and part of Kashmir. The results of these three causes are shown in the table at the close of the summary which gives the rainfall data. This table shows that effective rainfall, *i.e.*, rainfall of 0·10″ and over, was received during the week under review in no less than thirty-two of the rainfall divisions, and that in sixteen more divisions some rain was received though the average actual rainfall in these divisions was less than one-tenth of an inch. In Burma, East Bengal, Assam (Surma), Sind and the East coast [north (*a*)] no rain whatever was received, while the region of effective rainfall included the following divisions:—Chota Nagpur; all the North-West Provinces divisions; the Punjab (south-east, Hills, and north); Malabar; Madras (south-central, central and south); Coorg; Mysore; the Bombay Deccan; Khandesh; Berar; all the Central Provinces divisions; Kathiawar; Baluchistan; Central India; Rajputana (east), the East coast (north, central and south); and Hyderabad (south). Within these thirty-two divisions the average actual rainfall varied from 5·99″ in the East coast (central), 5·58″ in the East coast (south) and over 2·00″ in Madras (central), Hyderabad, and Coorg to only 0·10″ in Khandesh. The third column of the table shows that the week's rainfall was excessive over a very large part of the country. The excess over Northern and Central India [except the Central Provinces (east)] was only moderate, varying generally between a quarter and half an inch, but over the Peninsula the excess was much greater amounting to as much as 4·77″ in the East coast (central); to 3·75″ in the East coast (south); to 2·01″ in Hyderabad (south); and to over 1 inch in Madras (central), Mysore, Coorg and Malabar.

The three concluding columns of the table show the state of the seasonal rainfall, that is, the fall between October 18th and November 28th, and these columns exhibit a much more favourable condition than that disclosed by preceding returns. In Burma, Assam and Bengal there has been little change and the percentage figures show a greater or less deficiency over those three provinces, but in the North-West Provinces and the south-east of the Punjab there has been a great change and an excess of rain is reported. In other parts of the Punjab there is still deficiency. Over the south of the Peninsula and the south of the Nizam's dominions an excess of rain is shown, but in Mysore and the northern half of the Peninsula—more particularly in parts of Ganjam—the rainfall remains deficient for the whole season. The Central Provinces have received a large excess of rain in the East, and about the normal amount in the two remaining divisions, while Central India (west) and Rajputana have received an excess of rain.

The following considerable or important totals were recorded during the week, November 22nd to 28th:—Robertsgunj (Mirzapur) 1·92″; Rath (Hamirpur) 1·78″; Nuh (Gurgaon) 1·37″; Dharampuri (Salem) 4·82″; Bangalore 4·52″; Ranebennur (Dharwar) 3·96″; Kelapur (Yeotmal) 2·49″; Mul (Chanda) 2·76″; Jetalsar (Kathiawar) 2·25″; Coringa (Godavery) 4·26″; Sedsont (Cuddapah) 5·54″; Iskapally (Nellore) 14·00″; Madras 19·52″; Kalohasti (North Arcot) 14·28″; Sivaganga (Madura) 12·11.″

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending November 28th, 1896.			Rainfall data from October 18th to November 28th, 1896.		
		Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 18th to Nov. 28th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	3·87	3·06	+ 26
Burma	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·20	—0·20	4·88	5·39	— 9
	3. Central do.	0	0·15	—0·15	2·91	3·10	— 6
	4. Upper do	0	?	?	1·01	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0	0	1·91	5·91	— 68
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·04	—0·04	0·06	2·69	— 98
	7. Assam (Surma)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·76	2·05	— 63
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0·01	0·15	—0·14	0·53	2·36	— 78
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·01	0·15	—0·14	0·92	1·44	— 36
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0·01	0·03	—0·02	0·03	1·45	— 98
	11. Central do.	0·02	0·02	0	0·05	1·01	— 95
	12. North do.	0·03	0·02	+0·01	0·56	1·11	— 50
	13. Bengal Hills	0·09	0·03	+0·06	1·55	1·91	— 19
	14. Orissa	0·03	0·11	—0·08	0·07	2·80	— 98
	15. Chota Nagpur	0·32	0·08	+0·24	0·40	1·09	— 63
	16. Bihar (South)	0·02	0·10	—0·08	0·24	1·00	— 76
	17. Do. (North)	0·02	0·04	—0·02	0·06	0·75	— 92
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0·49	0·07	+0·42	0·49	0·68	— 28
	19 Oudh (South)	0·10	0	+0·19	0·28	0·29	— 3
	20. Do. (North)	0·48	0·01	+0·47	0·48	0·14	+ 243
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0·44	0·01	+0·43	0·44	0·15	+ 193
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0·56	0	+0·56	0·63	0·02	+ 3,050
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0·16	0·03	+0·13	0·16	0·49	— 67
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0·34	0·03	+0·31	0·36	0·09	+ 300
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0·78	0·07	+0·71	0·84	0·26	+ 223
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0·28	0·01	+0·27	0·38	0·04	+ 850
	27. Do. (South)	0·07	0·03	+0·04	0·09	0·09	0
	28. Do. (Central)	0·03	0·07	—0·04	0·08	0·29	— 72
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·04	0·07	—0·03	0·05	0·16	— 69
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·38	0·18	+0·20	0·64	0·69	— 7
	31 Do. (North)	0·15	0·16	—0·01	0·42	0·79	— 47
	32 Do. (West)	0·02	0·02	0	0·03	0·11	— 73
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar Coast	1·60	0·25	+1·35	8·84	6·32	+ 40
	34. Madras (South Central)	1·42	0·73	+0·69	6·71	6·58	+ 2
	35. Coorg	2·10	0·58	+1·52	6·53	5·75	+ 14
	36. Mysore	1·31	0·20	+1·11	2·79	4·09	— 32
	37. Konkan	0·06	0·08	—0·02	0·98	2·31	— 58
	38. Bombay Deccan	0·52	0·22	+0·30	1·57	2·68	— 41
	39 Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·10	0·16	—0·06	0·58	1·40	— 59
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0·68	0·20	+0·48	0·76	1·30	— 41
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0·74	0·14	+0·60	0·74	0·95	— 22
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0·74	0·13	+0·61	0·79	0·85	— 7
	44. Central Provinces (East)	1·39	0·05	+1·34	1·39	1·06	+ 31
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0·04	0	+0·04	0·58	0·46	+ 26
	46. Kathiawar	0·79	0	+0·79	0·80	0·31	+ 158
	47. Sind	0	0·04	—0·04	0	0·10	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0·88	0·13	+0·75	0·97	0·22	+ 341
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0·19	0·06	+0·13	0·20	0·28	— 29
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West	0·54	0·03	+0·51	0·84	0·21	+ 300
	51. Rajputana (West)	0·08	0·01	+0·07	0·25	0·09	+ 178
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0·78	0·44	+0·34	0·79	6·11	— 87
	52A. Do (do.) (*a*)	0	0·09	—0·09	0·04	3·87	— 99
	53. Hyderabad (South)	2·06	0·05	+2·01	2·10	0·74	+ 181
	54. Madras (Central)	2·19	0·30	+1·89	2·61	3·65	— 29
	55. East Coast (Central)	5·99	1·22	+4·77	9·10	8·76	+ 4
	56. Do. (South)	5·58	1·83	+3·75	16·47	12·43	+ 32
	57. Madras (South)	1·68	1·39	+0·29	13·93	8·65	+ 61

W. L. DALLAS,
Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 3rd December 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 5th December.*—The rainfall has been heavy in the greater part of the Carnatic; moderate falls have occurred in parts of Cuddapah and the Central and Southern districts and on the West coast; and light falls in parts of Anantapur. There has been no rain in the remainder of the Deccan districts and Circars. Water-supplies in the Carnatic, Southern and Central districts and parts of Cuddapah are generally adequate for the present; but are very deficient in the Circars, except in deltas, and in the remaining Deccan districts. Ploughing and sowing are progressing generally except in Ganjam and Vizagapatam; but in the most affected portion of the Deccan districts it is very doubtful whether more than fodder will be secured. There has been some improvement in pasture after the late rainfall, but fodder is generally scarce. Prices are slightly easier in the Circars, Kistna, and the Carnatic except Madras and also in Southern districts and West coast; but have risen slightly in the Central and sharply in the Deccan districts. In the latter *Cholum*, the staple grain, is now dearer than the scarcity rate. Relief workers 22,483, weavers 972, at kitchens 652; all in Deccan districts. The decrease is general, except in Cuddapah, and is owing to the demand for field labour.

Bombay.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Slight rain during the week in parts of the Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar, Dharwar, Surat, Khandesh and Colaba. More rain is urgently wanted generally for the late sowings in Deccan and Bijapur. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in two talukas of Shikarpur and Upper Sind Frontier and one of Hyderabad. Preparations for the late crops or sowing are progressing throughout the Presidency Proper in places where sufficient moisture exists, except in Thar and Parkar, Panch Mahals, Bijapur and Kolaba where they are completed or nearly so. The autumn harvest is almost finished; cotton-picking continues in Ahmedabad and Khandesh. Fodder is sufficient in Gujarat, Konkan and most of Sind except Shikarpur; scarce in the Deccan, Bijapur, Belgaum and parts of Dharwar. Agricultural stock are healthy except in parts of seven districts. Prices are rising in seven districts and parts of five; stationary in five and parts of two; falling in parts of five. Prices in seers per rupee of the staple food-grains in the affected districts are:—Khandesh 9; Poona, Nasik 10; Sholapur, Bijapur, 10½; Ahmednagar, Belgaum, 11; Dharwar 13½. Number on seven ordinary works in Dharwar 753, on test work 392. Number on eight relief works in Khandesh 722, in Nasik 4,629, in Ahmednagar 6,949, in Belgaum 2,093. Figures for Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, and Dharwar have not been reported.

Bengal.—*For week ending 7th December.*—With the exception of light showers in Jalpaiguri and Darjeeling, there was no rain during the week, and prospects continue unaltered. In South Bihar and in Saran the spring crops are germinating well. In the rest of Bihar rain is still urgently needed for these crops; but they are doing fairly well in Champaran and in Darbhanga (except Madhubani). In parts of North Bengal the prospects of the spring crops are fairly good, but they are poor in the rest of Bengal and in Orissa. The harvest of the winter rice is proceeding. A flight of locusts passed over the district of Khulna on the 28th and 29th November, but no damage to the crops is reported. Cattle are generally in good condition. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen slightly in Patna, Gaya, Saran, Champaran, and a few other districts, but is still very high everywhere. Prices in seers per rupee of the staple food-grains in the affected districts are:—Nadia 8 to 11, Khulna 8 to 9½, Patna 10½, Shahabad 9 to 10, Saran 10¾, Champaran 10, Muzaffarpur 8, Darbhanga 10. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous

relief on Saturday, the 5th December, were—Relief works—Nadia, 449; Patna, 74 (men 36, women 12, and children 26); Shahabad, 1,251 (men 526, women 486, and children 239); Saran, 345 (men 97, women 132, and children 116); Champaran, 2,981 (men 1,627, women 817, and children 537); Darbhanga (Madhubani Sub-division), 154 (men 77, women 41, and children 36). Gratuitous relief—Saran, 530 (men 131, women 246, and children 153); Darbhanga, 61 (men 48, women 6, and children 7).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Save for a hill-shower there was no rain during the week. The spring sowings still continue but are near completion in most districts. The seed is generally reported to have germinated well and in some districts the young crops are said to be flourishing. Poppy sowings continue in the Central districts. Slight damage was done to the wheat crop in a portion of the Mirzapur district by the *katni* insect and to the crops in parts of Almora and Garhwal by locusts. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 5th December, in nine districts officially recognised as distressed, were as follows:—Banda 51,823; Hamirpur 12,816; Allahabad 12,871; Jhansi 10,299; Jalaun 16,130; Jaunpur 13,727; Rae Bareli 17,393; Sitapur 6,390; Hardoi 14,228; total 155,677. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—Employed on relief works 108,365; relieved as "dependants" 26,513; relieved in poorhouses 11,322; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 9,477. The numbers relieved in seventeen districts which are under observation but not yet officially recognised as distressed, were on the same date as follows:—Relieved on test relief works 14,476; relieved in poorhouses, 11,805; relieved under other provisions of the Code 4,893; total 31,174. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 186,851. Supplies are generally sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices are still high and are showing a tendency to rise in some districts and to fall in others. The prices in seers per rupee of staple food-grains on which famine wages are based are as follows in the districts officially recognised as distressed:—Banda 11, Hamirpur 9½, Jhansi (not stated), Jalaun 10⅜, Allahabad 9⅞, Jaunpur 11¼, Rae Bareli 10½, Sitapur (not stated), Hardoi 9¼.

Punjab.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Rain has fallen in parts of Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar. Harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly completed. Picking of cotton and pressing of sugarcane continue. Sowings of the spring crops on canal and well-lands are in progress, and also on dry-land in Gurgaon. The condition and prospects of the spring crops are generally reported average to poor. The condition of the irrigated crops is said to be good in Gurgaon, and the prospect of canal crops is favourable, and of crops irrigated by wells, fair in Gujranwala. The outturn of the autumn crops is poor in Mooltan and below average in Dera Ismail Khan. The recent rain has benefited the standing crops slightly in Dera Ismail Khan. More rain is urgently needed to improve the condition of the spring crops already sown. The stock of food grains is insufficient in Hissar, Amritsar and Rawalpindi and in parts of Jullundur, Ferozepore and Shahpur. It is average in Peshawar and getting low in Gujranwala. Cattle are generally in poor condition owing to deficiency of water and hard work. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Umballa, Peshawar, Rohtak and Gurgaon. The aggregate number of persons employed on relief works in Gujrat on Saturday, the 5th December, was 12,508 including non-working children. Famine works have also been opened in Hissar, Rohtak and Karnal, and the number of persons employed in each district is 8,293, 182 and 1,363, respectively. Relief works have also been started by the Mooltan Municipal Committee. Prices are rising in Peshawar and are high elsewhere. Wheat is selling from 7 to 9½, bulrush millet 8 to 10, gram 8 to 9½, maize 9 to 11½, great millet 8¾ to 11, and rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 9th December.*—The weather is generally clear and cool. Sowing of the spring crops still continues after the recent rain in parts of Jubbulpore, Wardha and Raipur and their prospects are generally improved, especially in Saugor and Bilaspur. The proportion of

normal area sown ranges between four and eight annas in Saugor, three annas in Damoh and Bilaspur, four annas in Raipur and fourteen annas in Nagpur. The anticipated outturns are:—in Nimar four to six annas, in Bilaspur sixteen annas with rain and twelve annas if no more rain falls. In Wardha the estimate of wheat and linseed ranges from four to twelve annas. Reaping of the autumn crops continues. The estimated outturn ranges between two and eight annas in Saugor, between six and twelve in Nagpur and between seven and twelve in Sambalpore. In Raipur it is four annas. Prices are generally steady with a downward tendency. The price of rice has fallen by one and quarter seers in Saugor and Bilaspur. Fodder is insufficient in Hoshangabad and Nagpur.

Burma.—*For week ending 5th December.*—LOWER BURMA: Reaping of early paddy is in general progress. Crop prospects on the whole are excellent. Some damage has been caused to crops on high lands in Akyab and in part of Prome by drought. UPPER BURMA: No rain has fallen during the week in any district of the dry zone with the result that the *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) and late sessamum crops are almost complete failures; unirrigated paddy has failed and both irrigated paddy and island crops are beginning to suffer from want of rain. Prospects are very bad. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Rangoon, Bassein, Tavoy and Thayetmyo, and slightly in Henzada and Myaungmya. Elsewhere prices are stationary. Numbers on relief works, 26,514; on gratuitous relief, 2,597.

Assam.—*For week ending 8th December.*—The weather is seasonable. Rain is wanted for the cold weather crops in Cachar. A hailstorm is reported to have damaged the crops in parts of the Sibsagar district. Prospects of the crops are not favourable in parts of the lower districts of the Assam Valley. Reaping of late rice continues. Fodder is sufficient except in the Khasi Hills and in parts of Cachar. The water-supply is adequate. The price of food-grains is high, but rice is now cheaper in Sylhet.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 9th December.*—MYSORE: Good rain in parts. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) is being harvested in Bangalore, Kolar, Tumkur, Mysore and Shimoga. Prices have risen in four districts.

COORG: The rice crop is ripening. Picking of coffee continues. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are steady.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 9th December.*—BERAR: The weather is clear and cool. Cotton-picking and cutting of *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) are in progress. Crop prospects in Melghat are unfavourable and it is feared that the winter crops will suffer through insufficient moisture. Scarcity of fodder and water prevails in most districts. High prices for food-grains continue, and relief works appear likely to be necessary early next year.

HYDERABAD: Rainfall 9 cents; total from 1st January 27 inches 89 cents. The standing spring crop is in good condition. More rain is wanted. Prices: wheat 7¼, coarse rice 6¾, white *jowar* 9¾, yellow *jowar* 11⅔, gram 8 and *tur* (*Cajanus indicus*) 10½ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Some rain fell in the Gwalior districts during the week; more rain is still wanted throughout Central India. Agricultural operations continue at a standstill in Baghelkhand but are in progress in other Agencies. The crops have been damaged for want of rain in all Agencies, except in Malwa where the wheat crop is in good condition. Agricultural stock in fairly good condition in all Agencies except in Gwalior and Baghelkhand. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa, insufficient and indifferent elsewhere. Prices are above normal in all Agencies except in Bhopal. The opium crop is partially injured in Bhopawar, but is good in Malwa and is being sown in Bhopal. The numbers of persons employed on famine relief works were:—Bundelkhand 609; Baghelkhand 980; on Goona-Bara railway 14,032. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Bundelkhand 1,451, Baghelkhand 1,238.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 9th December.*—Rainfall slight in Pertabgarh, Meywar, Kotah, Deoli, Bundi, Ajmere, Bhurtpore, Alwar, Sujangurh, Reni; no rain elsewhere. Sowing of the spring crops is in progress in Serohi, Marwar, Meywar, Ajmere, Bhurtpore, Alwar, Jaisulmere, but is completed in Haraoti and Kerowli. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Jhallawar, Kotah, Jeypore, fair in Khewara. The standing crops are generally good. The harvest is fair in Ajmere, Jeypore; below average in Haraoti. Cattle are generally in good condition. Pasturage or fodder is sufficient except in Meywar, Tonk, Jeypore, Dholepore and Bhurtpore. Prices of food-grains are rising in Pertabgarh, Bikanir, Jaisulmere; falling in Marwar, Meywar, Jhallawar, Kotah; steady elsewhere. The numbers of persons employed on relief works were:—Kotah 364, Dholepore 4,917, Bikanir 20,769, Jaisulmere 122. The numbers on gratuitous relief were 3,491 in Bikanir. Gratuitous relief has been sanctioned in four districts of Marwar and test relief works started in Bhurtpore.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 8th December.*—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still in progress in some places. Prices are below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 9th December.*—No rain. The spring crops are suffering. Fodder is scanty. Relief works have commenced. Remission and suspension of revenue will be necessary in the Jammu and Jasrota districts. Prices are high.

Nepal.—*For week ending 5th December.*—The weather is fine and warm. Sowing of wheat continues.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

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The Gazette of India,

EXTRAORDINARY.

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CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1896.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Accounts and Finance.

Paper Currency.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 5366.

Calcutta, the 18th December 1896.

WITH reference to Sections 19 and 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by Act XXI of 1896, and in supersession of the Notification by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4861, dated the 3rd December 1891, it is notified that, with the consent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council fixes one hundred millions of rupees as the amount of the coin and bullion received for Currency Notes which need not be retained and secured as a reserve to pay for such notes.

J. F. FINLAY,

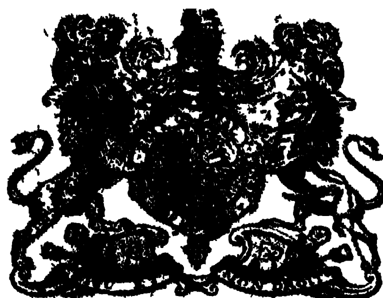
Secy. to the Govt. of India.

No. 5367.

With reference to Notification No. 5366 of this date, it is notified for public information that the Governor General in Council has directed the creation and issue to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency and the Master of the Mint at Calcutta of Rs. 2,04,86,500 of stock of the 3 per cent Loan of 1896-97, bearing interest from the 31st December 1896, and the receipt from the Head Commissioner of Rs. 1,99,99,945-10, being the value of the above amount of stock at Rs. 97-10 per cent, being the current market price of the said stock.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secy. to the Govt. of India.





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1896.

No. 1009.—The Honourable Mr. G. Adams is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 30th December 1896.

MEDICAL.

The 17th December, 1896.

No. 1006.—The services of Surgeon-Captain H. B. Melville, M.B., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

POLICE.

The 17th December, 1896.

No. 719.—The services of Mr. N. Williamson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Bengal, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

FORESTS.

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1896.

No. 1090—260-6-F.—Mr. B. B. Osmaston, Officiating Instructor at the Imperial Forest

School, Dehra Dun, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 25th November, 1896.

From the same date, Mr. Osmaston reverted to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Forest List.

No. 1093—260-7-F.—On return from the furlough granted him in the notification of this Department No. 329F., dated the 1st May, 1896, Mr. A. F. Gradon, Deputy Conservator of Forests, Burma, is reappointed Instructor at the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, with effect from the 27th November, 1896.

PRACTICAL ARTS AND MUSEUMS.

The 16th December 1896.

No. 2948—2-42.—The names of the Governors appointed to represent India on the Governing Body of the Imperial Institute during the year ending 23rd July 1897 are published for information :—

(1) *On behalf of the Government of India.*

Sir Henry R. Thuillier, K.C.I.E.
Sir Charles A. Elliott, K.C.S.I.
Sir Charles T. Crosthwaite, K.C.S.I.

(2) *On behalf of Local Governments and Native States.*

Bombay—Sir Raymond West, K.C.I.E.
Bengal—Sir Steuart C. Bayley, K.C.S.I.
Madras—D. F. Carmichael, Esq.
Punjab—Baden H. Baden-Powell, Esq., C.I.E.
Assam—General H. Hopkinson, C.S.I.
Native States—Colonel P. W. Powlett, C.S.I.

(3) *On behalf of Indian Chambers of Commerce.*

Madras Chamber of Commerce—P. Macfadyen, Esq.
Rangoon Chamber of Commerce—James Duncan, Esq.
Karachi Chamber of Commerce—W. B. Jameson, Esq.
Upper India Chamber of Commerce, Cawnpore—D. Cruickshank, Esq.

(4) *On behalf of Indian Institutions.*

Bombay Presidency Association—Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji.
Madras Mahajana Sabha—Sir W. Wedderburn, M.P.

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GENERAL.

The 18th December 1896.

No. 2972—203-3.—Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, C.S.I., of the Indian Civil Service, Officiating Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, is confirmed in that appointment with effect from the 1st December 1896.

F. G. SLY,
Under-Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 14th December, 1896.

No. 1957-*G*.—Lala Durga Sahai, Mir Munshi of the Political Agency in Bundelkhand, is appointed to be Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India, substantive *pro tempore*, with effect from the 12th November, 1896, *vice* Pandit Tribhuvan Nath, deceased, and until further orders.

No. 1961-*G*.—Captain C. B. Baldock, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command of the Merwara Battalion, also discharged the duties of his substantive appointment of Wing Officer and Adjutant, from the 1st to the 30th October, 1896, both days inclusive.

No. 1963-*G*.—Lieutenant D. G. Peart, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer, 2nd Bombay Infantry, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Wing Officer of the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the 29th November, 1896.

The 15th December, 1896.

No. 1971-*G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. George Gillespie as Consul-General for the Orange Free State in Burma.

No. 3734-*I.-B*.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to grant a license to Mr. Kuchapudi Peter, of the Canadian Baptist Mission, authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad.

No. 3739-*I.-B*.—Captain G. A. Cookson, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, is appointed to be Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 16th December, 1896.

No. 1977-*G*.—With reference to notification, No. 1347-G., dated the 17th August, 1896, Mr. George Gordon, Consul for Sweden and Norway at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 30th November, 1896.

The 17th December, 1896.

No. 1982-*G*.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant A. S. Capper, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Squadron Officer, Central India Horse, for one year.

Pension service, 6th year, commenced 24th July, 1896.

The 18th December, 1896.

No. 3789 *I.-B*.—Captain C. Bailey, Indian Staff Corps, 10th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to be Assistant Inspecting Officer, Rajputana and North-Western Provinces Imperial Service Cavalry and Transport, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

No. 1987-*G*.—The following changes are made in the graded list of the Political Department:—

Consequent on the return from special leave of Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 24th October 1896—

Mr. A. L. P. Tucker, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain K. D. Erskine, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Mr. W. H. Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant H. B. Peacock, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr. H. V. Cobb, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 26th October 1896—

Captain S. F. Bayley, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain J. F. Whyte, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Major M. J. Meade, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and his appointment (hereby

made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 27th October 1896—

Major T. C. Pears, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain C. Archer (on privilege leave), Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant L. A. Forbes, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the reversion of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Newill, Indian Staff Corps, from officiating Resident of the 2nd Class to his substantive grade as a Political Agent of the 1st Class, and with effect from 29th October 1896—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Gaisford, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 1st Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain J. Ramsay, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain W. M. Cubitt, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 3rd November 1896—

Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain A. D'A. G. Bannerman, Indian Staff Corps (on return from leave), to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the replacement, at the disposal of the Home Department, of the services of Mr. E. P. Chapman, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 6th November 1896—

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain J. Manners Smith, V.C., C.I.E., Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 10th November 1896—

Captain L. S. Newmarch, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, reverts to his substantive grade of Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain C. A. Kemball, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Captain C. Archer, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 19th November 1896—

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain P. T. A. Spence, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and with effect from the 22nd November 1896—

Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the appointment of Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class and as Political Agent in Jhalawar, and with effect from the 24th November 1896—

Captain L. S. Newmarch, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain W. C. R. Stratton, Indian Staff Corps, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 25th November 1896—

Captain M. A. Tighe, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the return from furlough of Captain C. H. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and his appointment (hereby made) to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 30th November 1896—

Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service (on privilege leave), officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, reverts to officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class.

Consequent on the grant of special leave to Captain G. F. Chenevix Trench, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and with effect from the 9th December 1896—

Mr. W. E. Jardine, of the Indian Civil Service, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class.

Captain H. L. Showers, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 1st Class.

Captain R. B. Berkeley, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant C. T. Ducat, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 14th December 1896—

Lieutenant E. LeMesurier, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

Consequent on the grant of privilege leave to Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, and with effect from the 18th December 1896—

Lieutenant L. A. Forbes, Indian Staff Corps (on privilege leave), to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 2nd Class.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,
Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 15th December, 1896.

No. 5281-*Gl.*—Mr. K. J. Badshah, Deputy Director General of the Post Office of India, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 26 days, with effect from the 6th January, 1897.

The 17th December, 1896.

No. 5315 *Gl.*—The following postings and appointments in the Financial Department are notified:—

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley is posted as Deputy Accountant General, Punjab, with effect from the 8th October, 1896.

Mr. U. L. Majumdar is posted as Assistant Accountant General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 21st November, 1896.

Mr. W. D. Woollam is posted to the Paper Currency Office, Calcutta, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

Babu Ramaprasanna Ghosh is appointed to act as Chief Superintendent *vice* Mr. E. Grant, with effect from the 1st December, 1896.

The 18th December, 1896.

No. 5363 *Gl.*—Mr. A. U. Fanshawe, C.S.I., Director General of the Post Office of India, is placed on special duty, with effect from the 12th December, 1896, and the following acting appointments are made in consequence of his deputation, or until further orders:—

Mr. H. M. Kisch to act as Director General of the Post Office of India, with effect from the 12th December, 1896,

Mr. C. Stewart-Wilson to act as Post Master General, Bengal, with effect from the 11th December, 1896,

Mr. W. J. Ham to act as Post Master General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 2nd December, 1896, and

Mr. J. Cornwall to continue to act as Inspector General, Railway Mail Service.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 17th December, 1896.

No. 5360-*A*.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th November, 1896, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

Circles of Issue.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	Reserve in Silver Coin and Bullion.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	R	R		R
Calcutta	10,87,40,515	2,47,39,532		2,47,39,532
Allahabad	1,06,09,020	72,30,300		72,30,300
Lahore	1,52,56,630	2,28,20,695		2,28,20,695
Bombay	6,70,25,905	4,02,39,058		4,02,39,058
Kurrachee	90,62,120	59,71,265		59,71,265
Madras	2,70,48,580	2,40,84,915		2,40,84,915
Calicut	15,[illegible]	43,06,250		43,06,250
Rangoon	53,33,820	3,00,24,880		3,00,24,880
TOTAL	24,53,29,555	6,63,29,555		6,63,29,555
Deduct—Amount received at Bombay but not paid at Calcutta				10,00,000
NET TOTAL				6,53,29,555
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of R8,15,[illegible] held under section 19 of the Act				8,00,00,000
GRAND TOTAL				24,53,29,555

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 18th December, 1896.

No. 5366.—With reference to Sections 19 and 20 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by Act XXI of 1896, and in supersession of the Notification by the Government of India in the Finance and Commerce Department, No. 4861, dated the 3rd December, 1891, it is notified that, with the consent of the Secretary of State for India, the Governor General in Council fixes one hundred millions of rupees as the amount of the coin and bullion received for Currency Notes which need not be retained and secured as a reserve to pay for such notes.

No. 5367.—With reference to Notification No. 5366 of this date, it is notified for public information that the Governor General in Council has directed the creation and issue to the Head Commissioner of Paper Currency and the Master of the Mint at Calcutta of R2,04,86,500 of st ck of the 3 per cent Loan of 1896-97, bearing interest from the 31st December, 1896, and the receipt from the Head Commissioner of R1,99,99,945-10, being the value of the above amount of stock at R97-10 per cent, being the current market price of the said stock.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

ESTIMATES AND ACCOUNTS.

The 18th December, 1896.

No. 5368 A.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

November 1896. Lakhs of Rupees.

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In November 1896-97.	In November 1895-96.	To end of November 1896-97.	To end of November 1895-96.	Whole Year. Budget, 1896-97.	Whole Year. Actuals, Preliminary, 1895-96.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	39	81	9,75	10,78	27,02	27,03
Opium	47	61	4,46	4,81	6,90	7,11
Salt	67	84	5,47	5,89	8,70	8,88
Stamps	36	40	3,15	3,14	4,73	4,73
Excise	37	41	3,68	3,07	5,75	5,73
Provincial Rates	11	22	1,65	1,80	3,67	3,73
Customs	34	38	2,90	3,21	4,48	5,02
Assessed Taxes	14	16	1,19	1,17	1,70	1,69
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	5	5	31	31	56	53
Registration	3	3	31	30	43	42
Tributes from Native States	2	2	28	31	89	78
Other Civil Revenue	20	33	2,33	2,41	3,73	3,53
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	3,15	4,26	35,48	37,60	68,56	69,18
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Railways and Irrigation Works	—51	—48	—2,55	—2,51	—3,65	—3,72
Opium	—3	—2	—2,30	—1,00	—2,59	—2,07
Other Civil Expenditure	—1,91	—1,93	—15,98	—15,82	—26,56	—25,46
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	—2,45	—2,43	—20,83	—20,23	—32,80	—31,25
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments:						
[The figures comprise Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	—5	+5	+1,31	+32	+1,78	+49
Forest, Marine (Net as above)	+3	+5	+18	+22	+32	+33
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+20	+35	+1,87	+2,28	+3,81	+3,73
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, etc.	...	—1	—41	—44	—60	—50
Military Receipts	+2	+6	+49	+47	+70	+77
Military Issues	—1,40	—1,38	—10,74	—11,52	—16,82	—17,48
Telegraph Receipts	+6	+7	+48	+54	+5	+85
Do. Issues	—6	—6	—46	—40		—75
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+1,08	+1,18	+8,40	+8,95	—1,78	+13,70
„ „ Issues	—80	—80	—7,16	—6,43		—10,35
East Indian Railway Receipts	+41	+41	+3,30	+3,25		+4,95
„ „ „ Issues	—15	—18	—1,25	—1,20		—1,88
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+7	+10	+1,53	+1,03		+2,08
„ „ Issues	—53	—49	—4,44	—4,21		—7,17
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	—1,12	—65	—6,90	—7,00	—12,54	—11,23
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt and Special Loans (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	—2	—5	+3,79	—36	+3,72	—58
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	...	+3	—6	—3	...	—1
Exchange on Remittance Accounts	—29	—98	—7,60	—9,13	—12,02	—12,39
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at R10 per £	—1,52	—72	—11,46	—12,45	—16,50	—19,66
Other debt heads (Net as above)	—5	+5	—1,42	+4	—80	—9
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	—1,88	—1,67	—16,75	—21,93	—25,66	—32,73
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	—2,30	—49	—9,00	—11,76	—2,44	—6,03
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	9,80	11,26	16,50	22,53	16,50	22,53
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	7,50	10,77	7,50	10,77	14,00	16,50

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 18th December, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 1339.—The undermentioned Surgeon-Lieutenants appointed to the Bengal and Madras Establishments, in G. G. O. No. 1066 of 1896, reported their arrival at Bombay on the dates specified :—

Bengal.

Herbert James Walton . } 29th October, 1896
Hugh Ainsworth . . }
Henry Arthur David Dickson . }
John Stewart Stevenson . . 16th October, 1896.

Madras.

John Wolfran Cornwall . } 29th October, 1896
Alfred Miller . . . }
Henry Robert Brown . }
Walter Guyon Richards . }
Sydney Price James . }
Archibald Nicol Fleming . }
Peter Dee . . . }
Felix Oswald Newton Mell . 16th October, 1896
Frank Dennis Browne . . 29th October, 1896.
Maxwell Dick . . . 16th October, 1896

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

No. 1340.—The following promotions and appointment are made from the 14th November, 1896, the date following that on which Lieutenant R. W. C. Keays, Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, was relieved of his duties on reversion to regimental duty :—

Names.	From	To
Captain T. A. Harrison, 25th Bombay Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class.
Captain T. H. Henderson, 13th Bombay Infantry.	Assistant Military Accountant, 3 d class.	Assistant Military Accountant, 2nd class.
Lieutenant W. A. M. Bruce, 26th Bombay Infantry.	...	Assistant Military Accountant, 3rd class (on probation).

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1341.—Captain P. T. Cooper, Royal Artillery, officiating Ordnance Officer, 4th class, is confirmed in that class with effect from the 5th October, 1896, to fill an existing vacancy.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1342.—The Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—

To be extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant A. D. Greenhill-Gardyne, Gordon Highlanders. Dated 3rd November, 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1343.—Lieutenant Charles Hodgkinson, 5th Dragoon Guards, officiating Squadron Officer, 6th (The Prince of Wales') Regiment of Bengal Cavalry, having completed eighteen months' probationary service, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, from the 9th May, 1895, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India.

No. 1344.—The undermentioned officer appointed to the Unattached List of the British Army for service in the Indian Staff Corps, is posted to the Bombay Command, with effect from the date of his arrival in India :—

Second-Lieutenant G. E. Hardie.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1345.—The following direct appointments are made with effect from the dates of joining :—

16th Regiment of Bengal Cavalry.

Amir Singh to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

27th Regiment (1st Baluch Battalion) of Bombay (Light) Infantry.

Mubarak Shah to be Jemadar, on probation, to fill an existing vacancy.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 1346.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette*", *dated the 24th November, 1896, page 6507.*

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,

24th November, 1896.

* * * * * *

BREVET.

Major Robert Bellew Adams, Indian Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, in recognition of his services during the operations of the Chitral Relief Force, 1895. Dated 12th September, 1896.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are transferred to the unemployed supernumerary list:—

Colonel William Jackson Parker. Dated 11th November, 1896.

Colonel William Vertue. Dated 13th November, 1896.

* * * * * *

ORGANISATION.

MOBILISATION.

No. 1347.—Bryan Stapleton, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant in the Infantry Branch of the Indian Army Reserve.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1348.—Conductor Henry Tucker, Barrack Department, Madras, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 7th November, 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1349.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Alexander John Wogan Browne,—16th December, 1896.

To be Lieutenant.

Second-Lieutenant Stair Francis Barton Dalrymple-Hay,—6th July, 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 1350.—*Madras Command*—

Sub-Conductor William Davis, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 2nd June, 1896.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1351.—10th Regiment of Bengal Infantry—

Jemadar Bhuru, to be Subadar and Havildar Neki Ram to be Jemadar, *vice* Sinu, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 23rd October, 1896.

REWARDS.

GOOD CONDUCT MEDALS.

No. 1352.—The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Unattached List, Madras Command, and "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners, are awarded silver medals for long service and good conduct, without gratuity, for the quarter ending 30th September, 1896—

First class Sergeant Instructor Patrick Welsh, Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps.

First class Sergeant Instructor Alfred Henry Webber, South Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Quarter Master Sergeant Harry Dover, "Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 1353.—His Excellency the Governor General of India has been pleased to confer the Volunteer Officers' Decoration upon the undermentioned officer of the Indian Volunteer Force, who has been duly recommended for the same under the Royal Warrant of 24th May, 1894 (India Army Circulars of 1894, clause 101) :—

Behar Light Horse.

Honorary Chaplain the Reverend John Richardson.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 1354.—*Assam Valley Light Horse*—

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Blacker Kirwan, supernumerary list, to be Commandant, with effect from the 27th May, 1896, *vice* Buckingham, resigned.

No. 1355.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Thomas Edward Piercy, Gentleman, to be Lieutenant, *vice* Cosens, resigned.

No. 1356.—*Oudh Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

John Parry Williams, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, with effect from the 15th December, 1896, to complete the establishment.

No. 1357.—*2nd Battalion, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Andrew Duncan Rollo, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Scott, promoted.

Conrad Allan Cooke, Gentleman, to be Second Lieutenant, *vice* Arnott, transferred to the 1st Battalion.

No. 1358.—*Rangoon Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Frederick Reginald Lee, Esq., to be Captain, to complete the establishment.

Ernest Andrea Villa and George Arthur Turner, Gentlemen, to be Lieutenants, to complete the establishment.

No. 1359.—*Orissa Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Edward Frederic Growse, Esq., to be Commandant, with the rank of Captain, *vice* Stevenson, resigned.

No. 1360.—*East Coast Rifle Volunteers*—

Alexander Norman McLeod, Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, *vice* Parker, promoted.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1361.—*1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Major Henry Raynor Goulding, V.D., to be Lieutenant-Colonel, with effect from the 1st June, 1896, to complete the establishment.

No. 1362.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant Frederick Adlard Wright, to be Captain, *vice* Campbell, resigned.

Surgeon-Major Henry Hearsey Bathe, V.D., to be Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

No. 1363.—*Midland Railway Volunteer Rifles*—

Lieutenant Charles Collins to be Captain, with effect from the 1st September, 1896, *vice* Hawkins, resigned.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 1364.—*Bangalore Rifle Volunteers*—

Lieutenant J. D. Cosens resigns his commission.

No. 1365.—*East Indian Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant L. Porter, V.D., resigns his commission.

No. 1366.—*Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Captain A. C. Wiseman, Unattached List, resigns his commission.

No. 1367.—*Agra Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant H. Hastings resigns his commission.

No. 1368.—*Rohilkhand Volunteer Rifle Corps*—

Lieutenant C. F. Knyvett resigns his commission, with effect from the 15th December, 1893.

No. 1369.—*Presidency Volunteer Rifle Battalion*—

Major H. Dawson resigns his commission, with effect from the 21st October, 1896.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 1370.—Major R. H. Jennings, Royal Engineers, Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, supernumerary, Military Works Department, is promoted to Executive Engineer, 2nd grade, supernumerary, with effect from the 1st April, 1896.

No. 1371.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :—

NAME.	From	To	Nature of promotion, etc.	With effect from
Captain B. B. Russell, R.E.	Attached	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Officiating	1st July, 1896.
Major E. Blunt, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	Permanent	25th July, 1896
Captain P. E. Dixon, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Permanent	25th July, 1896
Captain H. C. Nanton, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Permanent	25th July, 1896
Captain W. F. Tilley, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade, officiating.	Executive Engineer, 4th grade.	Permanent	25th July, 1896
Lieutenant E. A. Tandy, R.E.	Attached	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Officiating	25th July, 1896

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 80.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 48 of 1896, Mr. Stanley Scott Higgins has been appointed by the Secretary of State for India, a Sub-Lieutenant in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 14th October, 1896, subject to his passing a Medical Board, *vice* Mr. David Blair, found physically unfit.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 18th December, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned warrant officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 5th and the 18th December, 1896 :—

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Madras).	Assistant Surgeon H. St. C. Daily.	8th November, 1896.	Madras.		
Indian Subordinate Medical Department (Bengal).	Assistant Surgeon F. Ferdinand.	1st December, 1896.	Meerut.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 5th and the 18th December, 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
John McKenna(a)	Sub-Conductor	Ordnance Department (Bombay).	21st August, 1896.	Intestate.	R a. p. 45 10 9	...	17th February, 1897.

(a) *Widow*—
Mrs. Kate Ward McKenna.
Son—Hugh McKenna.
Address—Care of Mrs. Saunders, Slaughter Yard, Bandora.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th December, 1896.

No. 515.—Mr. J. J. Mullaly, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, Punjab, officiated as a Superintending Engineer from the 3rd to the 9th October, 1896.

No. 516.—Mr. C. J. Sheridan, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, officiated as a Superintending Engineer from the 27th October to the 2nd November, 1896.

No. 517.—Mr. B. P. Milsom, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Assam Bengal Railway Company, Limited, is, on return to Government service, posted to the establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

The 15th December, 1896.

No. 518.—Captain H. Bonham-Carter, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is transferred to the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, and is graded in class II, grade 2, permanent, and class II, grade 1, sub. *pro tem.*, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st October, 1896.

No. 519.—The following reversions are ordered in the Accounts Branch:—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Stuart, H.	Examiner, 1st class, *temporary*.	Examiner, 2nd class, permanent.	6th November, 1896.
Hoskyn, Major C. R., *R.E.*	Examiner, 2nd class, *temporary*.	Examiner, 3rd class, permanent.	Ditto.
Connolly, J. J.	Examiner, 3rd class, *temporary*.	Examiner, 4th class, 2nd grade, permanent.	Ditto.
Ryan, J. A.	Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, *temporary*.	Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent.	20th November, 1896.

The 17th December, 1896.

No. 521.—Mr. F. Furnivall, Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, whose services have been permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of India by the Government of Madras, is posted to State Railways and placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 522.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following *permanent* promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Wilkinson, Lt. C. W., R.E	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.	13th June, 1896.
Lister, E. A. C.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	19th June, 1896.
Hepper, Lt. H. A. L., R.E.	Ditto.	Ditto	14th July, 1896.
Morse, A.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st grade.	31st July, 1896.
Hearn, Lt. G. R., R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade.	Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade.	20th August, 1896.
Giles, W.	Executive Engineer, 3rd grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd grade.	14th September, 1896.
Phillips, H.; Lyle, J. C.; Roberts, F. W.; Humfress, H.	Executive Engineers, 3rd grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineers, 3rd grade.	23rd September, 1896.

No. 523.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 144, dated 11th April, 1895, Mr. H. St. G. Gilmore, in class III, grade 4 (sub. *pro tem.*) of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is confirmed in his appointment as Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 4, of that Establishment, with effect from the 6th February, 1895.

The 18th December, 1896.

No. 524.—The following is published for gen eral information:—

No. 951 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

Calcutta, the 16th December 1896.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government therewith promulgated.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1129 R., dated the 29th October 1896 forwarding letter from the Managing Agents of the Deoghur railway, No. 1585D. dated the 1st October 1896.

Letter from the Government of Bengal, No. 1352 R., dated the 9th December 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Managing Agents of the Deoghur railway have applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, which was published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Deoghur railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st January 1897, the application to the Deoghur railway of the General Rules, cited in the foregoing observations, for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, in supersession of the rules now in force.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Government of Bengal, Railway Department, for information and guidance.

TELEGRAPH.

The 17th December, 1896.

No. 520.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following reversions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified.—

Names.	From	To	Date.
Mr. S. P. W. V. Luke, C.I.E.	Director General, class I, officiating.	Deputy Director General, class II.	30th November, 1896.
Mr. F. G. Maclean	Deputy Director General, class II, officiating.	Director, class III	1st December, 1896.
Mr. H. A. Kirk	Director, class III, officiating	Chief Superintendent, class IV	2nd December, 1896.
Mr. O. Burne	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade, temporary.	Assistant Superintendent class, VI, 2nd grade.	3rd December, 1896.

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Revised rates from 1st January, 1887.

	Per annum. R	a.	p.
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Rules and Notifications issued under Legislative Acts and having the force of law, may be obtained separately at per page, 2 pice.

By order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3523 R.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 12th December 1896:—

No. 423 of 1896.—Frederic Fowler Farlow, engineer, of Bombay, for a self-acting tank low water alarm.

No. 424 of 1896.—John Poyser, engineer, of Bolehill, Wirksworth, near Derby, England, and Francis Livingstone Ball, engineer, of 16, Charlotte street, Edgbaston, Birmingham, England, for improvements in let off motions for weaving looms.

No. 425 of 1896.—Henry Allan Moss, executive engineer, public works department of India, and general superintendent of the Government workshop, Madras, of Peters road, Madras, for disc-roller bearings for reducing the friction in bearings and journals of machinery, vehicles, etc.

No. 426 of 1896.—John Townsend Trench, land agent, of Kinmare, county Kerry, Ireland, for improvements in pneumatic tyres.

No. 427 of 1896.—Pietro Veraci, engineer, of Florence, Italy, for improvements in tables for cutting out tobacco wrappers and for rolling cigars.

No. 428 of 1896.—John Poyser, engineer, of Bolehill, Wirksworth, near Derby, England, for improvements in battens for weaving looms.

No. 429 of 1896.—Roderick McLeod, junior, tea merchant, of 69, George street, Edinburgh, and Alexander Mathers McLeod, solicitor, of 20, Greenhill gardens, Edinburgh, for improvements in and connected with pneumatic tyres of cycles, carriages, motor cars, and other vehicles.

No. 430 of 1896.—Emil Paul Schoenfelder and Emil Kehle, chemists, of 27, South Orange avenue, Newark, county of Essex and state of New Jersey, United States of America, for improvements in and connected with photographic cameras.

No. 431 of 1896.—Maung Chit Pe, of No. 32, Kyaikpane, Pagoda street, Moulmein, for an improved vertical rice pounding or cleaning machine.

No. 432 of 1896.—Henri Edouard Couzineau, clothier, of 81, Rue Gambetta, Lille, France, for improvements in apparatus for printing or impressing designs, patterns, or outlines of garments on fabrics or other materials, or for analogous purposes.

No. 433 of 1896.—Jahar Lal Dhar, professional scientist, of 97, Beadon street, Calcutta, for a cheap and smokeless kerosine lamp.

No. 3524 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 256 of 1896.—John Coryton Roberts, planter, of 16, Cromwell grove, West Kensington, London, for improvements in the manufacture of tea chests, and other packing cases or boxes. (Specification filed 8th December 1896.)

No. 346 of 1896.—Messrs. Redlhammer Brothers, manufacturers, of Gablonz, Bohemia, for improvements in bracelets, necklaces and the like. (Specification filed 5th December 1896.)

No. 3525 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 94 of 1888.—William Gadd, civil and consulting engineer, of 64, Barton Arcade, Manchester, England, for improvements relating to the construction of gas-holders. (From 23rd January 1897 to 23rd January 1898.)

No. 142 of 1890.—Richard Stanfield, professor of engineering of Heriot-Watt College, Edinburgh, and Thomas Clarkson, demonstrator in metallurgy, of King's College, London, for an improved method and means for separating metals and heavy minerals from ores. (From 12th January 1897 to 12th January 1898.)

No. 260 of 1892.—Albert Legg and Charles Ward Weston, of Milton, in the county of Ulster, and State of New York, for improvements in sewing machines. (From 14th January 1897 to 14th January 1898.)

No. 3526 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said inventions in British India and of authorizing others so to do has ceased :—

No. 114 of 1891.—Henry Rembert's invention for a new method of baling cotton. (Specification filed 9th September 1892.)

No. 190 of 1891.—Frank Harris' invention for a new and improved suspended sluice gate. (Specification filed 8th September 1892.)

No. 91 of 1892.—Thomas McMurray's invention for new or improved compounds to be used for disinfecting, deodorising, germicide, sanitary, manuring and like purposes. (Specification filed 12th September 1892.)

No. 97 of 1892.—James Mackay Taylor's invention for an improved water lift. (Specification filed 9th September 1892.)

No. 98 of 1892.—Thomas Obbinson's invention for an improved method of, and apparatus for, advertising. (Specification filed 9th September 1892.)

No. 102 of 1892.—Alfred Basch's invention for an improved lamp reflector. (Specification filed 7th September 1892.)

No. 112 of 1892.—Wilhelm Kohler and Daniel Kegler's invention for vitrification furnaces. (Specification filed 12th September 1892.)

No. 164 of 1892.—Henry Edmund Collins' invention for a new or improved bow-facing apparatus for rowing on the rachet principle. (Specification filed 12th September 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 163 of 1891.—Dorabji Burjorji's invention for the economic leather roller for the cotton gin. (Specification filed 7th September 1896.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(b) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office, are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th December, 1896.

LIABILITIES.				R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				72,00,000	0	0
	R	a.	p.			
Public Deposits at Head Office	60,34,401	12	4	1,12,43,790	5	1
Public Deposits at Branches	52,09,388	8	9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,77,66,779	13	8
Bank Post Bills, etc.				1,69,935	5	5
Sundries				30,05,873	1	9
RUPEES				9,93,86,378	9	11

ASSETS.				R	a.	p.
Government Securities				42,86,376	0	0
Other authorised Investments				81,26,715	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities				2,12,55,618	8	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities				1,80,39,233	8	7
Bills discounted and purchased				2,09,67,790	9	1
Balances with other Banks				3,91,519	9	2
Bullion				9,243	14	10
Dead Stock				13,21,327	1	6
Stamps				8,406	10	6
Sundries				13,63,103	2	2
				7,57,69,334	4	1
	R	a.	p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	70,65,137	15	2	2,36,17,044	5	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,65,51,906	6	8			
RUPEES				9,93,86,378	9	11

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 17th December, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 9 per cent.
Percentage 32·7.

ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL OF BENGAL.

Notice of death sent to the Administrator General of Bengal under Section 64 of Act II of 1874.

Name of deceased.	Place of death.	Date of death.	By whom death reported and when.	REMARKS.
Mrs. Martha Anne Gardiner.	Naini Tal	22nd September, 1896	The Deputy Commissioner, Naini Tal, on 26th November, 1896.	The deceased was of Mainpuri and left a Will. Her daughter, Miss Louisa Gardiner, has applied for Letters of Administration.
J. A. Harding	Not stated	8th November, 1896.	The Additional Judge, District Court, Mandalay, on 25th November, 1896.	The deceased was a Sub-Assistant Superintendent of Telegraphs and died intestate. No one has applied for Letters of Administration.
Mrs. Mary Casey	Calcutta	8th October, 1888	The District Judge, Allahabad, on 30th November, 1896.	Mr. Joseph Casey, the husband of the deceased and Executor has obtained Probate of the Will from the District Judge of Allahabad.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator General of Bengal.

7, COUNCIL HOUSE STREET,
Calcutta, 16th December, 1896.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th December, 1896.

No. 23.—The following permanent promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are ordered, with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Name.	From	To	With effect from
H. E. Chappel . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, and temporary class V.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.	15th April, 1896.
R. Meredith . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade, and temporary class VI.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	15th April, 1896.
W. S. Sharpe . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade, and temporary class VI	Assistant Superintendent, class, VII, 1st grade.	15th April, 1896.
O. Burne . . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, and temporary class V.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.	2nd May, 1896.
N. U. K. Leslie . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade, and temporary class VI.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	2nd May, 1896.
M. J. O'Connell . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	2nd May, 1896.
R. Elrington . . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade, and temporary class V.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 1st grade.	12th May, 1896.
C. W. Sowerby-Coo .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade, and temporary class VI.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	12th May, 1896.
M. A. Thompson . .	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 2nd grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	12th May, 1896.

The 16th December, 1896.

No. 24.—The following temporary promotions in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department are sanctioned, with effect from the dates specified against each :—

Names.	From	To	With effect from
W. S. Sharpe	Assistant Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	1st October, 1896, to the 20th October, 1896, inclusive.
J. Y. Shakespear.	Assistant, Superintendent, class VII, 1st grade.	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	18th October, 1896, and until further orders.

C. H. REYNOLDS,

Director-General of Telegraphs.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 16th December, 1896.

No. 47.—The Secretary of State for India in Council has been pleased to sanction the permanent promotion of Mr. B. McMullen from Assistant Superintendent, class I, grade II, to Assistant Superintendent, class I, grade I, with effect from 1st May, 1896.

No. 48.—Mr. J. H. C. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent, has been granted by the Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, privilege leave for three months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from 11th December, 1896, subject to confirmation by the Director-in-Chief, Indo-European Telegraph Department.

F. E. GODFREY,

Examiner of Telegraph Accounts.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER AND AUDITOR GENERAL, The Treasury.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 15th December, 1896.

RATE OF EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

No. 1389.—Under Rule 8 of the Rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3624A., dated 18th August, 1893, it is hereby notified for general information that the market rate of exchange for the 4th quarter of 1896-97 has been fixed at 1*s.* 2⅝*d.*, the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance in that quarter being R10-14-2 approximately.

A. F. COX,

Offg. Comptroller General.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

The Directors have made the following changes in the Bank's Establishment :—

Mr. S. A. H. Sitwell, of Head Office, has been appointed to act as Agent at Akyab, *vice* Mr. Florence, granted short leave.

Mr. W. D. McKewan has been appointed to act as Agent at Hyderabad, *vice* Mr. Gordon, granted furlough to Europe.

By order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL,

Calcutta, 16th December, 1896.

DIRECTOR-GENERAL, INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd December, 1896.

No. 58.—The services of the undermentioned Hospital Assistants of the Madras Military Establishment are permanently placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Burma for Civil employment in his province, with effect from the date of this Notification :—

No. 1047,	1st grade	Hospital	Assistant	S. Chinnasawmy Naidu.
" 1121	"	"	"	D Phillip.
" 1064	"	"	"	A. Samuel
" 1117	"	"	"	Gregory Francis.
" 1058	"	"	"	V. Chinnasawmy Pillay.
" 1161	"	"	"	M. E. Jonathen.
" 1168	"	"	"	S. Paul.
" 1175,	2nd	"	"	Saiyid Abdul Qadir Sahel
" 1190	"	"	"	P. Thogamonsawmy.
" 1203	"	"	"	M. Dorasawmy Pillai.
" 1215	"	"	"	C J. Pakiam Pillay.
" 1211,	3rd	"	"	K. Kanaren.

J. T. W. LESLIE, *M.B.*,

for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

The 10th December, 1896.

No. 59.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Captain John Barry Maloney, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay Command, attached to the Medical Store Depôt, Bombay, is granted one year's furlough on urgent private affairs, in and out of India, under the rules of 1889, with effect from the 16th December, 1896, or from such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

No. 60.—First class Assistant Surgeon Francis Xavier De'Cruz, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department Bombay Command, is appointed to the Medical Store Depôt, Bombay, during the absence on furlough of Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Captain J. B. Maloney.

No. 61.—Second class Assistant Surgeon Harry Forsyth Gibson Kinsley, of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bombay Command, is appointed to the Medical Store Depôt, Bombay.

The 11th December, 1896.

No 62.—The services of third grade Assistant Surgeon Chalip Singh Teja, of the Imperial Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

No. 63.—First grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Lala Fatteh Chand, M.B., is appointed as an Uncovenanted Medical Officer in the Punjab in place of the late Civil Assistant Surgeon Chetan Shah, Khan Bahadur, with effect from the 24th January, 1896.

ERNEST ROBERTS, *M.B.*,

for Director-General, Indian Medical Service.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 14th December, 1896.

No. 175.—Mr. W J. Cornelius, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Article 291 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 3rd January, 1897.

The 17th December, 1896.

No. 176.—The leave on medical certificate granted to Mr. P. L. Causley, Sub-Assistant Superintendent, 3rd grade, in Notification No. 170, dated the 2nd December, 1896, is extended to the 31st January, 1897.

CHAS. STRAHAN, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Surveyor-General of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 8th December, 1896.

No. 5082-G.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1707-G., dated the 22nd October, 1896, Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel P. A. Weir, M B., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), assumed charge of his duties as officiating Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan, from Surgeon-Major R. Shore, M.D. on the afternoon of the 5th November, 1896.

No 5087 G.—It is hereby notified that Second Grade Civil Assistant Surgeon Harnam Dass, of the Imperial Establishment, who has been temporarily transferred to the service of the Bhurtpore State, assumed charge of his appointment on the forenoon of the 26th September, 1896.

The 10th December, 1896.

No 5112—223-G.—Lieutenant H. T. Pritchard, Indian Staff Corps, Assistant Political Agent, Banswara and Pertabgurh, was permitted to avail himself, on the afternoon of the 17th November, 1896, of the privilege leave for two months and six days granted to him in this office Notification No. 4514-G, dated the 23rd October last.

By Order

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 10th December, 1896.

No. 1451—269.—In exercise of the powers vested in him by section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act X of 1882), the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Seth Oomeid Mall to be an Honorary Magistrate, and to invest him with the powers of a Magistrate of the second class, to be exercised within the Municipal limits of the town of Ajmere.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent, Rajputana, and Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 9th December, 1896

No. 4497.—With reference to the Foreign Department Notification No. 1517-G., dated the 16th September, 1896, Mr L E. Buckley I.C S., made over, and Mr A M Slight, I C.S., assumed charge of the offices of the District Magistrate and Collector and President of the Municipal Commission, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the forenoon of the 30th ultimo.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain*,

First Assistant to the Resident.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1896.

No. 12.—Captain T. A. Harrison, I.S.C., Assistant Military Accountant, 1st class, is granted one year's leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty—Pension Service 12th year commenced 4th June, 1896.

J. A. MILEY, *Colonel*,

Accountant General, Military Department.

NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

TRANSFERS AND POSTINGS.

Agra, the 14th December, 1896.

No. 189—In supersession of order No. 168, dated 25th November, 1896, Mr. D. Durham, Assistant Superintendent, is posted to the Sambhar Weighments Section, Sambhar Division.

No. 190.—Order No. 150, dated 19th November, 1896, posting Mr. E. Dampier-Bennett, Assistant Superintendent, to the Sambhar Weighments Section, Sambhar Division, is hereby cancelled.

LEAVE.

No. 187.—Bhai Lakhmir Singh, M.A., Assistant Superintendent, Khusalgarh Beat, Punjab Mines Division, is granted privilege leave for forty days, under Article 291, Section II, Chapter XII, of the Civil Service Regulations.

MISCELLANEOUS.

No. 186.—With effect from the date of return to duty of Kour Bijai Singh, Assistant Superintendent, Mr P. A. Kirwan, Officiating Assistant Superintendent, reverts to his substantive appointment as Inspector, 3rd grade, Kutta Beat, Punjab Mines Division.

A B. PATTERSON,

Commr. of the N. I. Salt Revenue Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,

Principal, Thomason College.

NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 9th December, 1896.

No 15—Mr. R. K. Biernacki, District Locomotive Superintendent, class II, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment, is granted, under Article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations, one year's furlough on medical certificate, with effect from 25th November, 1896.

M. C. BRACKENBURY, *Lieut.-Col.,*
R. E., & Col,
Officiating Manager, North Western Railway

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes are stated to have been destroyed, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers, any other person claiming a right to them is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned.—

Calcutta Circle

NOTES WHOLLY DESTROYED

Regr. No.	No of Notes	Value	Name of Claimant
		R	
H-163 of 1896-97.	X-59—13152	100	Gudri Prosad and Sitaram Choudhuri, Timber Merchants, Gajpur and Kasi Ram, District Gorakhpur
	V-14—1.613	100	

A H ANTHONY,
Assistant Comptroller General
In charge, Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 18th December, 1896.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 10th December, 1896.

No. 98.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 27 of the 24th July, 1895, Mr. P. A. Hyde, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, will continue to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 22nd October, 1896, and until further orders.

No. 99.—Mr. E. K. Horsfall, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, in class III grade 1 of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Locomotive Superintendent in class II of that Establishment during the absence of Mr R. K. Biernacki, on leave, or until further orders.

The 14th December, 1896.

No. 100.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 64 of the 4th September, 1896, Mr. L. Gordon, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, will continue to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th October 1896, until further orders.

The 16th December, 1896.

No. 101.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 514, dated the 11th December, 1896, 2nd Lieutenant C. J. Heath, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, is posted to the Agra-Delhi Chord Line Survey.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General.

REPORTS OF DESERTIONS.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers of Infantry, dated at Shwebo, this 5th day of December, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 5149 Private John Cairney.	Parish and County in which born,—Barony, Glasgow, Lanark
Age,—21 years	Date of Desertion or Absence,—2nd December, 1896.
Height,—5 feet 4½ inches	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Shwebo, Upper Burma.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh, hair, brown, eyes, grey.	Marks,—Scar centre of forehead, one outer side right eye, blue one on lower lip, one back left forearm, large one left side of neck
Trade,—Labourer	Under two years.
Date of Enlistment,—20th December, 1894.	
Place of Enlistment,—Glasgow	

G. O. SMITH, *Lieut.-Col,*
Comdg. 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, of Infantry, dated at Shwebo, this 5th day of December, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No 5233 Private Alexander John Egan Graham.	Parish and County in which born,—Clevedon, Somerset
Age,—26 years 10 months	Date of Desertion or Absence,—2nd December, 1896
Height,—6 feet.	Place of Desertion or Absence,—Shwebo, Upper Burma
Colour of,—Complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown	Marks, Shield, cross and anchor and crossed swords and crown on front of right forearm.
Trade,—Clerk and Accountant.	Under 2 years' service
Date of Enlistment,—15th January, 1895	
Place of Enlistment,—Allahabad.	

G. O. SMITH, *Lieut.-Col,*
Comdg. 1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 17th December, 1896.

No. 7685.—Mr. G. S. Clifford, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 28th May, 1896.

No. 7708.—Mr. F. W. McCrea, Officiating Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is confirmed in that grade, with effect from the 4th May, 1896.

H. M. KISCH,

Offg. Dir. Genl of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 15th December, 1896.

Agent or Bankers for Cunliffe, Russel & Co.
Anderson, Mrs. M.
Barrett, Percy.
Berryman, H. A. Surgeon-Captain.
Blaunin, Mrs.
Bosanquet & Co.
Bott, F A
Broist, W.
Calcutta Amber Stores
Cooper, Maden & Co
Cretch & Co, A.
Currie & Co.
Dilton John, B.
Greenway, F. C. F.
Harris & Co., R R.
Keble, A, Captain.
Leal, W.
Lindberg, E.
Macfarland, S G.
Mazzi & Co
Merewethor, F. H.
Sanders, W
South Eastern Hair-dressing Co
Stanley, Miss.
Stewart, B
Swanton, Y C.
Thomson & Co, F. (Stock-brokers).
Thomson, Mrs
Wheatley, Madden & Co
Whiting F.
Wild & Co., John

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allan, W. A. R.
Ambler, F. R.
Arthur, Miss R.
Bannister, G. W, Captain.
Barnes, Miss K.
Barrett, John.
Beresford, C.
Beresford, Sam.
Birch, J. W.
Bond, E. C.
Bond, F. W.
Bradley, Mrs.
Braidwood, F.
Braidwood, Mrs.
Brocco, A.
Brown, Miss M.
Brown, Mrs. W.
Brownlow, E. O.
Charde, C. E.
Chaidi, J. F.
Clarke, W. W.
Clement, W. S., Captain.
Conway, Mrs. M.
Cotta, J. M.
Cottah & Co., J. M.
Dalwood, Mr.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
DeSilva, W. S.
Dolben, J.
D'Padua, J L.
Edwards, J. I.
Engl, Jean.
Francis, J.
Gallois, Eugene.
Galperson, J.
Garrette, Leoni, Miss
Gatschalk, V.
George, D.
Goddard, Mrs. I.
Gondie, J.
Guynemer, Madame Paul.
Hadlow, Mrs. A.
Halroyd, P.
Hancox, H W, Capt.
Hansz, M B
Haritom Mina.
Harper, A
Hearn, Miss E. F.
Hedworth, Mrs
Houghton, R
Hughes, H.
Hutchison, W. B.
Ivey, A.
Johnson, J. H.
Keily, J.
Kennedy, I. A.
Kerr, J.
Kimber, H.
Lane, Mrs.
Lincoln, I. (Booksellers).
Lopezco, Mrs. F.
Lyon, Mrs H.
Maitland, Miss Ada.
Manager, Comical Cards.
Maret, Julien.
Martin, Mrs. C N.
Marum, Mrs.
Mayr, Mrs Jones.
McIlliath, H D.
McMaster, C.
Meyers, H.
Moorhead, Miss V.
Morgan, Capt. W. D.
Muller, Egon.
Munton, C. C.
Murgatroyd, G. P. C.
Natchal, Mrs. L.
Nininger, F.
O'Brien, G. W.
O'Grady, W.
Owen, G. F., Mrs.
Palomino-de Castro.
Parker, E.
Parker, W. A.
Paton, Mrs.
Pell, Mrs.
Picton, A C.
Randall, A.
Reid, Miss A.
Remmington, F. A Capt
Robinson, L.
Rodgerson, H.
Rowley, J. D.
Sharples, Miss R
Smith, Arthur.
Smith, W G
Spence, Lieut A. H. O
Spraggs, A.
Stapelfeldt, Fritz.
Stephenson, Miss Flo.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiller, H.
Stokes, Miss.
Stowell, Mr.
Sykes, Mrs
Talbot, A.
Tasselli, Miss G
Taylor, Charlie.
Thomas, W
Thornton, Ellie.
Tormidorf, Mrs K.
Traval, H.
Varnei, G.
Wagner, C.
Wakefield, E, Miss
Walsher, H. J.
Webb, Chas.
Webb, F. H.
Weeks, Mrs., care of W. Bond.
Weiss, Miss J.
Weymans, J.
Wiesenfeld, A.
Wilson, R. H.
Winter, A L.
Winters, Mrs. C. N
Wise, A. G. H.
Woodward, G.

Registered Letters and Parcels

Cook, Percy.
Crisall, M. C, Mrs.
Ord, E.
Vigoinitzky, Alex.
Wairs, R.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alderson, Mrs.
Andrews.
Akins.
Adams, Vety. Lt.-Col, A. V. D.
Beresford, Sam, Gunner.
Burn, Mrs.
Blewitt, C. T, Major, R. A.
Bart, E. J.
Bayley, Cyril, Dr.
Braddel, Colonel.
Cook, Charles.
Cocks, G. A.
Decrox, Henry.
Dunell, C.
Duperell, Mark.
David, Lieut. (Staff Regt.).
Danvers, E. J.
Eduljee Jamsetjee.
Evans, H. E.
Gopal Baboo.
Grosser, Paul.
Gordon, J. V.
Goodwin, G.
Hull, E., Mrs.
Hogg, Hubert.
Joe Ahmed.
Jansen, J.
Limbjibhoy Rustomjee Bilimoria.
Lawrence, G.
Lawsen, H.
McArthur, Donald.
Mystericut, Michel.
Mortimer, E., Rev.
Mansell, K., Miss.
Nawab Mohsinul Mul Mohsimudowla.
Narayan Singh, Hawaldar.
Nwen Sarab, Miss.
O'Connor, T.
Prichard, J. M., Col.
Pettingel, Mrs.
Rogers, Col, R. E.
Riquebourg, Rose.
Smith, Geo.
Trent, J. H.
Tancock, A. K., Capt., R.A.
Virji Narayanjee
Varley, Cericia, Miss.
Walker, Ernest
Walker, G. Stanley, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 14th December, 1896.

Flat, Mr.
San, V R.
Videry, Sergeant R A.

The 19th December, 1896

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1896	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Mauritius, Seychelles, Madagascar, Reunion, etc, and Natal, and Cape Colony, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom	23rd Dec	Per P & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	22nd "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies .	25th "	*Viâ* Tuticorin and Colombo *
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan	25th "	Per French Str. *Eridan.*
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan	23rd "	Per Steamer *C Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	25th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	22nd "	Ditto
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	19th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	20th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon	23rd "	Ditto.
Port Blair	21st "	*Viâ* Madras.
Ditto	23rd "	Ditto.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column 1 are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *viâ* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by any one taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates —per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the under-noted rates. per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبري فيوج يعني تپ بهگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبري فيوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گاردن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹندنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري اور ايک مشت چهه پونڈ تک لينے والا هر آدمي حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتا هی — يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت دو روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت پانچ روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت دس روپيه *

عام آدميون کو يهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹندنٹ صاحب سے نقد حسب نرخ ذيل مل سکتي هی — يعني چار اونس والا ٹين بقيمت تين روپيه ؛ آٹهه اونس والا ٹين بقيمت چهه روپيه ؛ ايک پونڈ والا ٹين بقيمت باره روپيه *

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هی — ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹين کا چار آنه ؛ آٹهه اونس والے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ والے ٹين کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows.—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or,	post free,	R18-12.
½	„	R 9,	„	R9-8.
¼	„	R4-8,	„	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন	১৮৲	বা	ডাকমাশুল সমেত	১৮৸০
½ আধ „ „	৯৲		„	৯৷০
¼ সিকি „ „	৪৷০৲		„	৫৲

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Note, No. 074218, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, for R500, originally standing in the name of the Bank of Bengal and last endorsed to Sreemuti Saroda Sundory Dabee, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and the application is to be made for accrued interest, and for the issue of duplicate in favour of the proprietress after two years from the date of last advertisement.

SREEMUTI SARODA SUNDORY DABEE,
Baidyabati.

CHUNDER COOMAR SEN,
Husband of
SREEMUTTY SARODA SUNDORY DABEE.



The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1896.

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PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 17th December, 1896, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXI OF 1896.

An Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise an increase of the amount which may be invested in securities of the Government of India out of the coin and bullion received for currency notes under the law relating to the Government paper currency; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment Act, 1896; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 19, Act XX, 1882.

2. Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by Act No. XV of 1890 (*an Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882*), shall be read as if for the words "eighty millions" the words "one hundred millions" were substituted.

Repeal of Act XV, 1890.

3. Act No. XV of 1890 (*an Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882*) is repealed, but not so as to affect the validity of anything heretofore done in pursuance of the provisions of that enactment.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1896.

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PART V.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th December, 1896:—

NO. 27 OF 1896.

A Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of certain transfers and dispositions of goods in order to prevent debtors from defeating the claims of their creditors by secret assignments of such goods.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the compulsory registration of certain transfers and dispositions of goods in order to prevent debtors from defeating the claims of their creditors by secret assignments of such goods; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent, application and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Indian Bills of Sale Act, 1896;

(2) It extends to the whole of British India; and

(3) It shall come into force only in such local areas and with effect from such dates as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct.

Definitions.

2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "bill of sale" means any document recording the sale, mortgage or other transfer of goods, or creating any charge thereon, and includes a license to seize goods;

(2) "goods" mean all corporeal moveable property other than money; and

(3) "assignee in bankruptcy" includes any person in whom the estate of an insolvent or bankrupt is vested by any law for the time being in force.

Avoidance of certain transactions unless registered.

3. Subject to the provisions of section 4, where the owner of goods (hereinafter called the grantor) sells, mortgages or otherwise transfers the property therein, or creates any charge thereon, or gives a license to seize the goods, and such grantor remains in the apparent possession of the goods, such sale or other disposition as above-mentioned shall be void as against an execution-creditor or the assignee in bankruptcy of such grantor unless the following conditions are complied with, namely:—

(1) the sale or other disposition must be recorded in a bill of sale;

(2) the bill of sale must be registered within seven days of the completion of such sale or other disposition.

Explanation.—Goods shall be deemed to be in the "apparent possession" of a grantor so long as they remain or are in or upon any house, warehouse, building, works, land or other premises occupied by him, or are used or enjoyed by him in any place whatsoever, notwithstanding that formal possession thereof may have been taken by, or given to, any other person.

Illustration.

A and B are husband and wife. A by an unregistered instrument transfers his household furniture to B. As long as A and B are living together, the furniture remains in A's apparent possession, and can be taken in execution for his debts.

Saving for mercantile transactions, etc.

4. Nothing in this Act shall apply to or affect the operation of—

(1) any mercantile document of title to goods, that is to say, any bill of lading, dock-warrant, warehouse-keeper's certificate, warrant or order for the delivery of goods, or any other document used in the ordinary course of business as proof of the possession or control of goods or authorizing or purporting to authorize, either by endorsement or delivery, the possessor of the document to transfer or receive goods thereby represented,

(2) any ante-nuptial marriage settlement;

(3) any bill of sale executed outside British India;

(4) any right of distress for rent, revenue or otherwise, or any right of priority given by law:

nor shall anything in this Act apply to or affect the transfer or other disposition of any ship or share therein, which is required to be registered under any Merchant Shipping Act for the time being in force.

Power to make rules.

5. (1) The Governor General in Council may, by notification in the Gazette of India, make rules—

(a) for the publication of registered bills of sale, or such particulars thereof as it may be expedient to publish;

(b) for applying, with any necessary modifications, the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, in regard to bills of sale, and for fixing fees for the registration and publication thereof; III of 1877.

(c) for extending, under special circumstances, the time for registration; and,

(d) generally, for carrying out the objects of this Act.

(2) Any rule so made may from time to time be in like manner varied or rescinded.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE attention of the Government of India was in 1894 directed to the case of a merchant who had given to his bankers by way of security a bill of sale over his entire stock in trade, the bill, which had apparently run for years without the knowledge of the grantor's other creditors, never having been registered by him. The "reputed ownership clause" (section 23) of the Indian Insolvency Act, 1848 (11 & 12 Vict., c. 21), which applies only to the Presidency-towns and to creditors in insolvency, contains a provision inserted with but little variation in every English Bankruptcy Act since the reign of James I, but technical and somewhat narrow interpretations have been placed upon it by the Courts at home, and it has been found necessary in England to supplement it by the Bills of Sale Acts and other legislation. In India sections 108 and 178 of the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872), in so far as they are relevant, merely enable the apparent owner of goods to sell or pledge them, although he has not obtained the consent of the true owner, while they do not touch the case of creditors, who, it follows, are, save for the very limited and rather uncertain protection afforded by section 23 of the Indian Insolvency Act of 1848, entirely left out in the cold in this country. It seemed, therefore, to the Government of India that a *primâ facie* case for legislation had been made out, and the whole question has since formed the subject of correspondence with the Secretary of State and the various Local Governments and Administrations, who have been consulted upon it, with the result that there appears to be a general consensus of opinion that a law is required in India to safeguard execution-creditors and creditors in insolvency against such secret assignments of property as that referred to above. The form which legislation should take has been carefully considered, and it is thought that the Bill which it is now proposed to introduce in Council will be found to proceed on sound lines and to accomplish the object in view. Its main provision is to the effect that, where a person sells or charges his moveable property, but remains in ostensible possession under such circumstances as to be the apparent owner thereof, such property shall be liable to be taken in execution or by the assignee in bankruptcy unless the assignment or charge is in writing and is duly registered, but the Bill in no wise interferes with the validity of any transaction, as between grantor and grantee. In order to avoid interference with the ordinary course of trade, mercantile documents of title, such as bills of lading, dock warrants, etc., must continue to be exempt from registration and are, therefore, removed from the operation of the proposed enactment along with ante-nuptial marriage settlements, bills of sale executed outside British India, rights of distress and rights of priority specially conferred by law. Power is at the same time taken by clause 5 of the Bill for the Governor General in Council to make rules to supplement its provisions where necessary.

M. D. CHALMERS.

The 15th December, 1896.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The following Bill was introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 17th December, 1896:—

NO. 28 OF 1896.

A Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to authorise an increase of the amount which may be invested in securities of the Government of India out of the coin and bullion received for currency notes under the law relating to the Government paper currency; It is hereby enacted as follows.—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Indian Paper Currency Act Amendment Act, 1896; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

Amendment of section 19, Act XX, 1882.

2. Section 19 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882, as amended by Act No. XV of 1890 (*an Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882*), shall be read as if for the words "eighty millions" the words "one hundred millions" were substituted. XX of 1882.

Repeal of Act XV, 1890

3. Act No. XV of 1890 (*an Act to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882*) is repealed, but not so as to affect the validity of anything heretofore done in pursuance of the provisions of that enactment.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE circulation of Currency Notes has very largely increased since power was taken in 1890 to raise to eight crores the limit of the amount of the Currency Reserve which may be invested in Government Securities.

It is proposed accordingly to take power to invest up to ten crores.

J. WESTLAND.

The 11th December, 1896.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 51.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1896.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known. The Debates of the Legislative Council of His Excellency the Governor General will in future be published in* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on a payment of five Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or eight Rupees if sent by Post. The* SUPPLEMENT *and* PART VI *of the* GAZETTE *can also be subscribed for separately on a payment of Rupees six per annum if delivered in Calcutta or Rupees nine if sent by Post.*

No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE, *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 5th, 1896.

Pressure has been higher than usual, and the weather generally quiet and settled, during the week under review. The barometer has been steadily highest over Northern India and lowest over the extreme south of the Bay and of the Peninsula. This is the ordinary distribution of pressure at this season, and, as in the present case, is usually associated with fine and dry weather over the greater part of the country, though at times, when the low pressure area in the south intensifies and gradients become steep over the Bay, showers are experienced over the south of the Peninsula. Rain was reported on the first day of the week from a few stations in the extreme north, a fall of rain due to the shallow depression which was noticed over the western desert at the close of the previous week. This was the only rainfall received over northern and central parts of the Indian region until the last day of the week when some light showers were reported from parts of Assam and of Upper Burma. In Southern India the rainfall, though much heavier and more general than the fall in Northern India, was much lighter and less continuous than in the same area in previous weeks. Thus on the 29th fairly general showers were reported the heaviest being 2·85" at Mysore; on the 30th general showers were again reported, but the heaviest was only 0·54" at Bangalore; on the 1st December the only shower was 0·18" at Trivandrum; on the 2nd and 3rd there was no rain in this region, but on the 4th showers recommenced lightly at a few places in the South Carnatic, and on the 5th these showers became heavier

and more-extensive, Negapatam reporting over 5 and Madras over 4 inches of rain. The mean temperature of the whole country has been steadily excessive, the abnormal excess ranging from 4°·4 on the 30th November to 2°·5 on the 2nd and 2°·6 on the 5th of December.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 29th November.*—Pressure had increased everywhere—slightly in Burma and North-East India, briskly over the Peninsula and rapidly over North-West India, whence the small depression noticed on the previous day had disappeared. Readings were highest over the west of the Punjab and lowest in Ceylon. Calms and variable light breezes prevailed in the Gangetic Plain, and the ordinary northerly to easterly winds elsewhere. The mean temperature was excessive except in the extreme north-east and extreme north-west. The abnormal heat was very great over the Central Provinces. Showers were reported on the hills and over the neighbouring submontane regions and general showers over the southern half of the Peninsula. In the former region the heaviest fall was 1·2" at Murree, in the latter 2·85" at Mysore.

Monday, 30th November.—Pressure had risen briskly over Baluchistan, Sind and the west of Rajputana, and fallen briskly in Bihar, but elsewhere the changes were slight. An area of relatively low pressure had appeared over North Bihar, but this was the only change in the general distribution. Strong north-westerly winds were blowing down the Gangetic Plain, but elsewhere the winds were generally the same as on the 29th. The heat was less than usual in the extreme north-west and greater than usual elsewhere. Rain had ceased in the north west. Showers continued in the South of the Peninsula, but had become lighter, the largest amount reported having been 0·54" at Bangalore.

Tuesday, 1st December.—The barometer had given way everywhere and over North-West India rapidly. Readings were highest over Sind and Rajputana, and lowest over the south of the Bay. Strong north-westerly winds continued down the Gangetic Plain, northerly winds prevailed over the Bay and easterly winds elsewhere. The mean temperature remained low over North-West India and Baluchistan, and was lower than usual at a few places in Burma, Assam and South Madras. Elsewhere the heat was excessive, but especially so over the Central Provinces. The only rainfall reported was light showers at Colombo, Trincomalee and Trivandrum.

Wednesday, 2nd December.—The barometer had continued to fall in the north-west, but in all other places a recovery had set in, which had been brisk to rapid in the north east. Readings were high and fairly uniform over the north and centre, whence they decreased slowly southward to a low pressure area over the South of the Bay. The north-westerly winds, down the Gangetic Plain, had fallen off, but in other places there was no important change. The distribution of the mean temperature relatively to the normal was the same as on the 1st. Showers had been received at Sibsagar and Colombo.

Thursday, 3rd December.—The barometer had risen briskly in the north of the Punjab, but elsewhere the changes were small or slight. Readings were highest in Eastern Rajputana and lowest near Ceylon. Northerly to easterly winds prevailed except over Northern India where calms and light variable breezes were reported. The temperature conditions were generally unchanged. Some rain had fallen in Ceylon but there had been none over India and Burma.

Friday, 4th December.—The pressure changes had been slight or small and the distribution was practically unaltered. Calms continued to prevail over Northern India and northerly to easterly winds over the Bay area, the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. The mean temperature continued slightly below the normal over Bengal, South Madras and part of the Punjab, while elsewhere the heat remained excessive. Light showers of rain were reported from Cuddalore, Negapatam and Madura, but from no other Indian station.

Saturday, 5th December.—Pressure had risen in most places. The rise had been greater in the north than in the south and the pressure difference, between the high pressure area in the north and the low pressure area in the south, had increased and the winds had risen over the Bay. There was no

other change of importance, but the increased air movement over the Bay had resulted in increased rainfall in Madras where Negapatam reported 5·30" and Madras 4·32". The temperature conditions were unaltered.

Temperature.—The temperature conditions throughout the week had been remarkably steady. There has been a daily large excess of heat over the central parts of the country. From this central area, where the mean temperature was from 10° to 14° above the normal, the amount of the excess gradually decreased in all directions, and in parts of North-Western, of North-Eastern and of Southern India disappeared and was replaced by a slight abnormal defect.

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal average in the different provinces of India :—

Province.	November 1896		December 1896					Mean variation of week.
	29th.	30th.	1st.	2nd	3rd.	4th	5th.	
Burma	+0·6	+1·5	+0·9	+0·4	—0·3	+1·9	+2·8	+1·1
Bengal and Assam . .	+1·3	+2·9	+4·6	+2·2	+1·4	+1·4	+2·1	+2·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+6·2	+8·9	+4·1	+0·7	+1·7	+1·8	+1·1	+3·5
Punjab	+4·2	+0·9	+0·6	+0·8	+0·7	+0·5	+0·7	+1·2
Bombay	+3·5	+4·7	+4·9	+5·3	+4·7	+3·8	+4·4	+4·5
Central Provinces and Berar	+8·2	+9·3	+10·7	+10·4	+10·4	+9·7	+8·1	+9·5
Central India and Gujarat .	+6·6	+6·7	+5·6	+3·7	+2·5	+2·8	+1·8	+4·2
Sind and Rajputana . .	+3·7	+1·5	—3·7	—3·1	+0·6	+0·7	+1·0	—0·1
Madras	+2·8	+2·8	+1·5	+2·0	+3·1	+1·9	+1·7	+2·3
MEAN FOR WHOLE OF INDIA	+4·1	+4·4	+3·2	+2·5	+2·8	+2·7	+2·6	+3·2

On each day of the week the mean temperature of the whole country was excessive, the abnormal excess being over 4° for the whole of India on the 29th and 30th of November. The provincial variations show that the mean temperature of the week was nearly normal in Sind and Rajputana, but was excessive elsewhere, the variation over the Central Provinces being as much as +9°5. The night temperatures which were recorded over the central parts of India throughout the week were very remarkable.

Rain.—The rainfall returns of the present week exhibit a much less extended and a much less heavy fall of rain than was the case in the preceding week. In the case of the present week the rainfall has been confined to two areas—one the North-West of India, the second the south of the Peninsula, though in parts of North-East India a few local showers have been received. The rainfall over North-West India was the result of a slight depression which appeared over the Punjab at the close of last week, and which occasioned slightly unsettled and showery weather over a considerable part of the Punjab and over some districts of the North-Western Provinces and of Central India. This disturbed weather only lasted during the first few hours of the week under review, after which fine weather, with low humidities, set in and continued till the close of the week. The scattered showers noticed in the North-East of the Indian region occurred mainly on the last day of the week. They were nowhere of any particular importance. In the southern half of the Peninsula rain fell as fairly general showers on the first two days of the week; then followed three dry days during which practically no rain fell, after which showers recommenced, and on the Madras coast the rainfall became heavy.

The concluding table gives the rainfall data. Rain fell during the week only in twenty-two of the rainfall divisions as compared with forty-eight divisions last week. Of the twenty-two divisions reporting rainfall ten have received amounts of less than one-tenth of an inch of rain for the week for the division. Consequently effective rain was received only in twelve divisions, which were as follows: Upper Burma; Assam (Brahmaputra); the North Punjab; Malabar; Madras (south-central, central and south); Coorg; Mysore; Central India (East);

and the East Coast (central and south). The average actual rainfall in these divisions varied from 1·27" in the East Coast (south) and 1·07" in Madras (south-central) to 0·12" in Central India and to 0·11" in Upper Burma. The anticipated rainfall over India during the week under review is almost everywhere small; hence where rain has occurred, the amount received has in several cases exceeded the amount anticipated, so that, Assam (Brahmaputra), North Bengal, the Punjab (central, submontane, north and west), Malabar, Madras (south-central), Coorg, Mysore, Khandesh, Madras (central) and the East Coast (central), in all thirteen rainfall divisions received more than the average normal fall. The deficiencies were in no way remarkable and the only cases of important excess were in the North Punjab and Madras (south-central) divisions.

The three concluding columns of the table exhibit the average actual and average normal rainfall for the period October 18th to December 5th. The variations between the actual and normal rainfall as exhibited by the column of percentages are very irregular, and though frequently very large, express in many cases only small differences in the actual amount of rainfall. Thus, in parts of the North-Western Provinces, of Oudh and of the Punjab, the actual average rainfall has varied roughly between one-tenth of an inch and three-quarters of an inch for the whole season, while the normals vary between one-tenth of an inch and one-third of an inch, so that though the actual difference in the amount of rainfall received and anticipated has been only small, the percentage variations are in some cases very large.

The following are the most important total falls recorded during the week, November 29th to December 5th: Magok 1·17"; Dibrugarh 0·65"; Hoshiarpur 1·04"; Murree 1·25"; Abbottabad 1·43"; Hungu (Kohat) 1·48"; Manjeri (Malabar) 1·82"; Pollachi (Coimbatore) 3·98"; Kodard (Nilgiris) 2·50"; Hosur (Salem) 1·95"; Mysore 2·04"; Naidurbar (Khandesh) 1·27"; Gadour (Nellore) 4·95"; Madras 4·81"; Negapatam 5·54".

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 5th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 18th to December 5th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 18th to Dec. 5th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	3·87	3·06	+ 26
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·06	—0·06	4·88	5·45	— 10
	3. Central do.	0	0·02	—0·02	2·91	3·12	— 7
	4. Upper do	0·11	?	?	1·12	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0·07	—0·07	1·91	5·98	— 68
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·34	—0·34	0·06	3·03	— 98
	7. Assam (Surma)	0	0·41	—0·41	0·76	2·46	— 69
	8. Do (Hill tracts)	0	0·14	—0·14	0·53	2·50	— 79
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·19	0·07	+0·12	1·11	1·51	— 36
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·14	—0·14	0·03	1·59	— 98
	11. Central do.	0	0·09	—0·09	0·05	1·09	— 95
	12 North do.	0·05	0·03	+0·02	0·62	1·14	— 46
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·02	—0·02	1·55	1·93	— 20
	14. Orissa	0	0·15	—0·15	0·07	2·95	— 98
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·05	—0·05	0·40	1·14	— 65
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0	0	0·24	1·00	— 76
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·06	0·75	— 92
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0	0	0·49	0·68	— 28
	19 Oudh (South)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·28	0·30	— 7
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·48	0·14	+ 243
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·44	0·17	+ 159
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0·01	0·06	—0·05	0·63	0·08	+ 688
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·16	0·50	— 68
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·36	0·11	+ 227
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0·01	0·02	—0·01	0·85	0·28	+ 204
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·38	0·07	+ 443
	27. Do. (South)	0·01	0·03	—0·02	0·09	0·12	— 25
	28. Do. (Central)	0·03	0·01	+0·02	0·11	0·29	— 62
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0·08	0·03	+0·05	0·13	0·19	— 32
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0·01	0·04	—0·03	0·65	0·73	— 11
	31. Do. (North)	0·47	0·04	+0·43	0·88	0·84	+ 5
	32 Do. (West)	0·02	0·01	+0·01	0·06	0·14	— 57
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras)	33. Malabar Coast	0·32	0·31	+0·01	9·16	6·63	+ 38
	34. Madras (South Central)	1·07	0·30	+0·77	7·79	6·88	+ 13
	35. Coorg	0·15	0·14	+0·01	6·68	5·89	+ 13
	36. Mysore	0·51	0·09	+0·42	3·30	4·18	— 21
	37. Konkan	0	0·01	—0·01	0·98	2·32	— 58
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·02	—0·02	1·57	2·69	— 42
	39 Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0·03	0·01	+0·02	0·61	1·41	— 57
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·06	—0·06	0·76	1·37	— 45
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·74	1·03	— 28
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·79	0·93	— 15
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0	0·05	—0·05	1·39	1·12	+ 24
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0·58	0·46	+ 26
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0·80	0·31	+ 158
	47. Sind	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·12	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·20	—0·20	0·97	0·42	+ 131
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0·12	0·14	—0·02	0·32	0·42	— 24
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West	0·08	0·14	—0·06	0·92	0·34	+ 171
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·01	—0·01	0·25	0·10	+ 150
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0	0·61	—0·61	0·80	6·73	— 88
	52A. Do (do.) (a)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·19	3·92	— 95
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·13	—0·13	2·10	0·87	+ 141
	54. Madras (Central)	0·16	0·07	+0·09	2·76	3·72	— 26
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·51	0·34	+0·17	9·60	9·10	+ 5
	56. Do. (South)	1·27	1·38	—0·11	17·75	13·80	+ 29
	57. Madras (South)	0·69	0·95	—0·26	14·62	9·59	+ 52

W. L. DALLAS,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 10th December 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 13th December.*—Rainfall very heavy in the Carnatic, south of Nellore, and in the Southern districts. Moderate rain in most parts of the Central districts and Malabar. Water-supplies are ample in the southern half of the Presidency, but are very scanty except under the larger irrigation works over most of the remainder. Sowings are proceeding actively in the southern half, but are restricted or have not begun elsewhere. Pasture and fodder are scarce in many parts of the Circars and fodder is scarce and dear in the Deccan; elsewhere the supply is sufficient. Cattle are generally in fair condition. Prices show very little change and are fluctuating irregularly. *Cholam* in Kurnool is 13·5, Bellary 13, Anantapur 14, and Cuddapah 13 seers per rupee. The numbers relieved were:—Relief workers 23,412; fed at kitchens 829, and weavers 984, all in the Deccan districts. The increase is slight except in Cuddapah. Test works opened in Ganjam attracted no workers for the famine wage.

Bombay.—*For week ending 16th December.*—No rain during the week. More rain is urgently wanted for the crops sown after the recent rain in Broach and the affected districts generally. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in three talukas and by drought in one taluka of Karachi, and are withering for want of rain in parts of Bijapur. Preparations for the late crops or sowings are progressing in Sindh, Khandesh, Ratnagiri, Ahmednagar and Kanara, and are nearly completed in Thana. The standing spring crops are reported to be thriving in Gujarat, Kolaba and the unaffected tracts of Dharwar, but are poor in the affected districts. The autumn harvest is nearly finished, except in the Upper Sind Frontier, Khandesh and Dharwar. Fodder is sufficient except in Shikarpur, and the Deccan and Karnatak districts; it is generally very dear. The grain supply is generally sufficient in the affected districts. Cotton-picking continues in Ahmedabad, Khandesh and Broach. The condition of agricultural stock is deteriorating in the affected tracts owing to lack of fodder. Prices are rising in Shikarpur, Ahmedabad, Poona, and in parts of Broach, Surat, Ratnagiri and Sholapur, but are stationary in Bijapur and parts of Surat and Broach and are falling in parts of Surat, Broach and Khandesh. Prices of the cheapest staple food-grain in the affected districts are:—Ratnagiri 8½, Khandesh, Nasik and Kolaba 9, Poona 9½, Sholapur and Satara 10, Belgaum and Bijapur 10½, Ahmednagar 11, Dharwar 12½ seers per rupee. The numbers on ordinary works in Dharwar were 905, and on test work 62. The numbers on relief works were:—Khandesh 2,613; Ahmednagar 16,014; Satara 5,406; Bijapur 20,459; Sholapur 29,961; Belgaum 1,403; Nasik 6,442. Figures for Poona have not been reported. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Khandesh 740, Satara 5, Sholapur 144.

Bengal.—*For week ending 14th December.*—There was no rain during the week, and little change in the agricultural prospects of the Province. The harvesting of winter rice is in progress in all districts. The prospects of the spring and poppy crops in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad and Saran continue favourable; but elsewhere in Bihar these crops, though so far fair, are urgently in need of rain. In North Bengal and in Mymensing the spring crops are doing well. In almost all other parts of the Province they are reported to be poor. In Orissa sowings of *dalua* or spring rice have begun. Sugarcane is doing well, and pressing has commenced in some districts. The price of common rice is reported to have fallen in a few stations in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions. In Patna, Gaya, Saran and Champaran it is said to have slightly risen. Prices of common rice in the distressed districts are:—Nadia 11 seers, Khulna 8 seers, Patna 10½ seers, Shahabad 9½ seers, Saran 10 seers, Champaran 9⅝ seers,

Darbhanga 10 seers; in Muzaffarpur *makai* (Indian corn) sells at 12 seers. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 12th December, were:—Relief works—Nadia, 389; Khulna, 82 (for 8th December); Patna, 92 (men 40, women 20, and children 32); Shahabad, 749 (men 340, women 297, and children 112); Saran, 943 (men 249, women 335, and children 359); Champaran, 6,323 (men 3,206, women 1,697, and children 1,420); Darbhanga, 1,144 (men 505, women 332, and children 307); Gratuitous relief—Saran, 547 (men 124, women 333, and children 90); Champaran, 1,129 (men 316, women 605, and children 208); Darbhanga, 306 (men 137, women 113, and children 56).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh—*For week ending 16th December.*—There was no rain during the week. Spring sowings are near completion in some districts but in others are still being vigorously carried on. Irrigation is actively progressing and the crops are generally reported to be doing well though rain is urgently needed. Poppy sowings are almost complete and the crop is doing well. Slight damage to the wheat crop from the *Katni* insect is reported in the Mirzapur district and from locusts in the Almora district. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 12th December, in nine districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Banda 69,312; Hamirpur 18,224; Allahabad 21,845; Jhansi 14,120; Jalaun 17,185; Jaunpur 16,497; Rae Bareli 19,528; Sitapur 8,031; Hardoi 20,942; total 205,684; this total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—Employed on relief works 142,845; relieved as dependants 33,274; relieved in poor-houses 17,895; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 11,670. The numbers relieved in twenty-four districts which are under observation but not yet officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—relieved on test works 30,941; relieved in poor-houses 11,284; relieved under other provisions of the Code 8,597; total 50,822. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 256,506. Supplies generally are sufficient. Fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices remain high though in some districts they are fractionally lower. The prices of staple food-grains on which famine wages are based are as follows:—In the districts officially recognised as distressed—Banda $10\frac{5}{16}$ seers per rupee, Hamirpur $10\frac{3}{16}$, Jhansi $10\frac{1}{2}$, Jalaun $10\frac{1}{16}$, Allahabad $9\frac{13}{16}$, Jaunpur 10, Rae Bareli $10\frac{3}{4}$, Sitapur $13\frac{2}{5}$, and Hardoi $9\frac{1}{2}$.

Punjab—*For week ending 16th December.*—No rain. Harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly completed. Cotton-picking and sugarcane-pressing continue. Sowings of the spring crops on irrigated lands are in progress; but dry lands are generally lying unsown. The condition and prospects of the standing crops are reported average to poor. The crops on well and canal lands are flourishing in Rohtak. Prospects of the crops are favourable on canal and fair on well irrigated lands in Gujranwalla. The outturn of the autumn crops is poor in Mooltan and below average in Dera Ismail Khan. More rain is urgently wanted. The cold dry winds are causing damage to the crops in Umballa. The stock of food-grains is insufficient in Hissar, Amritsar, Rawalpindi and in parts of Jullundur and Ferozepore; it is average in Peshawar, and is getting low in Gujranwalla. Cattle are generally in poor condition owing to deficiency of fodder and hard work; their condition is reported fair in Delhi and Shahpur and good in Umballa, Amritsar, Mooltan and Peshawar. Fodder is scarce in all districts except Umballa, Peshawar, and Rohtak. The aggregate number of persons employed on famine relief works were:—Gujrat (Saturday, 12th December) 14,642 including non-working children; 5,071 in Hissar; 98 in Delhi; 622 in Umballa; 1,577 in Mooltan; 319 in Rohtak and 1,875 in Karnal. Small test works have also been started in the Sialkot city. Gratuitous relief has not yet been started in Hissar. Prices of staple grain on which famine wages are based are in Delhi bulrush millet $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers, in Umballa maize 10 seers, in Mooltan wheat 9 seers, in Rohtak barley 9 seers, in Karnal maize 10 seers. Prices are rising in Peshawar, but are falling in Rohtak and Gurgaon; elsewhere prices are high. Wheat is selling from 7 to $9\frac{1}{2}$ seers, bulrush millet and gram 8 to 10, maize 9 to $11\frac{1}{4}$, great millet $9\frac{1}{4}$ to $9\frac{1}{2}$, and rice 7 to 8 seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 16th December.*—The weather is clear and very cold. Prospects of the spring crops are generally fair but more rain is required, especially in Hoshangabad where the crops are withering but would be slightly improved if rain falls. Harvesting of the autumn crops is approaching completion. Fodder is generally sufficient, but is insufficient in Hoshangabad. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief in districts from which reports have been received are as follows:—Saugor 3,185, Jubbulpore 5,440; Narsinghpur 1,062; Nimar 494; Nagpur 5,489; and Wardha 269. Of these 5,834 were gratuitously relieved. 13,800 people were also employed on railway and other ordinary works in Saugor and Jubbulpore. Some relief works have been started in the Raipur district. The prices of staple food-grains upon which famine wages are based are:—Hoshangabad, Nagpur and Bhandara 10, Nimar 9½, Mandla 9¾ and Betul 11 seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 12th December.*—In Lower Burma reaping of the early paddy is completed in Tavoy and Toungoo and is in progress in other districts. Crop prospects are very good. In Upper Burma reaping of the early paddy is completed. Reaping of the main paddy crop has commenced; and ploughing for dry weather paddy and sowing of island crops are in progress. Prospects are bad in the unirrigated areas of the dry zone and the rain which fell in a few districts being untimely has not improved the standing crops. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Thaton and slightly in Rangoon and Thayetmyo; elsewhere prices are stationary. The numbers on relief works in Meiktila and Myingyan districts were: 16,502 and 19,690 respectively; on gratuitous relief 219, and 2,856 respectively. Prices of rice are: Meiktila and Myingyan, 9 seers per rupee.

Assam.—*For week ending 15th December.*—The weather is seasonable. Prospects of the crops in Kamrup are not favourable. Harvesting of the late rice continues. The condition of tea is fair. Fodder is sufficient except in the Khasi hills and parts of Cachar. The water-supply is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are high in Darrang, Nowgong and Sibsagar. Rice is cheaper in the Surma Valley.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 16th December.*—MYSORE: Slight rain fell in parts. The standing crops are in good condition. *Ragi* (*Eleusine coracana*) and paddy have been harvested in parts. Prices have fallen in Bangalore, Mysore, Chitaldroog and Shimoga, but have risen in Kolar.

COORG: Rice harvest has begun. Coffee-picking continues. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient. Prices of food-grains are steady.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 16th December.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. No rain during the week. Cotton-picking and cutting of *jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) continues. In regard to the winter crops the young plants are in poor condition in most districts. Sowing operations are in progress in Basim, Buldana and Ellichpur. Fodder and water are generally insufficient. Prices have fallen in Buldana and Wun, but have risen in Amraoti; elsewhere prices are stationary.

HYDERABAD: Rain is wanted for the spring crops, especially in the Gulburga and Aurangabad divisions. The water-supply is deficient. Pasture is scarce. Prices are:—wheat 7¼, coarse rice 6¾, white *jowar* 10, yellow *jowar* 12½, gram 8¼, and *tur* 10½ seers per current rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 16th December.*—No rain fell during the week. Agricultural operations are in progress in all Agencies, except Baghelkhand. The spring crops are good in Malwa, fair in Bhopal, parts of Bundelkhand * and in one district of Gwalior, bad in Baghelkhand and parts of Gwalior. Agricultural stock are in fairly good condition in Bhopal, Bundel-

* The report from Bundelkhand is not complete.

khand, Malwa and some districts of Gwalior, but are indifferent elsewhere. Pasturage is fair in Bhopal and Malwa and in three districts of Gwalior, but is insufficient and indifferent in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand and in parts of Gwalior. Prices are above normal in Bundelkhand, Baghelkhand and Malwa and are rising in some districts of Gwalior, but are low in other districts. Opium is being sown in Bhopal and is in good condition in Malwa. The numbers employed on famine relief works were: Gwalior 11,582, excluding persons employed on the Goona-Bana Railway; Bundelkhand 1,473; Baghelkhand 2,125. The numbers on gratuitous relief were: Bundelkhand 1,541, and Baghelkhand 1,425. No report received from Bhopawar.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 16th. December.*—No rain throughout Rajputana. Agricultural operations are satisfactory in Jhallawar, Kotah, Ajmere, and Jeypore. Spring sowings are in progress in Sirohi, Marwar, Meywar, Ajmere and Ulwar, and are completed in Haraoti and Jaisulmere. The standing crops are good throughout. Prospects of the harvest are good in Merwara, Jeypore, Kotah and Jhallawar, but are below average in Haraoti. Agricultural stock are in fair condition in Meywar, Dholepore, Bikanir and Jaisulmere, and good elsewhere Pasturage and fodder are sufficient, except in Tonk, some tehsils of Jeypore, Dholepore and Ulwar. The prices of food-grains are falling in Pertabgurh, Meywar, Jhallawar, Kotah and Kerowli, but are high in Haraoti and fluctuating in Sirohi; elsewhere prices are steady. The numbers employed on relief works were:—Marwar 2,780, Kotah 420, Dholepore 4,829, Bikanir 18,459, Jaisulmere 118. The numbers on gratuitous relief were:—Bikanir 2,504. Gratuitous relief has been sanctioned in five districts of Marwar.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 15th December.*—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are still in progress in some places. Prices are below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 16th December.*—No rain. Fodder is scanty, the crops suffering. Relief works are in progress. The total number of labourers employed on relief works from the 5th to 11th December was 1,816. Taccavi for seed is being distributed. Prices are high.

Nepal.—*For week ending 12th December.*—The days continue fine and warm, nights are frosty. Wheat is still being sown. Prices 7 seers.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 7TH DECEMBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 5TH DECEMBER 1896.

N. B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1895.	Week ending 7th December 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 7th December 1895. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 7th December 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week	Week ending 5th December 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 5th December 1896. Earnings. Total.	Week ending 5th December 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week	Earnings from 1st July to 7th December 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 5th December 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	566	1,734	11,27,889	650	1,733	11,68,000	674	2,21,17,004	2,23,63,000	2,45,996	...
Bengal-Nagpur	107	802	1,13,554	132	802	1,19,000	138	19,52,559	20,47,000	94,441	...
Indian Midland (a)	116	752	98,092	130	752	1,16,000	154	19,18,366	21,89,000	2,70,634	..
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extension)	190	21	2,430	116	21	1,600	76	82,548	52,100	...	30,448
Bezwada-Madras (Mad.-Ennur sec.)	..	.	..	..	9	700	78	...	31,100	31,100	..
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	214	1,789	4,19,000	234	1,815	3,61,000	199	83,36,247	72,80,000	...	10,56,247
Palanpur-Deesa	34	17	634	37	17	800	47	12,774	13,500	726	..
South Indian	160	1,044	1,79,381	172	1,042	1,53,000	147	38,40,485	37,46,000	...	94,485
Mayavaram-Mutupet	89	54	4,540	84	54	3,800	70	1,09,229	1,10,000	771	...
Southern Mahratta (c)	107	1,105	1,40,019	120	1,105	1,14,000	98	27,78,176	28,56,000	77,824	...
Bengal and North-Western (d)	122	750	98,978	131	750	1,00,000	132	20,02,420	21,48,000	65,580	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	215	15,319	71	200	15,100	75	2,68,484	2,72,000	3,516	...
Assam Bengal	64	130	9,929	70	159	8,700	55	1,80,190	2,14,000	33,810	...
TOTAL	230	8,537	22,09,763	259	8,585	21,61,700	252	4,36,58,482	4,33,01,700	...	3,56,782
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (e)	238	2,548	6,04,870	237	2,797	6,38,000	228	1,37,12,222	1,15,03,000	...	22,09,222
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	1,53,051	192	805	1,75,000	217	35,52,839	31,66,000	...	3,86,839
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges	388	813	3,37,603	415	814	3,11,000	382	71,44,574	76,58,000	5,13,426	...
Bengal Central (f)	159	125	18,509	148	125	16,500	132	4,00,510	4,35,000	...	5,510
East Coast (state)	83	427	26,257	61	500	30,200	60	7,51,314	9,62,000	2,10,686	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	128	834	1,19,916	144	886	1,48,000	167	23,97,235	26,04,000	2,06,765	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	65	28	1,133	40	28	1,600	57	42,110	50,200	8,090	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	524	66	8	500	63	10,069	10,800	731	...
TOTAL	224	5,580	12,61,863	226	5,963	13,20,800	221	2,80,70,873	2,64,09,000	...	16,61,873
Lines worked by guaranteed cos											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (g)	365	1,490	8,43,957	566	1,490	6,48,000	435	1,12,54,966	1,09,08,000	...	3,46,966
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	502	461	3,52,120	764	461	3,10,000	672	55,94,726	51,84,000	...	4,10,726
Madras	252	840	1,95,058	232	840	1,58,000	188	47,07,117	40,17,000	...	1,50,117
TOTAL	364	2,791	13,91,135	498	2,791	11,16,000	400	2,10,16,809	2,07,09,000	...	9,07,809
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	16,908	48,62,761	288	17,339	45,98,500	265	9,33,46,164	9,04,19,700	...	29,26,464
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	161	26,460	164	161	26,200	163	6,10,198	5,74,000	...	36,198
Tarkessur	229	22	4,957	225	22	5,500	250	1,16,972	1,23,000	6,028	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	66	5,597	85	66	4,700	71	1,70,066	1,91,000	20,934	...
Bengal Dooars	166	30	5,250	140	30	3,700	103	1,37,441	1,36,000	...	1,441
Dibru-Sadiya	149	78	9,561	123	78	14,600	187	2,61,952	2,71,000	9,048	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	13,014	255	51	15,000	294	3,13,943	3,25,000	11,057	...
TOTAL	169	414	64,845	57	414	69,700	168	16,10,572	16,20,000	9,428	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina Goona	23	73	1,493	20	74	2,100	28	38,859	41,700	2,841	
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	114	216	2	114	10,600	93	(h) 661	2,02,000	2,01,339	.
Nagda Ujjain	.	..	.	.	34	2,200	65		(i) 32,000	32,000	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	169	333	62,884	189	333	62,100	186	12,21,858	13,03,000	81,142	...
The Gaekwar's Petlad	92	13	1,722	132	13	900	69	26,947	25,700	...	1,247
Rajpura-Bhatinda	183	108	20,013	185	108	9,200	85	4,19,031	3,35,000	..	84,631
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	2,401	240	10	3,300	330	73,036	74,700	1,062	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (j)	100	362	36,505	101	362	34,100	94	8,03,259	8,38,000	34,741	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	56	93	5,758	62	93	6,600	71	1,12,799	1,21,000	8,201	...
Kolhapur	74	29	2,804	97	29	2,300	79	48,083	48,000	...	83
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	4,381	61	72	4,000	56	75,693	73,000	...	2,693
Cooch Behar	43	22	971	44	22	1,300	59	20,101	24,700	4,599	
TOTAL	114	1,229	1,39,150	113	1,264	1,38,700	110	28,41,529	31,18,800	2,77,271	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	84	334	33,357	100	334	36,700	110	5,93,729	5,77,000	...	16,729
Jetalsar-Rájkot	71	40	3,427	74	40	4,900	107	71,915	73,900	1,985	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	49	304	21,916	60	304	23,100	63	3,92,425	4,48,000	55,575	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (k)	42	60	2,421	40	60	3,500	58	(l) 46,062	57,100	11,038	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	66	94	5,750	61	94	8,400	89	1,39,065	1,43,000	3,935	...
TOTAL	65	898	66,901	74	898	76,600	85	12,43,196	12,99,000	55,804	..
GRAND TOTAL	232	19,449	51,33,657	264	19,915	48,83,500	245	9,90,41,461	9,64,57,500	...	25,83,961

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam Nagdá railway.
(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(e) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(f) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(g) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khamgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(h) Total earnings from 11th November to 7th December 1895.
(i) Total earnings from 15th July to 5th December 1896.
(j) Includes the Mysore-Naujangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(k) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(l) Total earnings from 1st August to 7th December 1895.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th December 1896.*

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXIV of 1896-97.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 7th December 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 5th December 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 7th December 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 5th December 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,734	11,87,889	650	1,733	11,68,000	674	3,63,39,979	3,52,34,000	...	11,05,979
Bengal-Nagpur	146	862	1,13,552	132	862	1,19,000	138	39,42,531	36,15,000	...	3,27,531
Indian Midland (a)	126	752	98,092	130	752	1,16,000	154	31,65,550	35,24,000	3,58,450	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	2,430	116	21	1,600	76	1,31,402	91,900	...	39,502
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennûr sec.)	158	...	...	...	9	700	78	...	47,900	47,900	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (b)	253	1,789	4,19,000	234	1,815	3,61,000	199	1,57,45,020	1,30,74,000	...	26,71,020
Palanpur-Deesa	42	17	634	37	17	800	47	24,662	34,500	9,838	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,79,351	172	1,042	1,53,000	147	62,24,343	61,79,000	...	45,343
Mayavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,540	84	54	3,800	70	1,79,109	1,79,000	...	109
Southern Mahratta (c)	117	1,165	1,40,019	120	1,165	1,14,000	98	47,72,569	48,91,000	1,18,431	...
Bengal and North-Western (d)	144	756	98,978	131	756	1,00,000	132	37,10,473	37,40,000	29,527	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	215	15,319	71	200	15,100	75	4,97,055	5,05,000	7,945	...
Assam-Bengal	76	130	9,929	76	159	8,700	55	(e) 1,80,190	3,68,000	1,87,810	...
TOTAL	256	8,537	22,09,763	259	8,585	21,61,700	252	7,49,12,883	7,14,83,300	...	34,29,583
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (state) (f)	255	2,548	6,04,870	237	2,797	6,38,000	228	2,43,21,835	1,91,17,000	...	52,04,835
Oudh and Rohilkund (state)	234	797	1,53,051	192	805	1,75,000	217	64,48,483	55,09,000	...	9,39,483
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2' 0" gauges	337	813	3,37,603	415	814	3,11,000	382	99,44,653	1,05,64,000	6,19,347	...
Bengal Central (g)	144	125	18,509	148	125	16,500	132	6,68,685	6,63,000	...	5,685
East Coast (state)	94	427	26,257	61	500	30,200	60	13,12,102	16,12,000	2,99,898	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	163	834	1,19,916	144	886	1,48,000	167	41,22,813	44,75,000	3,52,187	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	58	28	1,133	40	28	1,600	57	63,448	63,600	152	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	524	66	8	500	63	14,558	15,800	1,242	...
TOTAL	236	5,580	12,61,863	226	5,963	13,20,800	221	4,68,96,577	4,20,19,400	...	48,77,177
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (h)	448	1,490	8,43,957	566	1,490	6,48,000	435	2,06,56,569	2,07,09,000	52,431	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	3,52,120	764	461	3,10,000	672	1,18,66,607	1,02,07,000	...	16,59,607
Madras	253	840	1,95,058	232	840	1,58,000	188	76,69,115	74,43,000	...	2,26,115
TOTAL	437	2,791	13,91,135	498	2,791	11,16,000	400	4,01,92,291	3,83,59,000	...	18,33,291
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,908	48,62,761	286	17,339	45,98,500	265	16,20,01,751	15,18,61,700	...	1,01,40,051
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	26,460	164	161	26,300	163	10,15,520	9,04,000	...	1,11,520
Tarkessur	205	22	4,957	225	22	5,500	250	2,06,272	2,12,000	5,728	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	66	5,597	85	66	4,700	71	3,02,354	3,36,000	33,646	...
Bengal Dooars	139	36	5,256	146	36	3,700	103	1,93,680	1,93,000	...	680
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	9,561	123	78	14,600	187	4,04,672	4,31,000	20,328	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	13,014	255	51	15,000	294	5,32,535	5,68,000	35,465	...
TOTAL	173	414	64,845	157	414	69,700	168	26,55,033	20,44,000	...	11,033
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,493	20	74	2,100	28	(i) 44,068	65,800	21,732	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	218	2	114	10,600	93	(j) 661	3,15,000	3,14,339	...
Nagdá-Ujjain	...	...	..	...	34	2,200	65	..	(k) 32,000	34,000	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	62,884	189	333	62,100	186	20,51,024	21,20,000	74,970	...
The Gackwar's Petlad	110	13	1,722	132	13	900	69	51,444	84,700	33,250	...
Rájpura-Bhatinda	195	108	20,013	185	108	9,200	85	7,17,936	6,70,000	...	47,936
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	2,401	240	10	3,300	330	1,11,076	1,09,000	....	2,,76
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (l)	98	362	36,505	101	362	34,100	94	12,53,159	11,95,000	...	58,159
The Gackwar's Mehsana	68	93	5,738	62	93	6,600	71	2,17,632	2,98,000	80,368	...
Kolhapur	82	29	2,804	97	29	2,300	79	83,831	80,000	...	3,831
Special gauges—											
The Gackwar's Dabhoi	72	72	4,381	61	72	4,000	56	1,67,312	1,56,000	...	11,312
Cooch Behar	48	22	971	44	22	1,300	59	31,136	43,300	12,164	...
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,39,150	113	1,264	1,38,700	110	47,29,299	51,74,800	4,45,501	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhavnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	33,257	100	334	36,700	110	13,10,954	11,82,000	...	1,28,954
Jetalsar-Rajkot	80	46	3,427	74	46	4,900	107	1,25,234	1,20,000	766	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	60	364	21,946	60	364	23,100	63	6,88,094	7,77,000	88,906	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (m)	48	60	2,421	40	60	3,502	55	(n) 46,002	90,300	44,238	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	5,750	61	94	8,400	89	2,61,755	2,62,000	245	...
TOTAL	85	898	60,901	74	898	76,600	85	24,32,099	24,37,300	5,201	
GRAND TOTAL	239	19,449	51,34,657	264	19,915	48,83,500	245	17,18,18,182	16,21,17,800	...	97,00,382

(a) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(b) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nágdá railway.
(c) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(d) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(e) Total earnings from 1st July to 7th December 1895.
(f) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(g) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(h) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khamgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(i) Total earnings from 1st May to 7th December 1895.
(j) Total earnings from 11th November to 7th December 1895.
(k) Total earnings from 15th July to 5th December 1896.
(l) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(m) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(n) Total earnings from 1st August to 7th December 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 17th December 1896.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. $\frac{30}{62-3}$ (Meteorology), dated Calcutta, the 16th December 1896.

METEOROLOGY.

READ—

Letter from the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, No. 3586, dated the 2nd October 1896, submitting the Annual Report on the Administration of the Meteorological Department for the year 1895-96.

RESOLUTION.

THE number of observatories maintained by the Government of India under the control of the Meteorological Department during the year was 175 or one fewer than in 1894-95. Observations were received regularly during the year under report from the Seychelles Islands, and arrangements were made for the receipt of a daily weather telegram from that place during the months of May and June of the present year, in order to test its value as a weather indicating station for the advent and progress of the South-West Monsoon. Daily telegrams were also received during the past winter from the observatories at Astor and Minimarg which were found useful in forecasting the cold weather storms of the period.

Arrangements were also made with the Director of the Persian Gulf Section of the Indo-European Telegraph line for the receipt of daily weather telegrams during certain months of the year from Ispahan, Teheran, Bushire and Jask free of cost to the Department.

Sets of meteorological instruments and forms for the record of meteorological observations were supplied to the medical officers of the Afghan-Baluch Boundary Commission and the Khyber-Âsmer Boundary Delimitation Commission, and valuable series of observations were received from the former officer.

The observatory at Camorta in the Nicobar Islands was closed for some time during the year owing to no observer being available; but on the transfer of the Andaman Orphanage from Port Blair to Car-Nicobar, it was arranged that meteorological observations should in future be taken by the Catechist in charge of the Orphanage.

2. Fewer observatories were inspected during the past year than in the year 1894-95—63 against 102—but the condition of the observatories inspected was found on the whole to be satisfactory. During the year the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India inspected for the first time the observatories in the Persian Gulf at Bushire, Jask and Muscat, and found them in excellent condition and the work of observation accurately performed.

3. The system under which observatory buildings were kept in repair by the agency of the Meteorological Department having proved unsatisfactory, the work has in most places been transferred to the Public Works Department. The attention of Local Governments has at the same time been drawn to the great

importance of maintaining the conditions of exposure of meteorological instruments as nearly constant as possible.

4. Nine hundred and forty sets of special observations of storms, clouds, and other meteorological phenomena were received during the year, and special rewards of small amount were awarded to the observers.

5. Under Marine Meteorology a large amount of work was done during the year. Meteorological data were systematically collected from ships' logs and were utilized in the preparation of the Monthly Weather Reviews In accordance with the opinion of the leading meteorologists of Europe and America as to the importance of the Indian monsoon area charts, their publication has been continued for another four years. The publication of these charts has fallen into arrears, but the Meteorological Reporter has now made arrangements to ensure greater punctuality in their issue.

6. The same methods were employed as in previous years to obtain as full and accurate information as possible of the amount, distribution and time of occurrence of the snowfall in the Himalayas and the Afghan mountain area. The information received from many gentlemen, both official and non-official, was fairly complete, and made it possible to determine the probable effect of the cold weather snowfall in modifying the distribution of the South-West Monsoon rainfall of 1896. Information based upon special observations was also received from the Deputy Conservators of Forests of the Chamba and Bashahr Divisions and the Assistant Commissioner, Kulu, regarding the depth of snowfall in their districts. The Government of India are indebted to the reporters for their assistance

7. Meteorological observations in Forests were continued in certain forest areas in order to obtain data showing the influence of forest growth in modifying the distribution and amount of rainfall. It was found, however, that it was impossible to secure the close supervision which was necessary: the results obtained were not satisfactory, and orders have been issued for the discontinuance of the observations.

8. No change was made in the system of rainfall registration during the year. Thirteen new rain-gauge stations were established and eight abolished, showing a net increase of five stations. It is satisfactory to notice that a larger number of rain-gauge stations were inspected during the past year than in previous years, but the reports of controlling officers shew that inspections are not satisfactorily conducted in all provinces. Frequent inspection is essential if the work of rainfall registration is to be carried out systematically and satisfactorily, and the Government of India again desire to emphasise its importance. It appears from the report that there is still much room for improvement in accuracy of observation, more especially in certain provinces.

9. The seasonal forecasts continued to be issued and published in the same form as during the past four years, and the Government of India agree with the Meteorological Reporter in considering that the forecasts were in fair agreement with the facts.

10. The issue of storm and flood warnings was carried out satisfactorily during the year, ample, early, and definite warnings being given in the case of all the more important storms which visited the Indian coasts in 1895-96. Special arrangements were sanctioned by the Government of India during the year for the acceleration of the despatch of meteorological messages, such messages being now classed as "urgent" telegrams; and this change has accelerated the issue, not only of special warnings, but also of the Daily Weather Reports in the various provinces.

11. The publications of the Department were issued with regularity, and the tabulation and issue of the Trevandrum observations continue to make satisfactory progress.

12. The Government of India again desire to acknowledge the excellent work done by Mr. Eliot, his Assistants, and the Provincial Reporters, and their indebtedness to the many gentlemen unconnected with the Department who have rendered it valuable assistance.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing Resolution be forwarded to the several Departments of the Government of India, to Local Governments and Administrations, to the Director General, Indian Medical Service, to the Surveyor General of India, and the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

True extract.

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1896.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART VI.

Abstract of the Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE INDIAN COUNCILS ACTS, 1861 AND 1892 (24 & 25 VICT., CAP. 67, AND 55 & 56 VICT., CAP. 14).

The Council met at Government House on Thursday, the 17th December, 1896.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Earl of Elgin, Viceroy and Governor General of India, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., LL.D., *presiding*.
His Honour Sir Alexander Mackenzie, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
The Hon'ble Sir J. Westland, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. Woodburn, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble M. D. Chalmers.
The Hon'ble Major-General Sir E. H. H. Collen, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble A. C. Trevor, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble C. C. Stevens, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble H. E. M. James.
The Hon'ble Sir A. S. Lethbridge, K.C.S.I., M.D.
The Hon'ble M. R. Ry. P. Ananda Charlu, Rai Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Sir G. H. P. Evans, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Alan Cadell, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble J. D. Rees, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble G. P. Glendinning.
The Hon'ble P. Playfair, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rahimtula Muhammad Sayani, M.A., LL.B.
The Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Hon'ble RAHIMTULA MUHAMMAD SAYANI and the Hon'ble PANDIT BISHAMBAR NATH took their seats as additional Members of Council.

MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CADELL moved that the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers be substituted for Sir A. E. Miller as a member of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend certain Indian enactments relating to Merchant Shipping and the carriage of passengers by sea.

The motion was put and agreed to.

FISHERIES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR WOODBURN moved that the Bill to provide for certain matters relating to Fisheries in British India be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Mr. James, the Hon'ble Rai P. Ananda Charlu, Bahadur, the Hon'ble Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskute and the mover. He explained that a couple of years ago the Bill was introduced into the Council. The Bill had been before the Local Governments in the interval, and the Government of India had decided to make material alterations in it. The reason for these alterations he had explained at a recent meeting of the Legislative Council at Simla.

The motion was put and agreed to.

CRIMINAL TRIBES ACT, 1871, AMENDMENT BILL

The Hon'ble MR. CADELL moved that the Bill to amend the Criminal Tribes Act, 1871, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn, the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath and the mover. He said that the opinions of the different Local Governments had now been received with reference to the Bill.

The motion was put and agreed to.

NEGOTIABLE INSTRUMENTS ACT, 1881, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, the Hon'ble Rai P. Ananda Charlu, Bahadur, the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon'ble Mr. Glendinning, the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair and the mover. He explained that this was a Bill which had stood over from last session and would be familiar to the members of the Select Committee.

The motion was put and agreed to.

UNITED KINGDOM PROBATES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill to provide for the recognition in British India of Probates and Letters of Administration granted by Courts in the United Kingdom be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn, the Hon'ble Rai P. Ananda Charlu, Bahadur, the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani and the mover. He said that this was also a Bill which stood over from last session and would be familiar to the members of the Select Committee to which it was referred last year.

The motion was put and agreed to.

MEMONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved that the Bill to render it permissive to the members of the Memon Community to declare themselves subject to Muhammadan law be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble

Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Mr. Stevens, the Hon'ble Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, the Hon'ble Mr. Sayani and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

REFORMATORY SCHOOLS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. WOODBURN moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to Reformatory Schools and to make further provision for dealing with youthful offenders be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Chalmers, the Hon'ble Sir A. S. Lethbridge, the Hon'ble Mr. Cadell, the Hon'ble Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskute, the Hon'ble Pandit Bishambar Nath and the mover.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ACT XXXVII OF 1850, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR CHALMERS moved that the Bill to amend Act XXXVII of 1850 (*for regulating Inquiries into the Behaviour of Public Servants*) be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Woodburn, the Hon'ble Mr. James, the Hon'ble Mr. Rees, the Hon'ble Nawab Amir-ud-Din Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, the Hon'ble Sir Lakshmishwar Singh, Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, and the mover. He said:—"This Bill was introduced at Simla and the amendment is almost purely a formal one. It is simply an amendment of the definition of 'Government'. The definition originally inserted in the Bill applied to the various Local Governments as they existed in 1850 Now it is proposed to extend the definition to the various Local Governments throughout India."

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1882. He said:—"On the 26th March last I took the opportunity of the Budget debate to inform this Council that one matter had been under the consideration of the Government, which would eventually come before this Council for the purpose of legislation. The question was that of increasing the investment of the Government currency reserve, which is at present limited to eight crores of rupees, up to ten crores of rupees. Shortly after the session in Calcutta closed, various papers were published in the Gazette of India of the 11th April last, showing the nature of the proposal which the Government made and the reasons by which they justified it. I may remark that this question is to a certain extent one of the public credit of the Government and of the Currency Department, and although I might be quite ready to justify to my own mind the proposal to raise the investment, still I would consider it necessary to judge it, not by mere logical deductions from the facts which were within my knowledge, but to a large extent by the opinions of experts regarding the proposal; that is to say, the importance of the convertibility of the currency is a matter of such great moment to the banking and mercantile community, that, however I might myself feel justified in proposing a measure which affected that convertibility, I would nevertheless consider it necessary before adopting it, to satisfy myself that the mercantile and banking community thoroughly approved the measure and considered that it could be carried out without in any way impairing the credit of the Currency Department. Taking this view, the Government referred the question to the mercantile community and the banking community, namely, to the five principal Chambers of Commerce and to the three presidency banks. I shall refer to the replies given to us by these institutions in order to show that they, with a modified exception, thoroughly approved the measure which the Government had suggested.

"First of all, to take the case of the banks The reply which the Bank of Bombay gave us to the proposal was that they 'desired to express their entire approval of the proposal submitted for their opinion'. The reply which the Bank of Madras gave to us was that 'they are of opinion that the cash balance held in the Currency Department may be reduced by two crores with perfect safety.'

"The Bank of Bengal, in the same way, said :—

'The proposed increase of securities in the paper currency reserve should therefore leave a stock of coin and bullion sufficient to ensure convertibility of the notes under all circumstances for which it appears necessary to provide.'

"They go on to discuss certain matters which do not refer immediately to the question as it relates to the Currency Department. They pointed out that certain other consequences which stood apart altogether from the question of the safety of the convertibility of the currency were affected by the transfer of two crores of rupees from currency to treasury and from treasury into ordinary circulation; but, so far as regards the Currency Department, they were satisfied that there was no impairment of the security of the currency by the addition of two crores to the amount. With reference to these collateral points, I shall quote part of their letter as I shall have to refer to it later on. After giving their opinion that the two crores might with safety be invested, they pointed out the necessity of choosing, with reference to the state of the money market generally, the time when that investment should be made. They say :—

'In India the currency has no self-adjusting power. It has no fixed specie export point, while its fixed specie import point (1*s*. 4*d*. *plus* transit charges) is far beyond the present range of exchange; and this want of elasticity might create a stringency at a time when the reserve treasury balances were low, which would best be met by an addition to the currency such as Government propose to make. The stringency might occur suddenly and require prompt relief, and, under these circumstances, I have to suggest, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor General in Council, that the power contemplated should be obtained from the Legislature, but should be reserved either for use in an emergency such as above described or until the currency is made automatic.'

"I am quoting this opinion in order to show that the Bank of Bengal, although they confessed to certain doubts regarding the consequences of the proposed measure, nevertheless recommended that the powers which I now ask leave to legislate for, should be obtained from the Legislature, and also made a proposal that we should watch the time at which it was brought into operation so as to make it consonant with the interests of the money market.

"I shall presently show that the Bank of Bengal are at the present moment very strongly of opinion that the precise moment which they contemplated has now arrived, and that they strongly recommend the immediate adoption of the measure to which they gave their conditional approval so long ago as last November.

"I go on to quote the opinions which were given to us, in reply to our references, by the various Chambers of Commerce. The first is that of the Bombay Chamber. They say :—

'The proposal to take power from the Legislature to raise the limit of the paper currency reserve from eight to ten crores of rupees meets with their entire approval, and the Committee will be glad to learn that early legislative action has been taken to give it effect.'

"The next reply is from the Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon, in which they say that 'the Committee approve of the proposal.' From Madras we were told—

'This Chamber sees no objection to the proposal in so far as it will affect the proportion of cash to be held in order to make good the issue of currency notes.'

"They then go on to discuss certain questions relating to the currency policy of the Government. The Karachi Chamber give their reply that they 'see no objection to the increase of the reserve as contemplated, provided it is done gradually and at a favourable time.' The Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, were

divided as to the merits of the proposal, and I, therefore, quote their opinion neither on one side nor on the other, but my hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair will presently, I understand, give a strong opinion that, if we are going to do it, it is time to do it now.

"I have quoted these opinions in order to show that the mercantile community and the banking community, who are pre-eminently interested, have given their cordial approval to the measure which I now bring before the Legislature; but I wish to go a little further and show that the Legislature has in its past action with reference to the Currency Department, practically given its approval to the grounds on which I base the measure which I am now about to bring before the Council.

"The Currency Department started in 1862, and the law at that time (Act XIX of 1861) gave permission to invest out of the currency reserve an amount not exceeding four crores of rupees. That was the amount up to the amending Act, which was No. XXIII of 1871. I have placed upon the table, in the hands of Members, statements which I now desire to make reference to with a view to enabling them to follow the remarks which I have to make. The first statement to which I draw attention is that headed No. 3 and I wish to point out that, during the last five years of the period during which the Currency Department was conducted under the Act of 1861, the minimum circulation was about seven or eight crores. At that time the amount which we had invested was about 41 or 43 per cent. of the total amount of the reserve. In 1870-71 the proportion was 37 per cent. At that time the new Act—Act XXIII of 1871—was passed, the Legislature giving authority to raise the investment to six crores; that is to say, that they were quite satisfied that it was safe to increase the investment of the reserve beyond 37 per cent., and the permission they gave to the Government at that time was to invest an amount, which was at the time of passing the Act as high as 66 per cent. of the minimum circulation. This Act remained in force for about 20 years. We had during the whole of these 20 years a sum of practically 6 crores of rupees invested, the remaining part of the currency reserve being held in the form of cash or bullion, ready for the encashment of the notes presented. The currency circulation during these 20 years very considerably increased. Towards the end of this 20 years the circulation varied between about 16 crores as a maximum and 12 or 13 crores as a minimum. The amount that we had invested, being 6 crores, was over 40 per cent. of the amount of the minimum circulation. At that time the Government again came before this Council and asked for permission to increase the amount of the investment. That permission was given, and the permission practically meant that, whereas the maximum investable balance was 40 per cent. of the minimum circulation, they agreed to the amount being raised to about 53 per cent.

"Since this Act of 1891 was passed the circulation has undergone a still further development, and the amount that was our minimum circulation then is very far below the amount which is our minimum circulation now. The result is that the proportion of the minimum circulation which the Legislature at present allows us to invest amounts to only about 30 per cent. of the minimum circulation for which we have to provide. This is far below the proportion which the Legislature has on two previous occasions declared that it is quite safe for us to invest, and that is one of my justifications for now asking the Legislative Council to pursue the same policy which it has hitherto pursued and allow us to increase the investment. I am not asking for permission to increase up to 66 per cent. which the Legislative Council gave in 1871, nor am I asking for permission to increase up to 53 per cent. which the Legislative Council gave us in 1890. The amount which we really ask for only comes to 41 per cent.; that is to say, that, if the Government take advantage of the Bill, which I hope the Council will pass, to invest a total amount of 10 crores in the currency reserve, the total reserve investment will amount, after all, to only 41 per cent. of the minimum circulation.

"I now wish to say a few words on the merits of the question as apart from merely quoting the authority of the banking community, the mercantile community and this Legislative Chamber itself, and for that purpose I ask Hon'ble Members to look at the statements Nos. 1 and 2 which I have also had prepared and laid on the table. The first of these statements shows the total circulation

of currency notes. It will be seen that in 1894-95 it was very high, well over 30 crores. Since then it has gradually come down, and we are now at 24 or 25 crores. It was with reference to these 24½ or 25 crores that I offered the Legislative Council just now the calculation that the investment of 10 crores which we proposed to make comes to only 41 per cent. of what should be regarded as the present minimum circulation; but I desire to call particular attention to the second statement, which affords an even stronger argument for the security of the note circulation than statement No. 1.

"There are in this country two large reserves of funds: one is the large sums of money which are held by the presidency banks of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, the other is the reserve treasury, in which we deposit, for treasury purposes, the amount of money which is not immediately required for our purposes, but which, as our transactions bring us in a large amount of revenue at one time of the year, and a smaller amount of revenue at another time of the year, it is necessary for us to hold in order to tide over the low balance period of the year. Those two reserves are very naturally held, to a large extent, in currency notes. These currency notes, therefore, may be regarded as a kind of circulation quite different from the general circulation of notes in the hands of bankers, merchants and private individuals all over the country. Statement No. 2 shows what the circulation of the paper currency stands at, if we exclude the amounts which are held in the balances at the presidency banks and in the reserve treasuries; and the point to which I would desire to draw special attention is the remarkable steadiness of these figures of what I may call the net circulation. During the last four or five years they varied by not so much as 10 per cent, that is to say, by something like 5 per cent. in either direction. Now during this period we have passed through two or three peculiar experiences as affecting the money market. The bank rate, for example, has been as low as 3 per cent., and it has been as high as 10 per cent. The total treasury balance has been as high as 25 crores, and it has been as low as 7½ crores. Moreover, at one period, which will be within the recollection of us all, there was a very curious state of affairs which resulted from the currency legislation of June, 1893, and was followed by something like half a year during which the Secretary of State drew no Council bills and there was a large amount of money accumulating on this side. Notwithstanding all these causes of stringency, or ease, in the money market, the net circulation, as I have called it, preserved the even tenor of its way. It stood continuously at 19, 20 and 21 crores and varied to a very small amount. The argument which I wish to base upon this is that it is possible that reasonable objection might be taken to the figures in statement No. 1. The person who objected to our policy might say—'You show in statement No. 1 that the circulation has gone as high as 30 crores and on one occasion to 32 crores, but it has also come down to 24 or 25 crores; what security have you that we may not have another tumble down to a still lower figure?' In short it may be said that statement No. 1 shows a large amount of variability in the circulation, and does not give that confidence which it is necessary to inspire in the Legislative Council in giving us permission to take a fixed figure as the minimum circulation on which we base our present proposal. But if you look at statement No. 2 it will be seen that these large variations which have taken place in the total circulation altogether disappear: that is to say, those variations in circulation are entirely due to the variations in the amounts which are held by the presidency banks and which are held in the reserve treasury. The amount in circulation which is in the hands of the public generally, including private individuals, is remarkably steady. It varies, as I have pointed out, but the variations are so small that it is hardly possible to conceive any ordinary circumstances under which it would be materially reduced below the 21 or 22 crores at which it has stood for a considerable time.

"On these grounds, therefore, I think I have established the point that, in asking the Legislature to agree to our investing 10 crores of the balances, we are taking a measure which is a long way within the margin of safety which we ought at all times to preserve in the Currency Department.

"I have been at pains to explain this matter very fully to Hon'ble Members of this Council, because, as will be seen from the notice-paper, it is my intention

to propose presently that the measure be taken into consideration with the view to its being passed immediately. I do this not for any object which the Government itself has in view, but entirely with reference to the present peculiar state of the money market, with reference to which it has been represented to the Government that, if this measure is to pass, it is desirable that it should pass immediately. I hope I have satisfied the Legislative Council that the measure may be taken practically as one already much discussed and fully established, and that they will be prepared, after hearing the reasons for the urgency which I shall bring forward, to pass it in the course of this meeting.

"It is a peculiar feature of the money market of India that it is very closely connected with the Government balances. Practically almost the whole of the available current capital used in commerce is composed of the Government balances.

"In the middle of October last, when we saw the approach of famine and its necessary consequences in stopping the incoming of revenue and creating large outgoings in the way of expenditure, we saw that there would be a time when the depletion of the balances would have a serious effect upon what is ordinarily called the money market. It will be remembered that in the middle of October the Secretary of State suddenly reduced to a very large extent his drawings. He did so because we were obliged to inform him that, although we had made the usual preparations and the usual calculations in order to get over what we call our minimum balance period, that is, December, with the balance of about eight crores or a little more, yet we had before us the prospect of having to use a considerable portion of these eight crores for the purposes of prevention of distress. We had a demand made upon us for the suspension of a crore of revenue in one Province alone, and we also had a demand made upon us for making large advances, to the extent of tens of lakhs of rupees, for the purpose of meeting and avoiding as far as possible agricultural distress. The result is that at least a crore and a half of the funds which, under normal circumstances, would at the present moment be at head-quarters in Calcutta and Bombay and would be, under ordinary circumstances, at the disposal of the mercantile community for purposes of trade, are now either placed in the pockets of agriculturists all over the country in the shape of advances or are left with them in the shape of suspensions of revenue. Notwithstanding the extremely small drawings of the Secretary of State during the past month, the Government balance at the beginning of this month was only 7¼ crores of rupees—an amount which is smaller than has been experienced at any time within the last 20 years. The result is an extreme stringency in the money market. We foresaw this in October, and we have been watching with some anxiety the state of affairs ever since about the 10th of November. I may also mention with His Excellency's permission that our opinion of the stringency was so great that, under His Excellency's orders, I had prepared the necessary measures for stepping in at any moment if I were called upon to do so by the mercantile and banking community. Fortunately the official rate never went above 8 per cent. till quite recently, and it was unnecessary with the bank rate at that amount to take any heroic measures. Now I would not recommend any measure affecting our currency department upon the mere grounds of stringency in the money market, a thing that has nothing whatever to do with the safety of our currency and our currency circulation, and I do not bring this stringency forward at present in order to recommend the measure to the Council as one which it ought to pass. But it will be observed that the introduction of the measure has nothing whatever to do with the state of the money market. If reference be made to the papers which were published in the Gazette of India on the 12th September last, it will be seen that, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, in August last it was determined that this measure for increasing the currency investment should be brought forward at the first session of this Council in Calcutta. At that time nobody foresaw the stringency which has come to the market since then. But having thus, on independent grounds, determined to introduce the measure, we now urge that in consideration of the position of the money market, and of the relief it will obtain by our increasing the investment of the currency, the measure we propose can be carried into effect with great opportuneness at the present time. We have been pressed by the Bank of Bengal, whose duty it is of course

to take a lead in these matters, to take up this question as urgently as possible. I had some personal communications with Mr. Cruickshank of the Bank of Bengal and also with the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair with reference to this matter as soon as the Viceroy arrived in Calcutta; and I shall read the letter which at that time I caused to be addressed to the Secretary to the Bank of Bengal, because it shows the position which I took up in dealing with the representations made to me by the two gentlemen I have named. The letter runs.

'The Bill for increasing the currency investment to 10 crores will be introduced in the Legislative Council on the 17th. In ordinary course it will be brought up in the Council with a view to its being passed on the 7th January. Sir James Westland considers himself bound to regard the measure purely from a paper currency point of view, and is not prepared for any reasons affecting the Government to press it as an urgent measure on the Legislature. The question of its urgency from the point of view of the money market is more immediately one for the consideration of the banking and mercantile community, and it is for them in the first place to raise that question. Any representation which you or your Directors or the representatives of the mercantile community may desire to make will receive the earliest attention at the hands of the Government.'

"The result was that both the mercantile community as represented by the Chamber of Commerce and the Bank of Bengal took action immediately after receiving this intimation of the views which, by His Excellency's orders, I communicated to the Bank of Bengal. On the 15th December that is to say, two days ago, we received from the Bank of Bengal a letter which I have caused to be circulated to Hon'ble Members, and upon which I based the notice which was given in the notice-paper circulated yesterday that I intended to propose that the Bill should be immediately taken into consideration. It will be seen that both the Bank of Bengal and the mercantile community urge that, if this measure is at all to be passed, it should be passed at once, and that the relief which will thereby be given to the money market will come at a very opportune time and will remove the stringency which is at present affecting commerce, on this side at least, of India.

"Having thus explained the measure itself and having explained the urgency which causes me to propose that it should be passed to-day, I have only to say further that, while I hope that there will be no opposition to the proposal which I make to pass it to-day, Hon'ble Members will necessarily have an opportunity of stating their objections on the question of procedure when the motion is made that the Bill be taken into consideration. At present my motion is merely for leave to introduce a Bill to increase the investment of the currency reserve."

The Hon'ble MR. PLAYFAIR said:—"As explained by the Hon'ble Member in charge of Finance, I understand that the policy of the Bill now before Your Excellency's Council has not met with the approval of the whole of the mercantile community, but that the preponderance of opinion is in favour of the measure provided the opportunity taken to put it into operation be carefully considered. In addition to the statements and information that have been specially prepared and published in explanation of the measure, Government has opportunities, not available to the general public, for coming to a conclusion that it will be safe in the interests of the finances of the State, and of trade, to adopt this measure of liberating two crores of coin held as reserve against the paper currency, and I am, therefore, content to leave the decision with Government. I desire, however, to represent to Your Excellency's Government that the finances of the country and the position of the money market have become altered since the date on which the expressions of public opinion I have referred to were received, and I believe I am justified in saying that many who expressed themselves doubtful of, or opposed to, the policy of the Bill, as well as those who have expressed their opinion in favour of the measure, consider it desirable that, if Government has decided to take legislative powers to decrease the metallic reserve of the paper currency, by the substitution of Government securities, this Bill should not only be passed promptly, but action should follow immediately. The opinion expressed by the Directors of the Bank of Bengal, after consultation with the Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce and other representatives of the European and Native mercantile community in their letter of 15th instant, addressed to the Government of India, support the conclusion I have come to. I would emphasise the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member on the Government cash balances,

and point out that these have fallen from 16½ crores estimated as the closing balance of 1895-96 to 7¼ crores at 30th November, or to a point that was not anticipated by the Hon'ble Member when, in paragraph 178 of his Budget Statement presented to Your Excellency's Council last March, he placed the minimum cash balance required by the Government of India in November and December at between 8 and 9 crores of rupees. This depletion, I understand, arises in part from the outlay made necessary by the programme for the construction of additional lines of railway entered upon by Your Excellency's Government, to the satisfaction of the commercial community, and by the expenditure on the army mobilization scheme which was explained so clearly to this Council by General Sir Henry Brackenbury last March. On the other hand, income from railways has diminished and the treasury has not been replenished by the usual instalments of land-revenue owing to the most untoward failure of the autumn crops—an occurrence that has been so unfortunately general throughout the Empire. The Secretary of State has for some weeks past reduced his drawings, it may be presumed, not because he is holding for a better rate of exchange than the current market will yield, but on account of the restricted cash resources with the Government of India available for the purpose of meeting these drafts. As the Secretary of State's bills and telegraph transfers are now the chief medium of financing the export trade of the country, it is evident that any undue restriction of these bills must be an embarrassment to trade. The embarrassment in the present instance must become more serious as the resources of the joint stock banks in this country become reduced in the ordinary course of business without the means of being replenished. Nor can the banks be blamed if, under such circumstances, they arrest business in their careful regard for the cash balances held by them. This is a matter of additional importance at the present juncture, when it is particularly desirable that no monetary check to the free transfer of food supplies from one part of the Empire to another, such as from Burma to Hindustan Proper, should occur. If the effect of liberating these two crores of coin will be to enable the Secretary of State to resume the sale of his bills and telegraph transfers more freely, the present stringency in the money markets of India, which I feel myself justified in characterising as extreme, will be relieved, trade, it is to be hoped, will then be able to be carried on without interruption, and Government itself will be able, with comfort, to meet its engagements until such time as the treasury shall again be strengthened with the land-revenue which it has been compelled in part either to forego or postpone.

"With reference to remarks that have fallen from the Hon'ble Member upon the bank rate being only 9 per cent. and less than quotations reached on previous occasions, I would like to observe that the current rate is not in itself a criterion of the present stringency in the money market. I understand that the Directors of this Presidency Bank, realizing that a higher rate would not, under existing circumstances, produce adequate supplies, have wisely, in the interests of trade, not forced a higher quotation, which might in itself have created that extreme apprehension which leads on so easily to panic. My Lord, my proposal does not imply that the currency reserve is a useful fund to fall back upon when the cash balances may happen to be unduly low, but, as this Bill, after mature consideration with the best authorities, comes before this Council at a time when its effect can be of use to the cash balances, I would represent to Your Excellency's Government the advisability of meeting this monetary stringency by making the proposed addition to the currency without formal delay. In other words, I wish to say that it is desirable under the present unusual circumstances of the money market that what the Government has decided to do should be done quickly, and I rest the urgency of the case on the present position of the cash balances in relation to the money market and to the danger to trade in suspending the Secretary of State's drawings."

The Hon'ble MR. GLENDINNING said:—After the able speech which we have just heard, it is not my intention to take up the time of the Council further than to say that I also beg to support the Bill. It seems to me to be a distinct measure of relief at the present time to the mercantile community, and I would hope and urge that it may be brought into operation at once."

The Hon'ble SIR GRIFFITH EVANS said:—"I do not propose to discuss any of the questions which have been raised with regard to the policy of this Bill. It is sufficient to say that it is practically agreed on all hands that it does not in any way endanger the convertibility of the Government currency. Under these circumstances and after the reasons which have been put forward by the Hon'ble Financial Member, it has become apparent to everyone, whether they like it or whether they do not, that the Bill is certain to be passed on the 7th of January next. The question then that has got to be considered is mainly this: seeing that there is no danger to the currency, and seeing that this Bill is certain to be passed at the latest on the 7th of January, is it desirable to suspend the standing orders and to pass it without further discussion to-day? To put it in other words, the question is · is the advantage that is likely to be derived from any further discussion between this and the 7th January greater than that which will be derived by giving immediate relief to the present stringency of the money market? It is within my knowledge, as it is within the knowledge of almost all people who live in Calcutta, than that stringency has been extreme and unusual—far more so than is indicated by the bank rate. It is in the knowledge of many of us that firms of undoubted solvency who have ample security to offer, other than Government paper, have found the greatest difficulty in obtaining the necessary cash advances—I mean cash advances which they ordinarily obtain for the ordinary purposes of business at this time of the year. It is also known that it has been a question with the Bank of Bengal whether they would not stop advances, or contract advances even upon Government paper. This is a very unusual state of things, and is crippling the trade of the country; I do not propose to discuss what the reasons of it are. The reasons are various, and some of them have been indicated by the Financial Member; but, the position being such as I have stated, it is quite evident that if, as everybody seems agreed, the immediate passing of this Bill and the immediate putting of it into operation will have the effect of relieving the stringency, any small and doubtful advantage which might be gained by further discussion is far and away less than what will be derived by the immediate passing of the Bill. I say doubtful advantage with regard to further discussion, because this question does not come upon anybody as a surprise. It has practically been before the public for a very considerable time. It has been known for some time that it was coming on. It has been discussed outside, and really I think there is very little to add to what we already know about it. Under these circumstances I have no hesitation in agreeing with the views expressed by the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair that it is better under these circumstances to pass the Bill to-day and give immediate relief, seeing that it is certain to be passed on the 7th January next."

The Hon'ble MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWIN COLLEN said:—"There is one passage in the speech of my hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair to which I would venture to invite attention, as it affects the question of military expenditure. The passage to which I refer is that relating to the mobilization of the army and the expenditure thereon. As far as I could gather, it might be inferred from what Mr. Playfair said, that one of the chief causes, or one of the causes at all events, which has led to the depletion of the cash balances has been the expenditure on the mobilization of the army. I should like to point out that the sum after all was not a considerable one, and that, although arrangements have been made during the present financial year to meet the mobilization requirements, a good deal of it has not yet been spent, and in fact the cash has not actually been paid."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved His Excellency the President to suspend the Rules of Business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration.

THE PRESIDENT declared the Rules to be suspended.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill be taken into consideration. He said:—"I have just explained in full the circumstances which led Government to take this course, but I am pleased to find that justification for it has been made so complete by the speeches of the Hon'ble Mr. Playfair and the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans. Allusion has been made to the fact that discount rate o. the Bank of Bengal is not above 9 per cent., but my information on that subject exactly corresponds with that already communicated by my hon'ble friend Mr. Playfair. The rate of 9 per cent. does not express the rate at which business is being done. It unfortunately at this moment expresses the rate at which business is not being done. The Bank of Bengal has been obliged to contract its operations, and this contraction of its operations, and the necessary limitation of the advances which under ordinary circumstances it would make, is part of the state of circumstances which we desire to remedy."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR JAMES WESTLAND moved that the Bill be passed. He said:—"I wish to add one remark, namely, that the Government intend that immediate action should be taken as soon as the Bill is passed. According to the law it is necessary to obtain the sanction of the Secretary of State before any steps are taken, because the law provides that the amount of investment shall be fixed by the Governor General with the consent of the Secretary of State. This consent, which is necessary by law, will be obtained by telegraph, and as soon as it is obtained the necessary action will be taken."

The motion was put and agreed to.

BILLS OF SALE BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the compulsory registration of certain transfers and dispositions of goods in order to prevent debtors from defeating the claims of their creditors by secret assignments of such goods. He said:—"The scope and objects of this measure are pretty fully set forth in the Statement of Objects and Reasons which will be published with the Bill, but I ought, perhaps, to add a few words of explanation here. The Bill originated in this way. The attention of the Government of India was called to a case where a merchant had secretly assigned the whole of his goods and the whole of his stock-in-trade to a particular creditor, but he remained in apparent and ostensible possession of the ownership of his goods and of his stock-in-trade. He got into difficulties, and then, when the general body of his creditors sought to realise his estate, the secret creditor came in and swept away the whole. The Government of India made enquiries, and they found out that in India, as in England, this was by no means an uncommon state of affairs They consulted Local Governments and the Secretary of State and people at home as to whether it was desirable to pass some measure somewhat on the lines of the English Bills of Sale Act of 1878, and there seems to be a universal consensus of opinion that legislation somewhat on those lines is desirable, and the present Bill has accordingly been drafted to give effect to those recommendations.

"The Bill is a short one. It consists of five clauses only. The first clause requires very little to be said about it. It contains the title of the Bill, namely, 'the Indian Bills of Sale Act,' and provides for its extent and operation. We propose that the Bill shall only be brought into operation in any place where the Local Government thinks fit to bring it into operation. I take it, probably, that in the first instance it will only be brought into operation in large towns, such as Presidency-towns, or towns with a large mercantile community.

"The second clause is a definition clause.

"The third clause is the operative clause. It provides that where a man, whether a trader or not,—for it is not confined to traders,—that where a man sells, mortgages or charges his goods, but remains in apparent possession of them, then, although the transaction will be perfectly good as between the grantor and the grantee, still it will not be good as against either the execution-creditor or

the assignee in bankruptcy, unless the sale, mortgage or charge is reduced into writing and registered under the Indian Registration Act.

"We do not propose for a moment to interfere with any transaction as between a grantor and grantee. We only provide that if a man chooses to assign or charge his goods, and his creditor chooses to allow him to remain in possession of them and in ostensible ownership, then, as long as he is in ostensible ownership, they will be liable to be seized by either an execution-creditor or an assignee in bankruptcy representing the general body of his creditors. Of course, we must take great care not to interfere with ordinary mercantile practice. We have, of course, saved the operation of all mercantile documents of title, such as bills of lading, dock-warrants, and all those mercantile documents of title which by mercantile usage throughout the world represent ownership. It is immaterial from the mercantile point of view to have actual possession of the goods, because for all mercantile purposes they are deemed to be in the possession and to be the property of the person who has the mercantile document of title to them. We have, therefore, exempted mercantile documents of title from the operation of the Bill, and we have also exempted certain other documents such as ante-nuptial marriage settlements and transfers of ships, which are already registered.

"The fifth clause gives power to make rules to supplement the provisions of the Bill where necessary. Of course, it is easier in India than it is in England to provide for registration. We already have existing machinery here which everybody understands and which operates automatically as soon as we require an instrument to be registered.

"There are only two other remarks that I ought to make. To any English lawyer, or any one cognisant of English law, it is well known that our English legislation concerning bills of sale has given rise to an enormous amount of vexatious and futile litigation, and we ought to be very careful in introducing any system of registration of bills of sale to avoid, if possible, the difficulties which have arisen in England. During the twelve years that I sat as a Judge in England, I do not suppose that a week passed without some question turning up about a bill of sale. As far as my experience goes, and as far as the experience of those with whom I have discussed the matter goes, the difficulty which has arisen in England is mainly attributable to two sources. In the first place, the English Acts only strike at documents and do not strike at the transactions themselves. The consequence is that continual attempts are made to evade the Act by setting up fraudulently, or sometimes honestly, an antecedent verbal transaction which does not require registration; supplemented of course by fictitious transfers of possession We seek to get over that by providing that the transaction itself should be voided if the proper document is not executed and registered. When the Bill goes, as I presume it will go, into Committee, I shall be prepared to consider whether we ought not, for the sake of peace and quietness, to exempt certain small transactions altogether and fix a money limit. Another difficulty in England which has given rise to more trouble than any other is this: the Legislature in dealing with bills of sale and protecting the general body of creditors has also endeavoured to protect the debtor from the money-lender. It has done this more or less by a side wind. I am sure that the protection of debtors from money-lenders must be kept quite distinct from the protection of the general body of creditors from a particular secret creditor. The result of the English legislation—a well-meant endeavour to protect debtors from money-lenders—has been simply to raise the rate of interest charged to debtors and to upset a great many honest transactions which could not be brought within the complicated terms of the Act. I do not think a really fraudulent transaction has often got within the meshes of the Act. I hope we have to a great extent avoided the pitfalls which underlie the English legislation, and that this Bill, though a small one, will be of some advantage to the mercantile community."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in

the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS.

The Hon'ble MR. CHALMERS moved that a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir James Westland, the Hon'ble Mr. James, the Hon'ble Mr. Cadell, the Hon'ble Sir Griffith Evans, the Hon'ble Sir Lakshmishwar Singh, Maharaja Bahadur of Durbhanga, the Hon'ble Rao Sahib Balwant Rao Bhuskute and the mover be appointed to consider certain amendments in the Rules for the Conduct of the Business of the Council which are thought to be necessary. He said:—"This is a matter which I believe stands over from last session. The amendments proposed are small ones, but the Rules have been several times amended since they were passed and published, and, if we can make these fresh amendments, the new edition of the rules, which is much required, will be published shortly."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Thursday, the 7th January, 1897.

J. M. MACPHERSON,
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

CALCUTTA;
The 18th December, 1896.

NOTE.—The meeting of Council which was fixed for the 29th October, 1896, was subsequently postponed, and the next meeting was held in Calcutta on the 17th December, 1896.





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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, etc.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 22nd December, 1896.

No. 33.—His Excellency the Governor-General, under the authority vested in him by section 10 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861 (24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67), and section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892 (55 and 56 Victoria, Chapter 14), has been pleased to nominate Babu Joy Gobind Law to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

J. M. MACPHERSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

MEDICAL.

Calcutta, the 22nd December, 1896.

No. 1113—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. Chaytor-White, M.D., C.M., I.M.S. (Bengal), are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge of his duties in those Provinces.

The 24th December, 1896.

No. 1118.—The services of Surgeon-Captain J. Davidson, M.B., C.M., Bengal Establishment, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces

and Oudh for employment on famine duty, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of his duties under that Government.

POLICE.

The 23rd December, 1896.

No. 730.—The services of Lieutenant F. R. E. Lock, 2nd Bombay Infantry, an Assistant Commandant in the Burma Military Police, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 4th January 1897.

EDUCATION.

The 24th December, 1896.

No. 405.—The Governor General in Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. Justice E J. Trevelyan to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta, in succession to Sir Alfred Croft, K.C.I.E., M.A., who has resigned, with effect from the 31st instant.

J. P. HEWETT,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort William, the 22nd December, 1896.

No. 2006-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Hussein Kiami Effendi as Consul for Turkey at Karachi.

[This cancels notification, No. 1927-G, dated the 9th December, 1896.]

No. 2009-G.—The services of Mr. W. H. Lucas, of the Indian Civil Service, Bombay Establishment, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st class, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the date on which he relinquishes charge of his duties as Second Assistant and Assistant Secretary for Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad.

No. 2012-G.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Otto Emil Remy Berzencovich von Szillas as Consul-General in British India, for the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

No. 3843-I-B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 9 respectively of the Indian Christian Marriage Act (XV of 1872), as modified by Act II of 1891, the Governor-General in Council is pleased—

(a) to appoint the Reverend Charles Walker Posnett, of the Wesleyan Mission, Secunderabad, to be a Marriage Registrar within the territories of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad, other than the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and the cantonment of Secunderabad, and

(b) to grant a license to the said Reverend Charles Walker Posnett authorizing him to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians within the said territories.

The 23rd December, 1896.

No. 2023-G.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India, on medical certificate, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. F. Bignell, Indian Staff Corps, Commandant of the Mewar Bhil Corps, for one year. Pension service, 28th year, commenced 7th July, 1896.

No. 2027-G.—The services of Captain A. D. Fordyce, Indian Staff Corps, Cantonment Magistrate at Neemuch, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 24th December, 1896.

The 24th December, 1896.

No 2031-G.—Lieutenant H. A. Gib, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, held charge of the appointment of Station Staff Officer at Deoli, in addition to his own duties, from the 28th October to the 20th November, 1896, both days inclusive.

No 2032 G.—Lieutenant F. C. L. Waller, Indian Staff Corps, Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 21st November, 1896, *vice* Lieutenant H. A. Gib, and until further orders.

No. 2033 G.—Lieutenant H. A. Gib, Indian Staff Corps, officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, is appointed to be Station Staff Officer at Erinpura, with effect from the 22nd November, 1896, *vice* Captain F. T. C. Hughes, and until further orders.

W. J. CUNINGHAM,

Secretary to the Government of India.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Calcutta, the 21st December, 1896.

No. 5384-Gl.—The following acting promotions in the Postal Department are notified:—

Mr F. Whymper, Deputy Post Master General of the 3rd grade, is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of Deputy Post Masters General, with effect from the 5th

September, 1896, *vice* Mr. J. Cornwall, or until further orders.

Mr. J. W. W. Welsh is appointed to act in the 2nd grade of Deputy Post Masters General, from the 5th September to the 31st October, 1896, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Whymper.

The 24th December, 1896.

No. 5451-*Gl.*—The following reversions and promotions of officers of the Account Department are notified :—

With effect from the 17th July, 1896,

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to revert to class IV of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 20th July, 1896, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. W. H. Michael,

Mr. W. D. F. Cowley to officiate in class III of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 21st November, 1896, in consequence of the grant of privilege leave to Mr. G. C. Ray,

Mr. K. L. Datta to officiate in class IV, and Mr. C. W. C. Carson to officiate in class V, of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 28th November, 1896,

Mr. E. Lawrence to officiate in class I of Accountants General.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Fort William, the 25th December, 1896.

APPOINTMENTS.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

2nd Infantry.

No. 1372.—Lieutenant E. G. W. Pratt, officiating wing officer, to be wing officer. Dated 31st October, 1896.

5th Infantry.

Lieutenant V. F. W. Tregear, officiating wing officer, 4th Infantry, to be wing officer. Dated 18th November, 1896.

PERSONAL STAFF.

No. 1373.—The Viceroy has been pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's personal staff :—

To be an extra Aide-de-Camp.

Lieutenant Charles V. A. A. de V., Earl of, Burford (Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry), 17th Yeomanry Brigade. Dated 9th December 1896.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 1374.—The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenants ;—

James Blair Keogh, Royal Lancaster Regiment, wing officer, 22nd Regiment of Bombay Infantry,—10th November, 1895.

Richard Henry Edmund Pennell, Royal Lancaster Regiment, wing officer, 20th Regiment of Madras Infantry,—15th November, 1895.

No. 1375.—The date of the admission of Lieutenant J. T. G. Adamson to the Indian Staff Corps is the "15th" and not "19th October, 1895," as notified in G G. O. No. 1322 of 1896.

ORGANISATION.

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1376.—The caste constitution of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, as notified in G. G. O. No. 311 of 1895, is changed from—

1 Squadron Deccani Mahrattas.
1 Squadron Deccani Mahomedans.
1 Squadron Sikhs other than Jat Sikhs.
1 Squadron Rangurs.

to-

1 Squadron Deccani Mahrattas.
1 Squadron Rajputs of Western Rajputana.
1 Squadron Sikhs other than Jat Sikhs.
1 Squadron Rangurs.

PENSIONS.

WARRANT OFFICERS.

No. 1377.—Conductor Edward Russell Adkin, Ordnance Department, Bombay, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 22nd December, 1896.

PROMOTIONS.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

No. 1378.—Major General George Thomas Halliday, Bengal Cavalry, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance, with effect from the 20th December, 1896.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Madras Command.

No. 1379.—In G. G. O. No. 1350 of 1896, for Sub-Conductor William "Davis" read Sub-Conductor William "Davies."

Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Bengal Establishment.

No. 1380.—Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant Patrick Barrett to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Captain, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

First class Assistant Surgeon John Galvin to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval;

with effect from the 11th November, 1896, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon Captain John Fitzpatrick, retired.

No. 1381.—First class Assistant Surgeon Robert Henry Dolby to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval,

Second class Assistant Surgeon Patrick Victor to be first class Assistant Surgeon,

with effect from the 19th October, 1896, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon Lieutenant G. T Leopold, retired

Madras Command.

No 1382.—First class Assistant Surgeon James Thomas Dodd to be Senior Assistant Surgeon with the honorary rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, subject to Her Majesty's approval,

Third class Assistant Surgeon Lambert Kenneth Rodriguez to be second class Assistant Surgeon;

with effect from the 6th August, 1896, *vice* Senior Assistant Surgeon and Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant M. A Hardy, retired.

No. 1383.—Third class Assistant Surgeon George Benjamin Croning to be second class Assistant Surgeon, with effect from the 13th October, 1896, *vice* second class Assistant Surgeon J. D. Rodriguez resigned

NATIVE ARMY.

No. 1384 —*37th (Dogra Regiment of Bengal Infantry*—

Jemadar Kishan Chand, to be Subadar, and Havildar Kanha, to be Jemadar, *vice* Bhuri Singh, transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 1st November, 1896.

RETIREMENTS.

No 1385.—Honorary Surgeon-Lieutenant George Thornhill Leopold, Senior Assistant Surgeon, Indian Subordinate Medical Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 20th October, 1896, subject to Her Majesty's approval

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No 1386.—Lieutenant T. D. Broughton, R.E., is appointed to the Military Works Department, as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, Supernumerary, with effect from the 2nd December, 1896.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 81.—The following promotions are made in the Royal Indian Marine, with effect from the 23rd October, 1896 —

To be Commander, 3rd Grade.

Lieutenant K V Bacon.

To be Lieutenant.

Sub-Lieutenant H. C Waters

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

MILITARY DEPARTMENT

NOTIFICATION

Calcutta, the 25th December, 1896.

Under clause 53 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1893, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 19th and the 25th December 1896 —

Corps.	Rank and Names.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease	Testate or Intestate.	REMARKS.
Invalid Establishment, Bombay Command	Major W. Reynolds	30th September, 1896.	Ootacamund		
Department of Military Education	Hony. Lieutenant W. Harding	17th December, 1896.	Poona.		
2nd Battalion, The Border Regiment.	Major H. M. Richards	19th December, 1896	Quetta		
1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment	Lieutenant E. S. T Goodridge.	21st December, 1896.	Jhansi.		
Ditto ditto	2nd Lieutenant F G. Fisher.	Ditto	Do.		

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 19th and the 25th December, 1896.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
James Edward Tydd Lane (a).	2nd Lieutenant.	Unattached List, Indian Staff Corps, attached to 2nd Battalion, South Staffordshire Regiment	28th July 1896.	Intestate	R a p 329 1 11	..	24th February, 1897.

(a) *Next-of-kin—*
Mother—Mrs G R. Lane,
23, Springfield Road,
St. Leonards, Sussex.

P. J. MAITLAND, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 19th December, 1896

No. 525 —Captain S L Craster R E., Executive Engineer, 3rd grade, State Railways, is, on return from a course of instruction at Chatham, appointed Deputy Consulting Engineer to the Government of India for Railways, Calcutta, until further orders.

The 21st December, 1896

No. 528 —Mr. V C French, Examiner, 4th class, 3rd grade, temporary rank, reverted to Deputy Examiner, 1st grade, permanent, with effect from the 5th December 1890.

The 23rd December, 1896.

No 529 --Mr. F. B. Hebbert, Under Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department, in class I, grade 2, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is retransferred to the Engineer Establishment in the rank of Executive Engineer, 1st grade, substantive, and Superintending Engineer, 2nd class, *temporary*, with effect from the 1st October, 1896, and is posted to State Railways.

Public Works Department Notification No. 379, dated the 19th September, 1896, is hereby cancelled.

No. 530.—Mr. G. Moyle, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, State Railways, is appointed to the Kaunia-Dhubri Railway Survey and the Sultanpur-Bogra-Kaliganj construction, in addition to his own duties, with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

No. 531.—It is hereby notified for information that the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India in Council has accorded sanction in Despatch No. 92 Railway, of the 15th October, 1896, to an expenditure of R73,38,500 on the work of improving the gradients and permanent way on the Jhelum-Rawal Pindi Section of the North Western Railway.

No. 532 —Second Lieutenant Frank Gordon Turner, R E., is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd grade, and posted to State Railways His services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 533 —With reference to Notification No 336, dated the 30th July, 1896, Mr R. Douglass officiated as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab, in the 3rd class of Examiners (new classification) from the 12th August to the 8th October, 1896, inclusive.

No. 534 —The undermentioned gentlemen are appointed to the Superior Accounts Branch as Assistant Examiners of Accounts, 3rd grade, on probation, and are posted as follows —

(1) Mr Frederick Percival Barker Wood to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and
(2) Mr. Clarence Campagnac Fink to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Madras

No. 535.—The following reversion and promotion in the Superintending Engineer class is ordered, with effect from the 2nd December, 1896 —

Names	From	To	Nature of promotion
Newton, W G.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class, temporary rank	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	
Nelson, R. F	Executive Engineer, 1st grade	Superintending Engineer, 3rd class	Temporary

The 24th December, 1896.

No. 536.—Mr. A. Upson, Assistant Traffic Superintendent, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment in class III, grade 4, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, with effect from the 16th August, 1896

The 21st December, 1896.

No. 527.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 947 R. T.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.—RAILWAY TRAFFIC

Calcutta, the 15th December 1896.

General Rules of 1895 for working railways open for traffic.

READ—

Section 47 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890.

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895—the Government of India Circular No. 6 Railway, dated the 12th March 1895, and the General Rules for all open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government therewith promulgated

Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No 257, dated the 28th May 1896, publishing—in the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896—the Government of India Circular No. 3 Railway, dated the 22nd May 1896, and the amended rules therewith promulgated.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No. 4242, dated the 8th July 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent and General Manager of the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, No. 1603G, dated the 20th June 1896.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, No 6943, dated the 2nd December 1896, forwarding letter from the Agent and General Manager of the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, No. 3348 G, dated the 17th November 1896.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Agent and General Manager of the Assam Railways and Trading Company, Limited, has applied that the General Rules for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, which have been published under the Government of India, Public Works Department, notification No. 118, dated the 21st March 1895 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 23rd March 1895), as modified by the Government of India circular No. 3 Railway, dated 22nd May 1896, which was published under Public Works Department notification No. 257, dated the 28th May 1896 (*vide* the *Gazette of India* of the 30th May 1896), may be made applicable to the Dibru Sadiya railway.

RESOLUTION.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to sanction, with effect from the 1st March 1897, the application to the Dibru Sadiya railway of the General Rules, cited in the foregoing observations, for working open lines of railway in British India administered by the Government, in supersession of the rules now in force.

ORDER.—Ordered that this resolution be published under a notification in Part I of the *Gazette of India*, as required by section 47, sub-section (3) of the Indian Railways Act, 1890; also that the General Rules cited in the foregoing observations—which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*—be kept at railway stations as directed by sub-section (6) of the same section.

Ordered, also, that this resolution be communicated to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for information and guidance.

TELEGRAPH.

The 21st December, 1896.

No. 526.—The Governor General in Council is pleased to order the following officiating promotion in the Superior Establishment of the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the date specified, and until further orders:—

Name	From	To	Date
Mr. H F Chappel	Assistant Superintendent, class VI, 2nd grade.	Superintendent, class V, 2nd grade	21st October, 1896

W. S. S. BISSET, *Colonel, R E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, etc.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 8th October, 1896.

From the 14th November next, till further notice, the complete *Gazette of India* will be published at Calcutta. After the 7th November all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in the Gazette should be addressed to the Publisher, 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

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Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the date on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February, 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

WM. ROSS,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

No. 1432.—Preliminary Account of Receipts and Disbursements of the Government of India for the first seven months of the year 1896-97 as compared with the corresponding period of 1895-96.

ENGLAND.						RECEIPTS.	INDIA.					
Whole year.		April to October					Whole year.		April to October			
Preliminary Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97	Increase	Decrease		Preliminary Accounts, 1895-96.	Budget, 1896-97.	1895-96.	1896-97.	Increase.	Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Revenue.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
						PRINCIPAL HEADS OF REVENUE.						
...	...	...	...	...	...	Land Revenue (including that due to Irrigation)	27,028,000	27,023,200	9,974,600	9,350,600	...	615,000
...	...	...	...	...	..	Opium	7,108,100	6,895,300	4,202,100	3,989,000	...	213,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	Salt	8,882,400	8,700,000	5,045,800	4,806,400	...	239,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stamps	4,729 200	4,732,700	2,732,200	2,787,500	55,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Excise	5,734,900	5,744,700	3,261,100	3,307,200	46,100	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Customs	5,015,100	4,481,900	2,828,600	2,503,400	...	265,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	Other Heads	8,398,100	8,566 300	4,051,100	4,099 900	48,800	...
...	...	...	...	..	..	TOTAL PRINCIPAL HEADS	66,895,800	66,144 100	32,095,500	30 913,000	...	1,182,500
13,500	5,000	6,000	79,700	73,700	...	Interest	788,600	839,600	449,800	639,800	190,000	...
5,700	5,100	3,600	2,500	...	1,100	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,814,100	2 905 400	1,585,200	1,597 300	12,100	...
2,400	1,900	700	600	...	100	Receipts by Civil Departments	1,611,100	1,654,500	886,900	894,100	7,200	...
101,600	93,400	54,500	63,200	8,700	...	Miscellaneous	629,200	812,800	312,900	305,400	...	7,500
200	200	100	100	..	...	Railways	22,059,100	21,582,800	12,251,300	11,400,900	...	850,400
...	...	...	...	...	...	Irrigation (excluding Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,465 600	1,953,400	592,600	1,117,900	525,300	...
24,700	25,200	16,200	17,300	1,100	...	Buildings and Roads	641,500	620,600	337,200	337,500	300	...
75,300	43,300	12,800	34,100	21,300	...	Receipts by Military Department	822,500	803,600	439,000	463,500	24,500	...
223,400	174,100	93,900	197,500	103,600	...	TOTAL REVENUE	97,727,500	97,316,800	48,950,400	47,669,400	...	1,281,000
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
...	86,300	...	81,700	81,700	...	Permanent Debt (net incurred)	...	3,725,000	...	3,809,200	3,809,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do)	314,000	831,100	403,400	366,000	...	37,400
...	4,900	...	8,100	8,100	...	Deposits and Advances (net)	662,600	...	702,300	..	...	702,300
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	162,000	111,500	76,600	147,800	71,200	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do do by Provincial Governments	375,000	328,200	186,900	233,100	46,200	...
...	...	30,900	1,816,600	1,785,700	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net Receipts)	36,500	...	...	1,382,100	1,382,100	...
...	...	...	26,900	26,900	...	Remittances (net)	125,400	295,500	...	...	...	...
17,664,500	16,500,000	10,637,600	10,883,900	246,300	...	Secretary of State's Bills drawn	...	...	...	...	...	...
17,664,500	16,591,200	10,668,500	12,817,200	2,148,700	...	TOTAL	1,675,500	5,291,300	1,369,200	5,938,200	4,569,000	...
17,887,900	16,765,300	10,762,400	13,014,700	2,252,300	...	TOTAL RECEIPTS	99,403,000	102,608,100	50,319,600	53,607,600	3,288,000	...
2,503,100	3,794,700	2,503,100	3,393,800	890,700	...	Opening Balance	22,529,500	16,500,500	22,529,500	16,500,600	...	6,028,900
20,391,000	20,560,000	13,265,500	16,408,500	3,143,000	...	GRAND TOTAL	121,932,500	119,108,600	72,849,100	70,108,200	...	2,740,900

England: Whole year: Preliminary Accounts, 1895-96.	England: Whole year: Budget, 1896-97.	England: April to October: 1895-96.	England: April to October: 1896-97.	England: April to October: Increase.	England: April to October: Decrease.	DISBURSEMENTS.	India: Whole year: Preliminary Accounts, 1895-96.	India: Whole year: Budget, 1896-97.	India: April to October: 1895-96.	India: April to October: 1896-97.	India: April to October: Increase.	India: April to October: Decrease.
£	£	£	£	£	£	**Expenditure.**	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.	Rx.
45,700	52,900	24,200	23,600	...	600	Direct Demands on the Revenues	10,134,200	11,064,600	6,080,100	6,559,900	479,800	...
2,622,800	2,656,600	1,989,200	1,992,800	3,600	...	Interest (including in India that on Capital Expenditure on Railways and Irrigation works)	3,885,100	4,220,700	2,089,500	2,097,000	7,500	...
208,200	234,400	113,900	123,500	9,600	...	Post Office, Telegraph and Mint	2,163,500	2,324,400	1,212,500	1,277,600	65,100	...
564,900	524,900	277,300	267,700	...	9,600	Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments	14,141,800	14,483,300	8,009,900	8,015,800	5,900	...
2,114,500	2,152,100	1,364,300	1,391,300	27,000	...	Miscellaneous Civil Charges	2,315,400	2,273,900	1,330,900	1,367,900	37,000	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Famine Relief and Insurance	54,600	598,500	16,100	74,900	58,800	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Construction of Railways (charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	7,200	14,500	5,800	3,800	...	2,000
5,747,800	5,772,700	3,677,800	3,691,400	13,600	...	Railway Revenue Account (excluding in India interest on Capital Expenditure)	9,664,200	9,854,600	5,719,900	5,539,500	...	180,400
1,500	1,100	700	800	100	...	Irrigation ditto ditto ditto	1,734,900	1,947,600	977,800	1,041,600	63,800	...
117,300	101,400	65,000	64,500	...	500	Buildings and Roads	5,383,400	5,963,600	2,400,400	2,536,300	135,900	...
4,136,700	4,408,500	2,166,100	2,179,200	13,100	...	Army Services	18,087,400	17,480,100	10,687,400	9,479,800	...	1,207,600
45,200	4,800	11,900	3,300	...	8,600	Special Defence Works	20,600	49,100	5,300	4,400	...	900
15,604,600	15,909,400	9,690,400	9,738,100	47,700	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, IMPERIAL AND PROVINCIAL	67,592,300	70,274,900	38,535,600	37,998,500	...	537,100
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Add*—Provincial surpluses: that is, portion of allotments to Provincial Governments not spent by them in the year	...	1,200	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	*Deduct*—Provincial Deficits: that is, portion of Provincial Expenditure defrayed from Provincial balances	—261,000	—887,600	...	...	...	...
15,604,600	15,909,400	9,690,400	9,738,100	47,700	...	TOTAL EXPENDITURE CHARGED AGAINST REVENUE	67,331,300	69,388,500	38,535,600	37,998,500	...	537,100
						Expenditure not charged to Revenue.						
683,200	1,247,100	337,600	682,300	344,700	...	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works	3,673,300	4,080,000	1,531,600	1,590,300	58,700	...
						Debt, Deposits and Advances.						
1,600	...	1,600	...	...	1,600	Permanent Debt (net discharged)	584,800	...	305,800	...	...	305,800
...	...	...	2,000,000	2,000,000	...	Temporary do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Unfunded do. (do.)	...	...	...	...	...	...
2,500	...	200	...	...	200	Deposits and Advances (net)	...	411,900	...	446,900	446,900	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Loans and Advances by Imperial Government	235,300	53,600	134,500	138,800	4,300	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do do. by Provincial Governments	525,300	792,200	306,600	437,400	130,800	...
50,800	628,100	...	...	...	...	Capital of Railway Companies (net payments)	...	1,526,400	9,600	...	...	9,600
655,100	311,600	334,500	...	...	334,500	Remittances (net)	...	...	561,500	2,180,100	1,619,600	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	Secretary of State's Bills paid sterling	18,742,200	16,503,400	11,201,400	10,315,200	...	886,200
...	...	...	...	...	...	Do. do. do. exchange	14,338,700	12,296,600	9,003,200	7,204,300	...	1,798,900
710,000	939,700	336,300	2,000,000	1,663,700	...	TOTAL	34,426,300	31,584,100	21,521,600	20,722,700	...	798,900
16,997,800	18,096,200	10,364,300	12,420,400	2,056,100	...	TOTAL DISBURSEMENTS	105,430,900	105,052,600	61,588,800	60,311,500	...	1,277,300
3,393,200	2,463,800	2,901,200	3,988,100	1,086,900	...	Closing Balance	16,501,600	14,056,000	11,260,300	9,796,700	...	1,463,600
20,391,000	20,560,000	13,265,500	16,408,500	3,143,000	...	GRAND TOTAL	121,932,500	119,108,600	72,849,100	70,108,200	...	2,740,900

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

INVENTIONS and DESIGNS.

Calcutta, the 23rd December, 1896.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 3596 P.—APPLICATIONS in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 19th December 1896:—

No. 434 of 1896.—Guglielmo Marconi, student, of 21, Burlington road, Westbourne park, Middlesex, for improvements in transmitting electrical impulses and signals, and in apparatus therefor.

No. 435 of 1896.—Ivan Levinstein and Levinstein, Limited, chemical manufacturers, both of Minshull street, Manchester, for the production of a new colour base, and of colouring matters therefrom.

No. 436 of 1896.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited, of 40, King street, Cheapside, London, for improvements in the manufacture of battery cells or vessels to contain acids or other chemicals.

No. 437 of 1896.—The Publishing, Advertising and Trading Syndicate, Limited, of 40, King street, Cheapside, London, for improvements in the manufacture of material suitable for belting, carding cloths, soles of boots and like uses.

No. 438 of 1896.—Silvio Alimonda, gentleman, of Spezia, Italy, for an improved process for the tanning of skins.

No. 439 of 1896.—Joseph Gaut, artist, of Renwick street, Leichhardt, near Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, for an improved electric photographic time and position recorder, specially useful for races.

No. 440 of 1896.—Henry John Lawson, engineer, of 40, Holborn viaduct, Middlesex, for improvements in or relating to bicycles.

No. 441 of 1896.—James Patterson, engineer, of Mather house, Gourock, Renfrewshire, and James Ramsay Sandilands, insurance manager, of 141, West George street, Glasgow, for improved apparatus for utilizing the waste heat of furnace gases.

No. 442 of 1896.—Siddi Schwarzenberger, director of a society, of 38, im Trutz, Francfort on Main, for improvements in apparatus for releasing horses from vehicles.

No. 3597 P.—SPECIFICATIONS of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, and copies have been sent to the Governments of Fort St. George and Bombay, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and the Director of the department of land records and agriculture, North-Western Provinces and

Oudh. These and other specifications are open to public inspection, from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M., at the Secretary's office (Imperial Secretariat, Government Place, West, Calcutta), on payment of a fee of one rupee, and a certified copy of any one of them will be supplied on payment of the fixed expenses of copying :—

No. 67 of 1896.—Theobald Alexander Martin, indigo planter, of Azamgarh, North-Western Provinces, for an indigo washing process. (Specification filed 23rd November 1896.)

No. 110 of 1896.—The Hall Signal Company, of 80, Broadway, New York city, United States of America, manufacturers, for improvements in railway signals. (Specification filed 11th December 1896.)

No. 145 of 1896.—Alister MacNab, merchant, of 23, Great Winchester street, London, for an improvement in the treatment of bay salt. (Specification filed 8th December 1896.)

No. 155 of 1896.—Gaston Ragot, engineer, of 163, Avenue Van Volxem at Forest-Brussels, Belgium, for improvements relating to the production of acetylene gas, and to the utilization of the same for lighting purposes. (Specification filed 11th December 1896.)

No. 160 of 1896.—Sidney Pattisson, gentleman, of 20, Edwardes square, Kensington, for improvements in saddles for velocipedes. (Specification filed 7th December 1896.)

No. 190 of 1896.—Alfred Parry and Eigil Möller, engineers, of Garden Reach, Calcutta, for an automatic tip tub, suitable for loading or unloading coal, salt, and other materials. (Specification filed 12th December 1896.)

No. 313 of 1896.—Julius Stockhausen, soap manufacturer, of 105, Fischnerstrasse, Crefeld, Prussia, for improvements in the manufacture of acid, neutral and basic gelatinous soaps. (Specification filed 8th December 1896.)

No. 322 of 1896.—John Thompson and Charles Everard, manufacturers, both of 13, Brook street, Peterborough, Northampton, for improvements in and relating to bicycles. (Specification filed 7th December 1896.)

No. 348 of 1896.—Andrew Pillatt, of the firm of A. Pillatt and Company, furnace engineers, of Queen's road works, Queen's road, Nottingham, for improvements in furnaces, and in rocking grate bars for the same. (Specification filed 7th December 1896.)

No. 3598 P.—THE fees prescribed in Schedule 4 of Act V of 1888 have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each :—

No. 32 of 1888.—Fakir Chand Das, mistry, of Bantra, near Howrah, in the district of Hugli, Bengal, for improvements in sugarcane mills. (From 22nd December 1896 to 22nd December 1897.)

No. 17 of 1891.—C. K. Subba Rao, sub-assistant director of agriculture, of Saidapet, Madras presidency, for a low-picottah double *mot* for raising water for irrigation as well as for household purposes. (From 20th November 1896 to 20th November 1897.)

No. 111 of 1892.—Harry Parkhurst Clark, gentleman, of 249, Madison avenue, New York, United States of America, for vapour burners or plumbers' torches. (From 10th December 1896 to 10th December 1897.)

No. 216 of 1892.—Bruce Green, gentleman, of No. 57, Chancery lane, Middlesex, for improvements in or connected with coin-freed or coin-operated sight-testing apparatus. (From 12th December 1896 to 12th December 1897.)

No. 3599 P.—WHEREAS the inventors of the undermentioned inventions have respectively failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf by the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act (V of 1888), the fees hereinafter respectively mentioned, it is hereby notified that under the provisions of section 8, sub-section (2) of the said Act, the exclusive privilege of making, selling, and using the said inventions in British India and of authorising others so to do has ceased :—

No. 315 of 1891.—Herbert Leslie Manton's invention for an electric device for indicating tabulated public information. (Specification filed 16th September 1892.)

No. 8 of 1892.—William Wright's, Julius Hirshfeld's, Andrew Patterson Morison's and William Morison's invention for improvements in light protectors for lamps. (Specification filed 14th September 1892.)

No. 66 of 1892.—Michael Snee's invention for an improved range finder. (Specification filed 14th September 1892.)

No. 106 of 1892.—Romulus Norwood's invention for the manufacture of an improved compound for coating walls and other surfaces, and for the production of casts or mouldings, and for analogous purposes. (Specification filed 14th September 1892.)

No. 115 of 1892.—Otto Umlauf's invention for an improved rail joint. (Specification filed 16th September 1892.)

No. 118 of 1892.—Romulus Norwood's invention for the manufacture of an improved compound for coating walls and other surfaces, and for analogous purposes. (Specification filed 19th September 1892.)

No. 120 of 1892.—Frederick Giles' invention for an improved apparatus for propelling boats by hand power. (Specification filed 14th September 1892.)

No. 123 of 1892.—Joseph Boykin Underwood's invention for improvements in cigarette machines. (Specification filed 16th September 1892.)

No. 137 of 1892.—Robert Hodges Bishop's and William Down's invention for improvements in receptacles for coins. (Specification filed 16th September 1892.)

No. 147 of 1892.—Martin Rose Ruble's invention for centrifugal blowers and injectors. (Specification filed 16th September 1892.)

No. 165 of 1892.—James Lefevre Myers' invention for machines for treating vegetable fibres. (Specification filed 14th September 1892.)

No. 180 of 1892.—Alfred John Gasking's invention for improvements in driving belts, applicable to other purposes. (Specification filed 19th September 1892.)

No. 200 of 1892.—Harriet Ruth Tracy's and Jeremiah Evarts Tracy's invention for improvements in sewing machines, to be known as "peripherally driven loop taker with indentations". (Specification filed 19th September 1892.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(a) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fourth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for each of the said inventions.

No. 318 of 1890.—David Caird's invention for improvements in the manufacture or construction of metal barrels, and other similar vessels. (Specification filed 14th September 1891.)

Fee in respect of the continuance of an exclusive privilege—

(b) After the filing of the specification and before the expiration of the fifth year from the date of the filing thereof—

The sum of R50 for the said invention.

NOTICES.

All communications relating to Act V (the Inventions and Designs Act) of 1888 should be addressed to the "Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture (PATENTS BRANCH), CALCUTTA."

The office of the Secretary under the Act is open for the transaction of business from 11 A.M. to 4 P.M. on all days except Sundays and gazetted holidays.

The Government of India are advised that as trade marks are not "designs" within the meaning of the Act, they cannot be registered under Part II.

The fees payable under the fourth and sixth schedules are now collected in cash, and applicants are warned that they must be responsible for any delay in cashing cheques.

Copies of the weekly notifications, and of the quarterly lists, of applications and specifications filed in the Secretary's office are now on sale to the public at one anna and eight annas a copy respectively.

Attention is requested to the rules made by the Government on the 10th October 1895 in regard to the preparation of applications, specifications and drawings.

All applications made under the Inventions and Designs Act, V of 1888, will from this date (December 19th, 1896) lie in the visitors' room of the Patents Office for ten days from the date of the *Gazette of India* in which their filing may have been notified; or, if the the tenth day is a holiday, till the evening of the office day next following.

A. T. PRINGLE,

Offg. Secy. under the Inventions and Designs Act, 1888.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 21st December, 1896.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				72,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office .	84,89,474	15	6	1,33,59,863	1	0
Public Deposits at Branches .	48,70,388	1	6			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				5,42,36,780	10	0
Bank Post Bills, etc.				7,85,649	9	9
Sundries				30,83,623	9	7
RUPEES .				9,86,65,916	14	4

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities . . .				44,92,308	0	0
Other authorised Investments . .				80,77,875	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities . . .				2,30,57,005	2	3
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities .				1,86,62,037	4	4
Bills discounted and purchased .				1,86,37,413	9	1
Balances with other Banks . .				4,13,665	6	4
Bullion				2,663	13	4
Dead Stock				13,21,056	11	6
Stamps				8,619	1	0
Sundries				13,63,127	12	10
				7,60,35,772	0	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office .	88,64,402	3	9	2,26,30,144	13	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches .	1,37,65,742	9	11			
RUPEES .				9,86,65,916	14	4

By order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, the 23rd December, 1896.

F. T. LEWIS,
Chief Accountant.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 10 per cent.
Percentage 31·6.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October, 1884).

Register No.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value of each coin. R a. p.	Number of coins available for sale.	REMARKS.
	FOUND IN THE DELHI DISTRICT. *Old Rupees of the Mogul Emperors.*				
285	Aurangzib Mint Surat date in the 2nd line . .	Silver .	1 8 0	1	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than October, 1897.
287	Ditto Mint Shahjehanabad .	Do. .	1 8 0	4	
288	Ditto Mint Surat . .	Do. .	1 8 0	6	
289	Ditto Mint and date illegible . .	Do. .	1 8 0	36	
294	Shahjahan illegible . . .	Do. .	1 8 0	37	

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 22nd December, 1896.

A. W. BAIRD, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Master of the Mint.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

1. The portion commencing from the middle of page 13 and ending in page 23 has been omitted from the Urdu Selections by Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad prescribed for the Entrance Examination in 1898.

2. The following book has been prescribed as the text-book in Urdu for the Entrance Examination in 1899:—

Revised Selections in Urdu by Shams-ul-Ulama Ahmad (shortly to be published).

3. The Entrance Examination in 1898 will be held on the 28th February and on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th March, 1898.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examination must reach the Registrar on or before the 17th January, 1898.

4. The F. A. and B. A. Examinations in 1898 will be held on the 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 14th and 15th of March, 1898.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examinations must reach the Registrar on or before the 24th January, 1898.

5. The M. A., Premchand Roychand Studentship, B. L. and Honours in Law Examinations in 1897 will be held on the 15th of November, 1897, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the M. A. and Honours in Law Examinations must reach the Registrar on or before the 16th August, 1897.

Applications and fees for admission to the Premchand Roychand Studentship Examination must reach the Registrar on or before the 15th May, 1897.

Applications and fees for admission to the B. L. Examination must reach the Registrar on or before the 15th October, 1897.

6. The Re-examination of the unsuccessful candidates at the ensuing 2nd M. B. and 2nd L. M. S. Examinations will be held on the 15th November, 1897, and following days.

Applications and fees for admission to the Examination must reach the Registrar on or before the 30th October, 1897.

7. For "Whitehall Drawing Copy Book, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, and 9, Freehand" the following books have been substituted as text-books in Drawing for the Entrance Examination in 1899:—

Poynter's South Kensington Drawing Books First Grade, Ornament Books, I to VI, and Freehand Elementary Design Books, I to II.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE;
The 22nd December, 1896.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is notified for general information that a Convocation of the Senate of the University of Calcutta for conferring degrees will be held at the Senate House, College Square, on Saturday, the 20th February, 1897, at 3 P.M.

Graduates of the University in academic costume will be admitted to the Convocation on presenting themselves at the Senate House at 2 P.M.

J. H. GILLILAND,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 22nd December, 1896.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL AND CHIEF COMMISSIONER IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Quetta, the 14th December, 1896.

No. 9023.—Consequent on the reduction of Maulvi Abdul Rahim, Extra Assistant Commissioner, and his appointment hereby made to be Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Khojak Pass, with effect from the afternoon of the 13th January, 1895, the following promotions in and appointments to the list of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan are made with effect from the same date :—

(*a*) Sheikh Abdul Rahman, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Khojak Pass and Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is confirmed as an Extra Assistant Commissioner.

(*b*) Mir Shams Shah, Sarishtedar in the office of the Revenue Commissioner in Baluchistan and Officiating Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Khojak Pass, is appointed to officiate as an Extra Assistant Commissioner and is posted as Extra Assistant Commissioner, Pishin, *vice* Maulvi Abdul Rahim, reduced to the post of Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Khojak Pass.

This office Notifications Nos. 222 and 503, dated the 14th and 28th January, 1895, respectively, are hereby cancelled.

No. 9024.—A substantive vacancy having occurred in the list of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan through the death, on the 13th June, 1895, of Kazi Imam-ud-din, Diwan Utam Chand (Head Clerk in the office of the Political Agent and Deputy Commissioner, Thal-Chotiali), Extra Assistant Commissioner, substantive *pro tempore*, is confirmed as an Extra Assistant Commissioner, with effect from the 14th idem.

This office Notification No. 2765, dated the 6th April, 1896, is hereby cancelled.

No. 9025.—Under the provisions of Article 372 of the Civil Service Regulations, the extraordinary leave for periods aggregating one year granted to Maulvi Abdul Rahim, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Khojak Pass, in this office Notifications Nos. 494 and 4087, dated the 25th January and 21st June, 1895, respectively, is hereby extended up to the 21st March, 1896 inclusive.

No. 9026.—On return from the extraordinary leave granted to him in this office Notification No. 9025, dated the 14th December, 1896, Maulvi Abdul Rahim, Native Assistant to the Agent to the Governor-General in the Khojak Pass, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner, substantive *pro tempore*, and is posted to Pishin, with effect from the afternoon of the 21st March, 1896, *vice* Diwan Utam Chand, confirmed.

This office Notification No. 2766, dated the 6th April, 1896, is hereby cancelled.

No. 9027.—Consequent on the retirement from the public service of Rai Bahadur Hittu Ram, C.I.E., an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, in the forenoon of the 1st October, 1896, the following promotion is made in the list of Extra Assistant Commissioners in Baluchistan :—

Lala Udho Dass *walad* Dhanpat Rai, Tahsildar, 2nd grade, at present on deputation in Foreign Service, is appointed to be an Extra Assistant Commissioner in Baluchistan, but will continue in Foreign Service.

This office Notification No. 6970, dated the 5th October, 1896, is hereby cancelled.

The 15th December, 1896.

No. 9080.—With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Chief Commissioner in British Baluchistan, is hereby pleased to declare, under the provisions of sub-section I of section 10 of the British Baluchistan Forest Regulation, 1890, that the area specified below which, in the Chief Commissioner's Notification No. 5781, dated 22nd October, 1890, was declared to be a State Forest, under section 3 of that Regulation, shall cease to be a State Forest, with effect from the 1st January, 1897 :—

Specification of land disforested.

Name of Reserve or portion of Reserve disforested.	District.	Pargana.	Mouza.	Area in Acres.
Shebo plantation	Quetta-Pishin	Pishin	Batazai	2,682

Boundaries.

East.—Batazai branch of Shibu canal.

South.—The military road from the bridge over the canal as far as the entrance to the rest house compound, thence the south-east and north-east banks of Tank No. III, thence a line of pillars in a north-westerly direction down to the Surkhab River.

West.—Surkhab River.

North.—A deep nala running from No. 1 Tank near Batazai to the Surkhab.

Brief description.

A narrow strip of land, situated on the Sind-Pishin Section of the North Western Railway with its centre at the Saranan station. Extreme length about five miles with breadth varying from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, the area is divided into 5 blocks, 4 of which are trenched and planted to a certain extent with miscellaneous trees.

Reasons for disforestation.

The area in question has proved to be unsuited for a State Forest. The cost of treating it as such would be excessive.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.*,

for *First Assistant.*

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA IN THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Camp Nusseerabad, the 16th December, 1896.

No. 3895-*S.*—Whereas land is required in the Ajmere District for a public purpose, *viz.*, for improving the street in order to place the scavenging of certain premises within the reach of sweepers, this declaration is made in accordance with the provision of section 6 of Act I of 1894:—

District.	Pergana.	Village.	Amount required — For occupation — Permanent.	Amount required — For occupation — Temporary.	Amount required — Total.	Purpose for which the land is required.	Remarks.
			A. R. P.	A. R. P.	A. R. P.		
Ajmere	Ajmere	Ajmere	0 0 $\frac{3}{10}$	...	0 0 $\frac{3}{10}$	The plot of land to be acquired is required in order to place the scavenging of certain premises in Ghaseti Mohalla within the reach of sweepers. It is $16\frac{3}{8}$ feet long and $\frac{5+4\frac{1}{2}}{2}$ feet broad and belongs to Hajari Mal and Kanak Mal Patodi Saraozi. It is bounded on the north by Nohra of the said Hajari Mal and Kanak Mal and that of Lakshuri Narain on the south by the house belonging to widow of Sugan Chand, on the east by street and on the west by street.	

The Collector of Ajmere is authorised to take steps for the acquisition of the land notified.

D. JOSCELYNE, *C.E.*,

Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara, P. W. D.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from Saturday, the 2nd, till Saturday, the 16th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BENGAL;

Calcutta, 18th December, 1896.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 15th December, 1896.

No. 5174-G.—Surgeon-Major H. N. V. Harington, Indian Medical Service (Madras), on return from the furlough granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 531-G., dated the 27th March, 1896, assumed medical charge of the Ulwar Agency from Surgeon-Captain W. H. B. Robinson on the forenoon of the 29th November, 1896.

By Order,

L. IMPEY, *Captain,*

First Assistant Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

AGENT TO THE GOVR.-GENERAL IN BALUCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 15th December, 1896.

No. 9083.—Under the authority given by section 101 of the Quetta Municipal Law of 1896, the Agent to the Governor-General is pleased to declare that from the 1st January 1897, the Vaccination Act (XIII of 1880) shall apply, so far as it can be made applicable, to the Municipality of Quetta.

By Order,

S. G. KNOX, *Lieut.,*

for *First Assistant.*

THE RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 15th December, 1896.

No. 4617.—In continuation of the Resident's Notification No. 3998, dated the 5th November, 1896, it is hereby notified that Mr. Abdul Rahman, Khan Bahadur, made over, and Mr. Mahomed Yakub, assumed charge of the Court of the 2nd Magistrate and the Resident's Treasury, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the afternoon of the 7th idem.

By Order,

K. D. ERSKINE, *Captain,*

First Assistant to the Resident.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

Trustees' Office.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 23rd December, 1896.

No. 216-P.—With the sanction of the Secretary of State and the Government of India, Dr. Theodor Bloch is appointed First Assistant to the Superintendent of the Indian Museum from the forenoon of the 30th November, 1896.

By Order,

C. LITTLE,

Honorary Secretary.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th December, 1896.

No. 39-A.—Lieutenant H. Biddulph, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd grade, passed the examination for promotion to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 9th December, 1896.

No. 40-A.—Lieutenant A. E. Panet, R.E. Assistant Engineer, 1st grade, passed the examination, prescribed in Public Works Code, Chapter II, paragraphs 23 to 25, on the 9th December, 1896.

J. F. GARWOOD, *Colonel,*

for *Director General of Military Works in India.*

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 21st December, 1896.

No. 102.—Mr. W. C. Boyce, District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade I, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is, on return from leave, transferred temporarily from the North Western to the East Coast Railway.

The 22nd December, 1896.

No. 103.—Mr. C. L. Taylor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, officiated as District Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in class II of that Establishment from the 30th April, 1896, to the 30th June, 1896, inclusive, during the absence of Mr. A. E Adie, on privilege leave.

This cancels Director General of Railways' Notification No. 43, dated the 10th May, 1896.

No. 104.—Mr. C. L. Taylor, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, with temporary rank in class II, grade 4, of that Establishment, with effect from the 1st July, 1896, during the absence of Mr. A. E. Adie on foreign service, or until further orders.

The 24th December, 1896.

No. 105.—With reference to Director General of Railways' Notification No. 32, dated 19th May, 1896, Mr. W. H. Price, Officiating District Traffic Superintendent in class II, grade 4 (temporary rank), of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, reverted to his substantive appointment of Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of that establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th December, 1896.

No. 106.—Mr. G. S. E. Rice, Assistant Traffic Superintendent in class III, grade 1, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to officiate as District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, in class II of that Establishment, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th November, 1896, *vice* Mr. P. Rainier, appointed to officiate as Traffic Superintendent of the line, or until further orders.

No. 107.—Mr. C. H. C. Bickerton, Executive Engineer, 1st grade, is transferred from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway to the North Western Railway.

T. GRACEY, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Director General.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a Deserter from the 2nd Royal Regiment of Munster Fusiliers, dated at Dum Dum, this 17th day of December, 1896.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. M. F.—4468, Private Thomas Kiely.	At what Place Enlisted,—Limerick, Ireland.
Age,—21 years and 9 months.	Parish and County in which born,—St. Patricks, Limerick, Co. Limerick, Ireland.
Size,—5 feet 5¾ inches.	Marks,—Scar, size of pea over left dorsal vertebra.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, brown.	Trade,—Labourer.
Date of Desertion,—11th December, 1896.	Coat or Jacket, Waistcoat, Breeches or Trowsers — Regimentals.
Place of Desertion,—Dum Dum.	Under 4 years' service.
Date of Enlistment,—13th October, 1893.	

B. R. HAWES, *Major*,
Comdg. 2nd Battalion, Royal Munster Fusiliers.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

Sealed tenders for the supply of Household Flour from date of acceptance to 31st March, 1897, will be received by the Chief Commissariat Officer, Bangalore, up to 12 noon on the 4th January, 1897.

2. Form of Tender, schedules and all further particulars can be obtained on application to the above officer up to 4 P.M. on the 2nd January, 1897.

3. No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the above officer.

4. Samples (100 lbs.) of the flour, it is proposed to supply, should be sent free of all charges so as to reach the Government Bakery, Bangalore, on the 28th December, 1896.

5. Earnest money . . R250.

G. F. WATSON, *Major*,
Chief Commissariat Officer, Bangalore.

CHIEF COMST. OFFICE, BANGALORE;
The 17th December, 1896.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS

Calcutta, the 23rd December, 1896.

No. 7961.—Mr. G. S. Clifford, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 22 days, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. G. R. McCrea is appointed to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. G. S. Clifford, or until further orders.

No. 7971.—Mr. J. P. Barker, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, with effect from the 1st January, 1897, or from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

2. The following acting appointments are made during his absence on privilege leave, or until further orders:—

Mr. C. S. Digges, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade, to act in the 3rd grade.

Mr. A. B. Thompson to act as Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th grade.

No. 8012.—Mr. W. R. Monks, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd grade, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from the 29th September, 1896.

H. M. KISCH,
Offg. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on the 22nd December, 1896.

Allen & Co. (shipping Agents).
Anderson, Mrs. M.
Beesby, Geo.
Berryman, H. A., Surgeon-Captain.
Biddulph, C. E.
Blaunin, Mrs.
Broist, W.
Carson & Co.
Colthurst and Harding.
Cretch & Co., A.
Emmett, H. J. (with the Elsie Adair Co.)
Harrison, A.
Keble, A., Captain.
Leal, W.
Manager, Nadaya Printing Works.
Mazzi & Co.
Mercer, F. C. W.
Messrs. Edward Latham & Co.
Newnham & Co., W.
Poole & Co., C.
Ruckert, F.
Sander Miss (care of Haley & Co.).
Sanders, W.
Stewart, B.
Taylor Corrington Dramatic Co.
Watson, G. E.
Watson & Co., J. D.
White & Co., A.
Wild & Co., John.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Allan, W. A. R.
Ambler, F. R.
Aplin, H. B.
Bannister, G. W., Captain.
Barnes, Miss K.
Barrett, John.
Beresford, C.
Beresford, Sam.
Bey, Artin, Madam.
Birch, J. W.
Blaneche, Miss A.
Bond, E. C.
Bond, F. W.
Bradley, Mrs.
Braidwood, F.
Braidwood, Mrs.
Brocco, A.
Brown, Miss M.
Brownlow, E. O.
Calveshitt, P. O., Sergt.
Charde, C. E.
Chardi, J. F.
Clarke, W. W.
Clement, W. S., Captain.
Conway, Mrs. M.
Cooper, H. D.
Cotta, J. M.
Cottah & Co., J. M.
Cronen, D.
Dalwood, Mr.
D'Padua, J. L.
DeBunsen, M.
DeCruze, Mrs. H.
DeSilva, W. S.
DeSouza, J. F. (care of Roland Seeger).
Dick, R.
Dolben, J.
Dunlop, L. L.
Edwards, J. T.
Engl, Jean.
Francis, J.
Gallois, Eugene.
Galperson, J.
Garrette, Leoni, Miss.
George, D.
Goddard, Mrs. I.
Gondie, J.
Goodwin, G. A.
Hadlow, Mrs. A.
Halroyd, P.
Hancox, H. W., Capt.
Hansz, M. B.
Harttom Mina.
Hedworth, Mrs.
Heynes, C. W.
Hofmann, Max.
Homan, Mrs. (care of T. W. Homan).
Houghton, R.
Hurley, T. (Chelsea Pensioner).
Hutchison, W. B.
Ivey, A.
Joyce, M. R.
Kelly, J.
Kennedy, T. A.
Kerr, J.
Lane, Mrs.
Lincoln, I. (Booksellers).
Lasser, T. O.
Lopezco, Mrs. F.
Lynch, C. F.
Maitland, Miss Ada.
Manager, Comical Cards.
Maret, Julien.
Martin, Mrs. C. N.
Marum, J. M.
Marum, Mrs.
Mayr, Mrs. Jones.
McDougall, Miss M.
McIlhatn, H. D.
McMaster, T.
Meyers, H.
Moorhead, Miss V.
Mortimer, H.
Murgatroyd, G. P. C.
Natchal, Mrs. L.
Nininger, F.
Noailles, Mrs.
O'Brien, G. W.
O'Grady, W.
Palomino-de Castro.
Parker, E.
Parker, W. A.
Paton, Mrs.
Pell, Mrs.
Pereira, V. M. F.
Picton, A. C.
Randall, A.
Reid, Mrs. A.
Remmington, F. A., Capt.
Robinson, E.
Rodgerson, H.
Ross, Mrs. P.
Rowley, J. D.
Schofield, Miss Kate.
Sharples, Miss R.
Simpson, H. R.
Smith, Arthur.
Smith, W. G.
Spence, Lieut. A. H. O.
Spraggs, A.
Stanley, Miss.
Stapelfeldt, Fritz.
Stephenson, Miss Flo.
Stevenson, A. J.
Stiller, H.
Stimson, Mrs.
Stokes, Miss.
Stowell, Mr.
Swanston, A. W.
Sykes, Mrs.
Talbot, A.
Tasselli, Miss G.
Thomas, W.
Thornton, Ellie.
Tormidorf, Mrs. K.
Traval, H.
Turnbull, C.
Varnei, G.
Wagner, C.
Wakefield, E., Miss
Walesby, R. N.
Walsher, H. J.
Webb, Chas.
Webb, T. H.
Weeks, Mrs., care of W. Bond.
Weiss, Miss J.
Weymans, J.
Whitnall, S. E.
Wiesenfeld, A.
Wilson, R. H.
Winter, A. L.
Winters, Mrs. N.
Wirth, M. M. (Pacific Circus).
Wise, A. G. H.
Woodward, G.

Registered Letters and Parcels.

Baron DeBonnet de Meantry.
Crinall, M. C., Mrs.
Ord, E.
Vigornitzky, Alex.
Wairs, R.
Watson & Co., John

Unclaimed Letters held in the Bombay General Post Office.

Alderson, Mrs.
Andrews.
Akins.
Adams, Vety. Lt.-Col. A. V. D.
Burn, Mrs.
Blevett, C. P., Major, R.A.
Bart, E. J.
Braddel, Colonel.
Cocks, G. A.
Decroix, Henry.
Dunell, C.
Duperell, Mark.
David, Lieut. (Staff Regt.).
Danvers, E. J.
Eduljee Jamsetjee.
Evans, H. E.
Gopal Baboo.
Grossers, Paul, Dr.
Gordon, J. V.
Goodwin, G.
Hall, E., Mrs.
Hogg, Hubert.
Joe Ahmed.
Limbjeebhoy Rustomjee Billimoria.
Lawrance, G.
Lawsen, H.
McArthur, Donald.
Mysterieux, Michel.
Mortimer, E., Rev.
Mansell, K., Miss.
Navab Mohsumlmool Mosmudawala.
Narayan Singh, Hawaldar.
Nenen Sarah, Miss.
O'Connor, T.
Prichard, G. M., Col.
Penttingel, Mrs.
Rogers, Col., R. E.
Requebourg, Roser.
Smith, Geo.
Trent, J. M.
Tancock, P. K., Capt., R.A.
Virjee Narayanjee.
Varley, Cecelia, Miss.
Walker, Ernest.
Walker, G. Stanley, Mrs.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 21st December, 1896.

Flat, Mr.
Sam, V. R.

The 26th December, 1896.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta	Route by which despatched.
	1896.	
Aden, Egypt, Europe, America, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Seychelles, Madagascar, and in general all countries served through the United Kingdom.	30th Dec.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Parcels for the United Kingdom and other Foreign places.	29th "	Ditto.
*Australasian Colonies . .	25th "	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.*
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan.	26th "	Per French Str. *Eridan*.
Straits Settlements, China, and Japan.	30th "	Per Steamer *Suisang*.
Rangoon and Moulmein . .	25th "	Per B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Tavoy, and Mergui.	29th "	Ditto.
Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, and Singapore.	26th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplemental)	27th "	Ditto.
Akyab, Kyaukpyu, Sandoway, and Rangoon.	30th "	Ditto.
Port Blair	29th "	*Vid* Rangoon.
South African Ports . . .	30th "	Per Steamer *Umlazi*.
	1897.	
Mauritius, Réunion, Mayotte, and Nossi Be.	1st Jan.	*Vid* Tuticorin and Colombo.

*Although the date entered in column 2 is, as far as can be calculated, the latest safe date of posting for the next Mail Steamer, full allowance being made for the steamer being in advance of her published timing, Mails for the places mentioned in column are despatched daily to Colombo, so that they may proceed by any steamer that has been unusually accelerated or retarded, or by any special opportunity that may be afforded by a steamer not belonging to one of the regular lines.

The letter-box for Inland articles (including articles for Burma and Port Blair and for Ceylon by land route) will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Inland letters and papers fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of half anna will be received up to 8 P.M. and up to 8-45 P.M. with a late letter fee of 1 anna for the Chord Mail only.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for the Australasian Colonies *vid* Tuticorin, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 8-30 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9 P.M.

On the day of despatch of the Mail for Europe, the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 9 P.M., and late letters and papers fully prepaid will be received up to 9-30 P.M. On other days the letter-box for Foreign articles will be cleared for the last time for articles without the late fee at 7-30 P.M., and late letters and papers will be received up to 9 P.M. for despatch by any Foreign Mails despatched the same night. The late fee for Foreign articles is 4 annas, which must be prepaid in stamps affixed to the articles.

JOHN OWENS,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th September, 1893.

A Registry Office for men of all grades out of employ is kept up by the Principal, Thomason College, Roorkee. Officers requiring men are requested to apply to Principal.

J. CLIBBORN, *Major, S.E.*,

Principal, Thomason College.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

Cinchona Febrifuge can be purchased by all Government officers, and by anyone taking *six pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R2-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R5;* per pound tin, *R10.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the under-noted rates: per four-ounce tin, *R3;* per eight-ounce tin, *R6;* per pound tin, *R12.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

سنکونا فبری فیوج یعنی تپ بھگانے والے سنکونا *

سنکونا فبری فیوج کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے ہرایک ملازم سرکاری اور ایک مشت چھه پونڈ تک لینے والا ہر آدمی حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتا ہی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت دو روپیه آٹھه آنه ؛ آٹھه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت پانچ روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت دس روپیه *

عام آدمیوں کو یهه دوا بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل مل سکتی ہی — یعنی چار اونس والا ٹین بقیمت تین روپیه ؛ آٹھه اونس والا ٹین بقیمت چھه روپیه ؛ ایک پونڈ والا ٹین بقیمت باره روپیه *

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دواخانوں میں بھی بکتی ہی — ماسواے قیمت مذکورہ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اونس والے ٹین کا چار آنه ؛ آٹھه اونس والے ٹین کا آٹھه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ والے ٹین کا باره آنه *

PURE SULPHATE OF QUININE.

Manufactured at the Bengal Government Cinchona Plantation.

From 1st April, 1896, the price of this Quinine will be as follows:—

1-pound tin,	R18,	or, post free,	R18-12.
½ ,,	R 9,	,,	R9-8.
¼ ,,	R4-8,	,,	R5.

Analysis shows this Quinine to be of the purest manufacture; and it is guaranteed to be free from wilful mixture with the inferior alkaloids, Cinchonine and Cinchonidine. It is for sale only to Government officers, and only for cash, and may be had from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta.

বঙ্গদেশের গবর্ণমেণ্টের সিন্‌কোনা আবাদে প্রস্তুত বিশুদ্ধ কুইনাইন।

১৮৯৬ সালের ১লা এপ্রেল হইতে এই কুইনাইনের নিম্নলিখিত মূল্য হইবে, যথা—

১ এক পৌণ্ড টিন ..	১৮,	বা ডাকমাশুল বিনা	১৮৸৽
½ আধ	৯,	,,	৯৷৽
¼ সিকি	৪৷৽	,,	৫,

পরীক্ষা করিয়া দেখা গিয়াছে যে এই কুইনাইন অতি বিশুদ্ধ রূপে প্রস্তুত করা হইয়াছে। এবং ইহা যে সিন্‌কোনাইন ও সিন্‌কোনীডাইন নামক অপকৃষ্ট ক্ষারের সহিত ইচ্ছা পূর্ব্বক মিশান হয় নাই তাহার গ্যারাণ্টী দেওয়া যাইতেছে। ইহা নগদ মূল্যে কেবল গবর্ণমেণ্ট কর্ম্মচারীগণের নিকট বিক্রয় করা যাইবে, এবং কলিকাতার নিকটস্থ শিবপুরের কোম্পানির বাগানের সুপারিন্টেণ্ডেণ্টের নিকট পাওয়া যাইতে পারিবে।

Catalogue of Books procurable from Thomason College Book Depot, Roorkee.

Application to be made to Curator.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER. ARTICLES WILL BE SENT BY VALUE-PAYABLE POST TO PERSONS IN GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT ONLY.

It is advised that letters containing remittances be registered.

N.B.—The Revised Prices herein entered cover the cost of packing, postage, and other incidental charges (except commission for Value-payable supplies), and are for all purchasers other than resident College Students.

Drawing Instruments (electrum) are available at the College Book Depôt at R62 per box. Drawing Instruments, drawing materials, etc., are also obtainable from the Roorkee Workshops, and application should be made to the Superintendent.

ROORKEE TREATISE ON CIVIL ENGINEERING IN INDIA.

Royal Octavo, with numerous Plates.

Volumes I and II are published in separate convenient sized Sections, as below, but can be bound up if required:—

VOLUME I.*

Section	I.	Building Materials	(1895),	R2-0.
,,	II.	Masonry	(1891),	R1-4.
,,	III.	Carpentry	(1889),	R1-4.
,,	IV.	Earthwork	(1892),	R1-4.
,,	V.	Tools and Plant (never published).		

VOLUME II.*

Section	VI.	Buildings	(1891),	R1-4.
,,	VII.	Bridges	(in the Press).	
,,	VIII.	Roads	(in the Press).	
,,	IX.	Railways	(1891),	R1-4.
,,	X.	Irrigation Works	(1873),	R1-8.

Roorkee Treatise on Civil Engineering, Vol. II (1867 edition). R3.

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MANUALS.

VII. **Surveying** (by Major Firebrace, R.E.) (6th edition), with Curve Table (in the Press).

XIII. **Drawing** (by Lieut. R. Pulford, R.E.).† R8.

XIIIa. **Drawing, First Principles of Geometrical** by do.) (4th edition). R1-4.

XIV. **Simple Applied Mechanics** (2nd edition), Parts I and II in one. R3.

Simple Applied Mechanics, Part II (1st edition). 8a.

* Date of Edition on sale.
† Originally published at R15, reduced to R8.

XV. Examples of Estimating. Comprising a progressive series of Estimates (with Plans of Buildings and Bridges, worked in detail). By P. Keay, Esq., and revised by C. C. Sullivan, Esq., Head Master (5th edition) (in the Press).

XVI. Earthwork Estimating, with Practical Tables and Diagrams. By Major A. M. Brandreth, R.E. 4*a*.

XVII. Specimens of Printing used in the College Drawing Course and Entrance Examinations. 6*a*.

Note.—The complete Treatise forms the course of the Engineer Class at the Thomason College in Civil Engineering, and the same, omitting Section X, is the course for the Upper Subordinate Class. The other Manuals are the complete course for both Classes in the several subjects of which they treat.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ENGINEERING WORKS.

Curve Tables, complete, for laying any curve. 4*a*.

Scantlings of Timber for Roofs. Tables and investigation of formulæ for determining size of timbers for Flat Roofs from 8 to 22 feet span, and for Trussed Roofs from 10 to 50 feet span (2nd edition). By P. Keay, Esq., Head Master. R1.

Useful Rules and Tables relating to Measurement of Timber. Rules for computing the cubic contents of Round Logs, as well as of Sawn Timbers, with Tables, etc. By Rai Kunhya Lal. R2-8.

O'Callaghan's Earthwork Tables for India, in one large sheet. 8*a*.; mounted on cloth and bound (in the Press). R1-12.

Tables for Computing Earthwork in Distributaries and small open Channels, in use in Irrigation Department, N.-W. Provinces. R1-4.

Tyndall's Hand-Book of Specifications. R5.

The Indian Engineer's Pocket Book. 4*a*.

Wooden Bridges and Designs. By Rai Kunhya Lal (in the Press).

Blasting under Water (2nd edition). 12*a*.

Waugh's Instructions for Topographical Surveying R1-4.

Analysis of Lime and Cement Stones. By Murray Thomson, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.E. 6*a*.

Tables for Degree Curve and Intersection Angles, from 90° to 180°, and for Fixed Tangents from 100 feet to 7,500 feet. By F. G. Brook Fox, Esq., M.I.C E. R2-4.

Graphic Hydraulic Diagram for Channels in earth, etc. By R. G. Kennedy, Esq, Executive Engineer, R7-8.

Chart, giving by a graphic method the discharges of earthen channels up to 40 feet bed width. R1-8.

MATHEMATICAL.

Boileau's Tables of Wages and Rent, and of the value of goods. Tables for converting Seers and Chittacks into decimals of a Maund, and Annas and Pies into decimals of a Rupee. With a few others of general utility (4th edition). R1-8.

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„ **Mechanics.** R1.

Military Topography. 8*a*.

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Elements of Hindustani Grammar (in the Press).

Technical Dialogues—English and Urdu. R1.

A Vocabulary of Common and Technical Words in English-Urdu. R1.

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„ „ (Canal „). R1-8.

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Circular Card-board Protractors, 12 inches (exclusive of packing). R1-6.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Distributary Velocity and Discharge Table. By Capt. Allan Cunningham. 8*a*.

Description of Venomous Snakes. (The drawings of all the venomous snakes of Upper India, with description and all important information, extracted from the "Thanatophidia of India.") R1-8.

Ditto, ditto, in Urdu. R1-4.

Perspective (fully explained). By Col. A. M. Brandreth, R.E. R1-12.

Map of Roorkee. R1.

Thomason College Calendar for 1891, 1892, 1894,* and 1895,* each R2.

Ditto ditto. for 1896* R4-12.

Forms of Accounts, P. W. D., for Sub-Divisional Officers, in English (very old). 8*a*.

Memo. of Instructions for Road Project. R1.

Project for College Mess (sample Project). R1.

Ferrotype Printing Processes. 8*a*.

Thomason College Library Catalogue. R2-2.

Ditto, Supplement, 1895. 2*a*.

Ditto, ditto, 1896. 2*a*.

Irrigation by Rajbahas, 12*a*.

Irrigation Tract, No. I. 8*a*.

„ „ „ II. 8*a*.

„ „ „ III. 8*a*.

Land Measuring Chain Statement, Area of kucha and pucka Bighas, sheet. 4*a*.

Report of the Ganges Canal Committee (Major Crofton's Project for remodelling the Ganges Canal according to the views of Major-General Sir Arthur Cotton, R.E., K.C.S.I.), 1866. 8*a*.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1896.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

PART III.

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Destroyed.

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BINDRABUN,

Chauk, Basasa, Cawnpur



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 52.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1896.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. $\frac{2\text{-F.}}{76\text{-}8}$, dated Calcutta, the 23rd December 1896.

READ—

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 4988, dated 16th December 1896.

RESOLUTION.

The letter referred to above contains a full report on the agricultural situation in the Central Provinces, and the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that it be published for general information. The complete enclosures will be published in the *Central Provinces Gazette.*

[True extract.]

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Letter from the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, to the Government of India, No. 4988, dated the 16th December 1896.

I am directed to invite the attention of the Government of India to this Administration's letter No. 2161, dated the 13th June 1896, dealing with the agricultural situation in these Provinces up to that time. Owing to the peculiar character of the monsoon rainfall of the current year, the situation has, instead of improving, become very much more serious, and even on the most favourable view of the outturn of the spring crops, it is certain that there will be severe distress, especially in the northern and central parts of the Province, and that large expenditure will be necessary in connection with famine-relief.

2. I proceed to show the circumstances which have resulted in the present situation, to state what has been done to meet such distress as exists, and to forecast, as far as is now possible, the prospects of each district and the measures which will be necessary for the effective relief of the agricultural and labouring classes.

The main features of the rainfall of 1895 were described in paragraph 5 of the letter already referred to, and until quite recently the course of the rains this year very closely resembled that of 1895. In June and July there was plentiful rain in all districts of the Province, while in August the fall was unusually heavy—heavier indeed than it had been in the previous year. There had been nearly everywhere sufficient breaks to allow of sowing and weeding being carried on, and, though the heavy rain of August had damaged the rice in some parts, there seemed every hope of an unusually plentiful autumn crop. With the end of August, however, the rain abruptly ceased and September was practically rainless in nearly all districts of the Province. It was only in Raipur (5·18 inches distributed over four weeks) and Sambalpur (5·67 similarly distributed) that there was good rain throughout that month, while in Nagpur, Chanda and Damoh there was fair rain in parts of each district. Elsewhere there was practically none, the scanty local showers which fell in places being of no benefit to the standing crops. October was entirely rainless throughout the Province, and when the first half of November had passed without further showers, prospects were exceedingly gloomy. Not only had the early and high-lying rice, as well as the lesser millets which form the main food of the poorer classes, been ruined by the early cessation of rain, but there seemed every likelihood that the further course of the seasons would resemble that of the previous year: that there would be no cold weather rains, and that, except in embanked and irrigated lands, the spring crops would fail even more entirely than the autumn crop had done. But the very heavy rain in the earlier monsoon months had left the soil charged with moisture. In spite of two months' drought, the spring crops germinated with a fair degree of success wherever they had been sown, and week after week passed without their showing (except in a few places) serious signs of withering. At last on the 22nd November and the two following days rain came, and fell in all parts of the Provinces. In the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions, as well as in Damoh, Mandla and Seoni in the Jubbulpore Division, and in the Chhindwara District of the Nerbudda Division, the fall was general and fairly plentiful. The prospects of the crops which had already germinated were greatly improved, and the land was sufficiently moistened to allow of further sowings, which were taken in hand in all these districts. Even in the other districts, with the sole exception of Saugor, Hoshangabad, Betul and Nimar, where the fall was very slight and scattered, the rain was sufficient to improve very materially the previous situation; standing crops were benefited, and though the fall did not, in many places, suffice to allow of further sowings, it diminished the fears of a failure in the fodder-supply. It must also be noted that this most timely fall removed the fear that this year's season would resemble that of 1895-96 in having no winter rain. There is now (it may reasonably be hoped) every prospect of further rain at the usual time during the cold weather, and in most

districts the outturn of the spring crop, on the restricted area sown, ought, so far as any forecast is possible at this early stage, to be at least an average one.

3. Turning now to the actual outturn of the autumn crops and the prospects of those of the coming spring, it will be well in the first place to review briefly the harvest results of the previous year : the power of the poorer classes to resist failure being obviously much less when the failure extends over more than one year. In paragraphs 5 and 6 of the letter of last June the outturn of the crops of 1895-96 was dealt with in detail, and in paragraph 7 these results were summarized. It will be seen that only in five districts were the harvests of that year fair or good (Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha, Nagpur and Chanda, those in the last three districts following on poor harvests in previous years), while in the remaining thirteen they were poor or bad. In ten of these the crops of previous years had been much below the average, while in the three districts of Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh the previous two years' crops had not merely been below the average, but had been so bad as to cause widespread agricultural distress. In the annexed table the districts are again shown in the same order, columns being added to show the percentage outturn of the crops of 1895-96, the ratio of the rabi to the kharif area in each district, the probable outturn of the present kharif, the proportion of the rabi area sown, the proportion which has germinated, and the prospects of the spring harvests:—

DISTRICTS.	Average outturn of past three years (100 = full crop).	Average outturn of worst two successive years in the past three.	Average outturn of 1895-96 (full crop = 100).	Average anna outturn of current kharif.	PROPORTION OF KHARIF TO RABI AREA. Kharif.	Rabi.	Proportion of normal rabi area sown.	Proportion germinated.	Present prospect of spring crop.
1	2	3	4	5	6		7	8	9
A. DISTRICTS.									
Nimar . . .	72	71	76	7 to 8	87	13	56	25	Poor.
Chhindwara . .	77	76	...	5	58	42	87	69	Good.
B. DISTRICTS.									
Wardha . . .	58	53	70	8	60	40	87	95	Good.
Nagpur . . .	63	57	75	8	50	50	87	75	"
Chanda . . .	49	48	60	8	66	34	75	75	"
C. DISTRICTS.									
Raipur . . .			54	4	69	31	25	75	Good.
Bilaspur . . .	79	77	39	5	64	36	31	81	"
Sambalpur . . .			70	10	98	2	20	50	"
Betul . . .	67	65	48	4	61	39	75	85	Poor.
Mandla . . .	71	69	43	3	67	33	25	87	Good.
D. DISTRICTS.									
I.—POOR.									
Seoni . . .	62	61	59	4	48	52	60	90	Good.
Narsinghpur . .	60	54	67	6	37	63	50	50	Fair.
Hoshangabad . .	58	49	59	5 to 6	27	73	75	96	Poor to fair
Bhandara . . .	53	50	40	6 to 7	63	37	85	90	Good.
Balaghat . . .	57	52	48	3	75	25	25	75	"
II.—BAD.									
Jubbulpore . . .	55	48	45	5	48	52	66	87	Good.
Damoh . . .	47	43	41	6	46	54	60	100	Fair.
Saugor . . .	47	35	47	5 to 6	38	62	31	100	Bad.

4. The situation of the several districts may now be considered in detail, the succession given in the preceding table being followed as most convenient for the purpose of comparison. In Nimar and south Chhindwara the kharif crops were fair ; juar, which is largely grown in both districts (⅓ of the total cropped area in Nimar and a little less than ½ in Chhindwara) yielding 8 annas,

In the Chhindwara Tahsil of the latter district, however, and in the Jagirs to the north of it, where the people depend largely on the lesser millets, the kharif outturn was very scanty, and the total average kharif outturn of the district is estimated at only 5 annas. In Nimar the spring crops are quite unimportant, but in Chhindwara, where 42 per cent. of the cropped area is under rabi, prospects have been much improved by the recent rain, and sowings have been resumed. Neither of these districts as a whole gives cause for serious anxiety, though the poorer classes in the Chhindwara Tahsil, in the Jagirs to the north of it, and in the new Harsud Tahsil of the Nimar District, will certainly need Government assistance. The 1,600 square miles of country which form the Chhindwara Jagirs are a mass of hills and forest inhabited by Gonds and Korkus, who mix very little with the population of the plains, and the scattered nature of whose villages makes it specially difficult to ascertain their necessities or to organize relief. Special care will be needed in dealing with these people and the similar population in Mandla and parts of Betul.

5. As regards the B. Districts—Wardha, Nagpur and Chanda—where last year's crops were good, but those of the two previous years poor, juari, which occupies between a third and a quarter of the total cropped area in all three districts, has yielded well in good soils, and the outturn of the kharif is estimated generally at from 8 to 10 annas. In all three districts the rabi area is also important, being 34 per cent. of the total in Chanda, 40 in Wardha, and 50 in Nagpur. The recent rain has enabled sowings to be resumed, and though, owing to drought in September and October, less than the normal area has been taken up, the prospects of the growing crops are hopeful. No general distress is anticipated, but relief will be necessary in the Umrer Tahsil and some portions in the north of Nagpur, where a poor kharif crop has followed past poor harvests, and in the north-east zamindaris of Chanda.

6. In the C. Districts—Raipur, Bilaspur and Sambalpur (forming the Chhattisgarh Division), Betul and Mandla, where last year's harvest (except in Sambalpur) was poor, but those of the two preceding years good, there is no cause for anxiety, (except in one isolated tract in the north-west) in Sambalpur. The main rice crop has yielded 10 to 12 annas in good soils, and the outturn of the early reaped rice was also good. Rabi is quite unimportant here, being only 2 per cent. of the total.

Both in Bilaspur and Raipur the kharif has been a very poor one, averaging about 4 annas, except in the Dhamtari Tahsil of the last district. In both these districts, especially in Bilaspur, the rice crop of the previous year (1895-96) was also unfavourable, and there will be considerable distress in the southern part of Bilaspur and the northern half of Raipur. In both districts, however, over 30 per cent. of the total cropped area is under rabi, and the prospects of this crop have been greatly improved by the recent rain. In Betul the rabi is the chief harvest of the level portions of the district, while the hilly tracts depend almost entirely on the kharif. The early sown kharif (some three-eighths of the whole) has yielded tolerably well, 8 to 10 annas, while the outturn of the late sown varies from 2 to 6 annas. Only some 60 per cent. of the usual rabi area was, however, originally sown, and the recent rainfall has been too scanty and scattered to materially improve prospects. It is not, however, anticipated that there will be severe general distress, but there will, no doubt, be considerable suffering all through the upland tracts and among the poor who have no stocks to fall back on, and who have this year been deprived of their usual harvest earnings.

In Mandla the situation is serious; kodon, the most important kharif crop (covering about half of the total area under these crops) and the chief food of the aboriginal population, has yielded from 1 to 4 annas. Kutki, which covers one-eighth of the kharif area, has been an entire failure, while rice, which occupies about one-fourth of the kharif area, has only yielded from 4 to 6 annas. More than two-thirds of the population of this district depend upon kodon and kutki; the harvests of the past year were poor, and the people, who are mainly aborigines, are unaccustomed to lay up any store against possible accidents of season. The prospects of the rabi have, it is true, been improved by the recent rain, but this harvest is not an important factor in the agricultural situation here. Prospects in this district are certainly bad.

7. The D. Districts (Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Bhandara, Balaghat, Jubbulpore, Damoh and Saugor), where up to the current year harvests had, for some years, been poor or bad, have next to be dealt with. It is here (and in Mandla) that the situation is most serious.

In Seoni the kharif crops have been very seriously injured by drought. Even irrigated rice yielded only 4 annas, while on the unirrigated area the yield was practically nothing. The kodon crop failed, and juar only gave a fair crop on the richer black soils. More than half the cropped area of this district (52 per cent.) is normally under rabi, but even allowing for further sowings after the recent rain, only 60 per cent of this area has been sown, and though the seedlings are doing well, there will be nothing like a full crop. Past years' crops have been poor in this district, and severe distress is anticipated, especially in the Lakhnadon Tahsil, where kodon, which is the staple crop, was an utter failure.

In Hoshangabad three-quarters of the western half of the district, except in the Charwa Pargana, are under rabi, but in the east and north there is a considerable kharif area. The people in the latter tract have been much impoverished by three bad years, and except juari, which has yielded annas, the present year's kharif has been a failure. Heavy exports have caused high prices all along the Railway line, and in those parts of the district in which the kharif is important it is feared that there will be much distress. The recent rain did not reach this district except in scattered showers, and has not materially benefited the rabi. Even in the richer areas of the district the outlook is therefore not altogether favourable, while in the eastern tahsils and in the Charwa tract there will probably be general distress.

In Narsinghpur the rabi area consists of a belt of land about 12 miles broad running from east to west through the centre of the district. Of this area 50 per cent. has been sown and half of this is said to have germinated. The recent rain has not, so far, been sufficient to allow of further sowings, though it has somewhat improved the prospects of the standing crops. Of the kharif crops rice has yielded 6 annas, kutki 4 and kodon 6. The kharif outturn as a whole is estimated at 6 annas. In the hilly tracts to the north and south of the district the people depend chiefly on the lesser millets, and are mostly poor. The scanty crops of this year, combined with past bad years and the high prices of all food-grains, will cause considerable suffering among these classes, and work will have to be provided for them. Even in the richer rabi area the outlook is gloomy. The failures of past years have exhausted resources; only half the normal area has been sown and germination has been defective. Distress may therefore be expected over the greater part of the district.

In Bhandara rice is by far the most important crop. High-lying rice has, owing to the early cessation of rain, been a failure, while on the better situated soils the outturn has been from 5 to 6 annas. On irrigated land, on the other hand, which in this district is nearly half of the total rice area, the outturn is estimated at from 8 to 14 annas. As regards the rabi, 37 per cent. of the total cropped area, large tracts were, owing to the early cessation of rain, left unsown. But sowings have been resumed now that general rain has fallen; 85 per cent. of the normal area is said to have been put under crop, and a fair outturn may be expected. The situation in the greater part of this district cannot therefore be considered as serious, but it is anticipated that there will be distress among the poorer classes in the thinly populated forest tracts in the south-east and in the northern portion of the district. Here the chief food crop is rice, grown on poor unirrigated soil. This crop has yielded little or nothing either in the present or last year, and there are no stocks for the people to fall back upon.

In Balaghat, again, rice is by far the most important crop, occupying two-thirds of the total cropped area, only 31 per cent. of this being irrigated. On the irrigated land the outturn is estimated at 9 to 10 annas, but on the unirrigated, 69 per cent. of the whole, it will not be more than 4 to 6 annas in the Balaghat Tahsil and 2 to 3 annas in Baihir, the large upland area forming the northern portion of the district. Over the whole district it is estimated at not more than 3 annas. There have been several successive bad years in this district, and the bulk of the population is very poor and has no

reserves of any kind. Considerable distress already prevails, and it is certain that this will become more acute with each succeeding month, especially in the Baihir Tahsil. Recent rain has improved rabi prospects, and may enable cultivators to sow more land with gram and pulses, but in view of the fact that the ordinary rabi area is only 25 per cent. of the total, this cannot materially alter the general situation.

8. The three remaining districts—Jubbulpore, Saugor and Damoh—have suffered severely from bad harvests for the last two years, and large measures of relief in the way of revenue remission and famine works have been found necessary. All three are to a preponderating extent rabi districts, though less markedly so than Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur. This harvest was poor last year in Saugor and in those parts of Jubbulpore which lie outside of the rich plain known as the *haveli*. It was also very poor in Damoh. The kharif crop was very scanty in all three districts.

In Jubbulpore the kharif crop, chiefly rice, kodon and kutki, has again failed in the parts of the districts where distress was previously most serious, the outturn being estimated at from 3 to 6 annas. Rabi sowings have also been much restricted, only two-thirds of the normal area having been sown. In the rest of the district, the *haveli*, where there is much embanked land, the kharif has not been so bad, and with the aid of the recent rain a good rabi outturn is expected. Owing, however, to the successive failures of the past three years there will be much distress, especially in the Murwara or northern tahsil, where the people chiefly depend on the kharif harvests.

In Saugor the kodo crop was very poor, and the kharif outturn as a whole is estimated at 5 to 6 annas.

A very large proportion of the rabi area, estimated at 70 per cent., has partly in consequence of want of seed and partly owing to failure of rain, remained unsown, and as the recent rain was not at all general in this district, the prospects are most unfavourable; much distress already exists here, and severe pressure must be anticipated in all tahsils. Indeed, there is no district in the Province where the outlook is so gloomy, or where such acute and general distress is probable.

In Damoh there was some useful rain in September, and the kharif crop has been generally better than it was last year, except in parts of the Hatta Tahsil where it was poor. The rabi sowings were restricted to a much smaller area than in the previous year (60 per cent. of the normal), but the recent rain, though not heavy, has been fairly general, and what has been sown is doing well. Distress here will not, it is anticipated, be general, but there will be considerable need for relief in the south-west of the Damoh Tahsil and in the north of Hatta.

9. Summarizing these details, it may be said that there will be some measure of distress among the labouring poor and the smaller cultivators in all districts except Sambalpur, and that there will be acute distress in the districts of Jubbulpore, Saugor, Mandla and Balaghat, and among the poorer classes in the Nerbudda Valley Districts (with the possible exception of Nimar), in Damoh, Seoni, Chhindwara, Betul, Bhandara, Raipur and Bilaspur. The extent and intensity of this distress greatly depends, except in Balaghat and Mandla, on the outturn of the rabi crops. But in Saugor, although it is essentially a rabi district, sowings have been so greatly restricted that the rabi outturn must in any case fall very far short of the normal, and cannot materially alter the present situation. Elsewhere the recent general rain has much benefited these crops, except in Hoshangabad, where there has been a very slight and scattered fall; but the area sown is still in most districts, owing to the drought in September, considerably less than the normal, and some degree of damage had been done to the growing crops by the premature cessation of the monsoon. Hence anything like a full rabi crop cannot be hoped for even under the most favourable weather conditions. It has been already noticed that the power of resistance possessed by the poorer classes in face of harvest failure greatly depends on whether the bad crop comes on the top of previous good harvests or is one of a succession of bad ones. The unfortunate feature of the present situation is that in two of the worst districts, Saugor and Balaghat, the present unfavourable season has been preceded by others scarcely more favourable.

In both these districts stocks have been exhausted and the resources of the people overtaxed in meeting the calamities of previous years, and it is on this account that the situation in them is so grave. The same considerations apply to the distressed areas in Jubbulpore and Damoh. In Mandla harvests were fairly good up to 1895-96, but in that year the yield of the chief crops was poor, and there has been a good deal of distress throughout the summer and autumn. Moreover, the bulk of the people are poor and thriftness, and have no stocks of any kind. The same is the case with the greater part of the cultivators on the poorer soils of the other districts, and any considerable failure even of one year's crop is sufficient to reduce them to great distress.

I am further to observe that the distress which has resulted from the wide-spread failure of the autumn crops will, in most of the affected tracts, be only very partially alleviated by the reaping of the rabi harvests. The great majority of the classes who in these Provinces will suffer most are almost entirely dependent on the autumn crops—rice, juar and the lesser millets. Nearly all their land is cropped with these grains, and when these fail, as they have this year almost eveywhere failed, the most plentiful outturn of wheat and gram is, apart from its effect in lowering the general price of food stuffs, of little or no benefit to the people. Harvest labour will, no doubt, be a resource for a few, but in most cases distress must continue and grow more severe until the progress of the monsoon rains allows of their special food-crops being again sown and reaped. The Chief Commissioner therefore thinks that we must be prepared to face continued and general distress until well on in July or August. With favourable rains and really good autumn harvest, the distress would probably diminish towards the close of the rains when the early crops ripen, and field work becomes available for the labouring poor. It may then gradually disappear with the beginning of next cold weather. But in some parts, notably Saugor, Jubbulpore, Balaghat and parts of Damoh, past years have been so bad, and the people are so depressed and impoverished by the calamities of successive seasons that it will, in Mr. Lyall's opinion, take at least a year of renewed agricultural prosperity to make the poorer classes independent of Government relief. This, he thinks, is the utmost that can be said. We know too little of the resources of the people in times of need, and of the extent of the stocks they may have to fall back upon, to enable us to make even an approximate estimate of the numbers that will have to be relieved. All that Government can do is to have provision ready for a *maximum* number. But the Chief Commissioner thinks that it is quite useless to attempt in this letter any exact statistical forecast regarding the probable numbers to be relieved, when sufficient data for such statistics are admittedly not available.

10. Apart from the actual outturn of the crops, the most important factor in determining the intensity of such agricultural distress as has to be dealt with in these Provinces is the price of ordinary food grains, and it seems desirable to forecast, as far as this may be possible, what the course of prices is likely to be during the next few months. On this point, however, it is, the Chief Commissioner thinks, unsafe to base conclusions as to the probable course of prices this year exclusively on a study of the prices which ruled in the later cold weather and hot weather months of 1895-96. Last year there was practically no rain after October, and there are strong reasons for thinking that, until the November rains of the current year, dealers were fixing prices on the assumption that the cold weather months of 1896 would resemble the same period in 1895: that there would be no winter showers, and that the coming rabi crop would, in most part, be a total failure. Prices were still further hardened by large exports to the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab, due to similar anticipations in those Provinces. These anticipations have, however, not been fulfilled. There has been general rain in the present month, and it seems not improbable that there will be further rain before the standing crops ripen. So far then as can now be foreseen, the rabi outturn on such land as has been sown will be nearly if not quite up to the average. In these circumstances it seems not improbable that the present very high prices will not be maintained, that they will gradually get lower as the rabi prospects improve, and that they will eventually be not higher than they were last year.

The statement which accompanies this letter shows for the last three years the prices of wheat and rice in each district on the 15th November, and also shows for the two years 1894 and 1895 the prices of the same grains on the 15th of each month up to April. It will be seen that the prices of these grains at present are at least 50 per cent. higher than they were on the same date last year, and a scrutiny of the figures for previous months shows that they have been steadily rising since September, the rise between the 31st October and 15th November, between which dates the hoped-for Diwali rains did not fall, having been considerable in nearly all cases. If these exceedingly high prices are maintained, they will materially aggravate the severity of the situation, but, as has been pointed out, they will probably fall now that there has been general rain, and will get gradually lower as the prospects of the spring crops become more certain.

It must also be remembered that with the enormous extension of railroads which has taken place in recent years and the remarkable cheapening in ocean freights, the prices of all universal necessaries, such as food-grains, have ceased to be dependent, except in a few isolated districts, on local circumstances. In these Provinces they depend on general harvest prospects and on general demand quite as much as on local harvests and on local demand. The rain which fell here extended over the greater part of India, and has, over large areas, improved prospects to an even greater extent than they have been improved here. This should largely diminish the demand for export from these Provinces, and the knowledge that in a few months grain will, in some parts, be plentiful, should have a strong effect in lowering prices here. It must also be recollected that even a slight rise in price is sufficient to check export abroad, and the fact that such export demand cannot be calculated on will also tend to cheapen all food-grains.

All these anticipations are of course conditional on sufficient winter rains; but provided these do not fail, the Chief Commissioner sees no reason to think that prices will, in the hot weather months, be much above the level of the last season.

11. Such being the general situation in these Provinces, it remains to state the measures which the Chief Commissioner has so far taken to cope with the anticipated distress, and what further measures will, so far as can be judged, be necessary to meet the probable future development of events.

As has already been indicated, agricultural prospects up to the first week in September were very bright, and it was only when this month passed without rain, and when the weather signs were such as to indicate that the monsoon had prematurely ceased, that anxiety regarding the agricultural outlook began to be felt. But by the end of September there seemed cause for serious anxiety. The early sown rice then ripening was rapidly being ruined, the remaining kharif crops were suffering from want of moisture, and rabi sowings could not, owing to the hardness of the soil, be taken in hand. Consequently on the first of the following month a letter (copy of which I am to forward) was sent to all Commissioners asking them to submit without delay a report on the agricultural prospects of their Division, stating where distress was likely to occur, and what measures of relief it would be advisable to take. They were further instructed to arrange for numerous crop experiments both on early sown and late sown soils, and to report the results when complete.

As the weeks passed without rain, it became more and more certain that, in view of the poor harvests of the previous year, grave and general distress would have to be dealt with; and on the 22nd October the Chief Commissioner again addressed all Commissioners of Divisions (*vide* letter No. C-447-450, dated the 22nd October 1896, copy attached) asking them to submit concise estimates of probable famine relief expenditure up to the end of the present financial year. This estimate was to show probable requirements for—

(1) Works under the Public Works Department, or to be carried out on estimates prepared by that Department.
(2) Minor Works under District agency.
(3) Poor-houses and children's kitchens.
(4) Gratuitous relief outside poor-houses.
(5) Miscellaneous.

They were also asked to state what part of this total could be provided from local funds or from private charity.

The Chief Commissioner also addressed the Government of India (letter No. C.-451, dated the 23rd October 1896) stating how matters stood, and asking for a provisional special grant of five lakhs of rupees for expenditure on famine relief. This grant was sanctioned by the Government of India in Mr. Sly's letter No. 1979—27-13, dated the 31st October 1896, and has been distributed as follows in the different Divisions—

Jubbulpore	Two lakhs.
Nagpur Nerbudda Chhattisgarh	Each one lakh.

The interval before the receipt of the reports called for from Commissioners was occupied in the issue of Circular orders to the several heads of Departments, directing them to arrange for the instruction of their subordinates in the duties imposed on them in time of scarcity by the provisions of the Famine Code. The Chief Commissioner also arranged Conferences with the Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners of the Nerbudda and Jubbulpore Divisions. These took place on the 15th October and 3rd November respectively, and the opportunity was taken of ascertaining the general situation in each district and indicating the lines to be followed in dealing with distress.

Early in November, Mr. Lyall proceeded to Nagpur and discussed the situation there with the Commissioner and local officers. In Chhattisgarh the area to be dealt with was so large, and detailed local experience seemed so essential, that the Chief Commissioner thought it advisable to depute the Commissioner of Settlements and Agriculture, Mr. Carey, who had been in charge of the Settlement operations in the Raipur District, to make a rapid tour through the most distressed parts of that district, and to assist the Deputy Commissioner with his great local experience. Mr. Carey's conclusions were embodied in a Memorandum (copy of which I am to forward) which proved of very great assistance in organizing a scheme of relief for this district. On the 20th November Mr. Lyall visited Raipur, and fully discussed the situation with the Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioners of the Division. The conclusions arrived at at this Conference were embodied in a Memorandum which is submitted for the information of the Government of India.

12. The first reports of the Commissioners of Division on the districts under their control (with the exception of those from Chhattisgarh) were received by the beginning of November, and are submitted with this letter. In the Nagpur Division the situation was sufficiently clear to allow of orders being passed at once (*vide* Secretariat letter No. 4415, dated the 16th November 1896, copy enclosed), and work in the districts of that Division is now proceeding on these lines. In the Nerbudda Division some further information had to be awaited, but orders have now been passed (*vide* letter No. 4729, dated the 28th November 1896, copy enclosed). In Jubbulpore sanction was given at the Conference held on the 3rd November to all necessary preliminary measures being taken, but the Chief Commissioner had to await the preparation of a complete list of the larger relief-works proposed before passing final orders on the Commissioner's reports. A copy of these orders is now submitted (*vide* Secretariat letter No. 4951-A., dated the 11th instant). As regards the Chhattisgarh Division, Mr. Carey's Memorandum, already referred to, was made the basis of the orders issued for the Raipur District. These orders will be found in paragraphs 1 to 10 of the notes on the Raipur Conference, appended to this letter. Similar orders with regard to Bilaspur will be found in paragraphs 11 to 17 of the same document.

In Sambalpur a very full and complete report has been submitted by the Deputy Commissioner (*vide* his No. 6445, dated the 18th November 1896, copy appended) and orders (copy also submitted) have been passed on this. It will be seen that preliminary arrangements have now been made throughout the Province; that in the Nagpur, Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions, detailed instructions have issued, and that it is only in Raipur and Bilaspur that the particular methods to be followed in the organization of relief have not been completely worked out. A programme of relief works under the Public Works Department has, however, been drawn out for those districts, and work has been

started in all cases where the local officers considered this necessary. But in Raipur and Bilaspur, as indicated in paragraph 8 of Mr. Carey's Memorandum, our main reliance will, at least in the earlier months of the scarcity, be placed on local works carried out from Land Improvement Loans; and although a sum of R50,000 has been placed at the Commissioner's disposal to commence with, it is hoped that much larger sums will be applied for and met from the grant of 10 lakhs for such loans for which, in my letter No. 4697, dated the 26th November 1896, the Chief Commissioner has asked the sanction of the Government of India. The importance of completing all arrangements as early as possible has been impressed on the Commissioner of the Division, and it is hoped that the arrangements in this Division will very shortly be as complete as the care and thoroughness with which local officers have dealt with the question have enabled the Chief Commissioner to make them elsewhere.

I am to enclose copies of the programmes framed for each Division in the Public Works Department for large relief works, which will, in accordance with the system so successfully adopted in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, be administered in that Department; it will be seen that in each case the programme includes a list (Statement A) of works calculated to meet any possible development of distress, and a selection (Statement B) out of the larger list of works which, it is thought, will suffice for present requirements, and which it has been arranged to put in hand at once.

The appended statement gives the estimates submitted by Commissioners showing their probable requirements up to the end of the current financial year, and also their estimates of the contributions which may be expected from Local Funds and private charity. It will be seen that the total sum which will be needed from Government is put at approximately 14½ lakhs of rupees. From the nature of the case, however, Mr. Lyall does not think that these figures can be taken as more than a rough preliminary estimate of what will be required. It has often been remarked that famine relief operations are "fruitful in surprises". The estimate may fall short in one district, and be found in excess of necessities in another. Immigration from one part of the Province to another, or from Native States into British territory, may swell the numbers in any particular district above what is anticipated. For these reasons the Chief Commissioner deprecates too strict criticism of the figures. He has already, in the Nerbudda Commissionership and in Raipur, raised the figures of column 3 (works under the Public Works Department) above the totals included in the programmes of works in the light of information received since these were framed.

13. It will, the Chief Commissioner thinks, be unnecessary to trouble the Government of India with a detailed account of the schemes of relief which have been approved for each district, but it seems advisable to state generally the lines on which it is proposed to organise relief measures both as regards the provision of work for those able to labour: for the relief of those whom hunger or weakness may render temporarily incapable of work; and, finally, for the helpless members of the community who are unable to move from their homes, and to whom aid must be given in their villages. As regards relief-works those to be first taken in hand are, wherever this may be possible, *village* works, such as the deepening of existing tanks, excavation of new tanks, making field embankments, or eradicating *kans* grass. In the Chhattisgarh Division, especially in Raipur and Bilaspur, it is reported that there are but few villages in which there is not scope for further tank construction or field embankment. Rice is the staple crop here, and the widespread and extensive failure of this crop in the current and preceding years, owing to the absence of artificial irrigation. has made the people especially alive to the importance of the storage of water. A good deal of this work will, it is expected, be carried out by the well-to-do out of their own funds, but there are many others who, though willing and anxious to secure their villages against future failure of rain, have not the money available to do this. In these cases takavi advances will be most useful, and to meet these and other similar demands, Mr. Lyall has asked the Government of India, in my letter No. 4697, dated the 26th November 1896, to sanction an additional grant of 10 lakhs of rupees under the Land Improvement Loans Act. The greater portion of this sum will, it is anticipated, be spent in

the Chhattisgarh Division, but there is also scope for similar work in Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat in the Nagpur Division; and to a limited extent in Jubbulpore, and in Chhindwara and Seoni on the Satpura plateau. Even in the wheat districts of Hoshangabad and Narsinghpur it is now reported that there is some scope for further field embankment, and the Chief Commissioner is confident, as he has already stated, that the sum asked for can be usefully allotted before the end of March.

There are, in Mr. Lyall's opinion, strong and practical reasons for an extensive scheme of village works in the present circumstances of these Provinces. Failure of rain has not hitherto been a usual feature in the local agricultural economy; even now it is hoped that the distress is purely temporary, and that with the advent of the next monsoon the people will once more be able to take up their ordinary occupations. Under these conditions, the main thing to be done is to keep the people on their land, and to provide sufficient work and food for them near their homes to prevent their throwing up their holdings before better times come round again. If in securing this end we can at the same time help in ensuring the land from the consequences of future drought, the work becomes doubly valuable, and the Chief Commissioner is desirous that wherever such works are practicable they should be set in hand without delay. It may be added that they are an invaluable complement to centres of gratuitous relief. The main object of these centres is to provide food for those whom weakness and hunger may have temporarily rendered unable to labour, and to permit of their recovering their strength for regular work. In such cases suitable local labour must be provided, and the proposed village works will precisely meet this want. The opening of village works in all localities where scope for such works exists will therefore be the first stage in the organization of a system of relief.

It has, however, been already pointed out that there are considerable areas of the provinces, especially in the northern districts, where distress will be severe, but where there is little or no scope for village works. It is also impossible to start such works in the hilly uplands of the Plateau districts or in the poor and sparsely peopled parts of Balaghat, Hoshangabad or Narsinghpur. Moreover, as distress deepens and the number to be relieved grows, such works will be quite insufficient to meet the demand for remunerative labour. To meet these circumstances, a detailed programme of large road works has as already stated, been drawn up in the Public Works Department, after careful consultation with District and Divisional officers, and has been approved by the Chief Commissioner. Where local works are insufficient, the more important of these works will be started at once, and further works will be taken up as the need for them is pointed out by local officers.

It may be observed that no unmetalled roads are included in this scheme, labour on such roads being found to be generally, in this Province, money thrown away. The more useful existing roads are to be raised in class, new feeder roads constructed, and metal collected for existing roads. Metal can usefully be prepared and stacked in large quantities, and work of this nature can be easily supervised and measured. The Chief Commissioner therefore anticipates that it will have to be very largely relied on, especially in the rains, when earthwork becomes impossible.

All large works will be under the Public Works Department, and the Chief Commissioner has ordered that payments are, as far as possible, to be in the hands of a responsible official not below the rank of a Naib-Tahsildar. In this he has followed the course adopted in the North-Western Provinces by the Government of Sir A. MacDonnell, whose recent Resolution on the Bundelkhand scarcity of 1896 has proved and will prove of great value to himself and his officers in the present juncture. He has also arranged for the issue of instructions for the guidance of Officers in charge of such works on the lines of those issued in the North-Western Provinces in the printed rules of the 1st December 1896, and the Chief Engineer has been requested to communicate direct with the Public Works Department in the North-Western Provinces with a view to settle any doubtful points as to the adaptation of those rules to our circumstances here.

13. As an aid to small and large works, and to afford some immediate relief to the poorer classes and aborigines, who are accustomed in times of scarcity to resort to the forests for food, Mr. Lyall has ordered the opening of the forests for the extraction of edible roots, mowha and fruits, in all cases where local officers may declare this to be desirable. He has also allowed free grazing to agriculturists where want of fodder was otherwise anticipated.

For the provision of gratuitous relief, a beginning has been made by establishing poor-houses at all centres where any general distress is anticipated, and their number will be increased as necessity arises. These will be supplemented, where more extensive distress makes this advisable, by more numerous relief centres brought nearer the homes of the people, and with local relief-works attached to them wherever this may be possible. As distress spreads and becomes really acute, it will eventually be necessary to organize village relief on the basis of lists drawn up by Mukaddams and Patwaris ; but as yet this has been taken in hand only in a few of the districts where the situation is most serious.

With respect to advances for Land Improvement Loans, it may be remarked that, in addition to the usual allotment, a further sum of R1,80,000 was made available by reappropriation from local loans. This has now been distributed, and as there are large further demands from the districts of the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions, the Chief Commissioner has, as has already been pointed out, recently asked for a further allotment of 10 lakhs of rupees for this purpose.

14. As regards the sum which will be required for the general purpose of famine relief, it is yet difficult to form a satisfactory estimate. The forecasts of expenditure prepared by Commissioners were based on the assumption of a poor or bad rabi harvest. On the other hand the Chief Commissioner is inclined to think that in some cases, especially in parts of the Nerbudda Division and in the Raipur and Bilaspur Districts of the Chhattisgarh Division, the probable extent of the distress was, in the first instance, considerably underestimated. The total estimate up to the 31st March next is roughly 14½ lakhs of rupees, and the Chief Commissioner thinks that 10 lakhs of rupees, in addition to the five lakhs already granted (*vide* Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department, letter No. $\frac{1079}{37\text{-}13}$, dated the 31st October last, is the least that he should ask for in present circumstances for relief purposes up to the close of the present financial year. The Government of India may be confident that whatever sum is granted will be spent with the utmost regard to economy and efficiency, and that no expenditure will be sanctioned that is not actually needed for the relief of distress. Where the object in view is the saving of life and the maintenance of the cultivating classes or their land, no reasonable expenditure can be said to be wasted. Moreover, the scarcity which has to be dealt with is, as has been already indicated, a quite abnormal event in the history of these Provinces. It is not, so far as previous experience enables any conclusion to be arrived at, likely soon to recur, and if relief is organized in a sufficiently liberal and comprehensive manner to keep cultivators on their holdings and the labouring classes in their villages, it may be confidently anticipated that with a cycle of favourable seasons the Provinces will rapidly recover their former prosperity. The Chief Commissioner trusts, therefore, that the Government of India will sanction the grant now asked for.

15. There still remain for discussion the important question of the extent to which Revenue suspension and remission may become necessary, but the Chief Commissioner thinks that it will be best to defer any detailed treatment of this subject until the outturn of the kharif crops is more fully known in detail and the prospects of the rabi are more certain. Collections for 1895-96 were in general punctually made, in spite of the trying circumstances of that year, and, except in the Jubbulpore Division, where the measures of suspension and remission detailed in this Administration's letter No. 2283, dated the 27th June 1896, were found necessary, but little difficulty was experienced in realization. There were, however, short collections in the Hoshangabad and Chhindwara Districts, but in the remaining districts of the Nerbudda Division and in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh Divisions the demand has been collected in full.

Provided that rabi prospects continue good, the mere fact that the kharif outturn has been bad would not in itself justify *general* suspension, though it is certain that considerable measures of suspension will be necessary in numerous cases in areas where the kharif harvest greatly preponderates over the rabi.

The dates of the kharif instalments of land revenue in these Provinces vary from the 1st February in the Jubbulpore and Nerbudda Divisions to the 10th February in the Nagpur Division and the 1st March in Chhattisgarh. The rents of privileged tenants are payable 15 days, and those of ordinary tenants one month, before the dates of the revenue instalments. There is thus some time to elapse before orders as to suspension or remission of revenue (which will in all cases be coupled with conditions as to a corresponding suspension or remission of rents) need be passed. Mr. Lyall is on the point of starting for a detailed visitation of all the distressed districts of the Province, and he will on arrival in each carefully consider the question of what orders are necessary in communication with the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner, and arrange for the submission of proposals upon a systematic basis.

As at present advised, the Chief Commissioner thinks it likely that considerable suspensions and some remission will be necessary in Saugor and Damoh and in parts of Jubbulpore. Some degree of suspension will also probably be needed in Mandla, Balaghat, and the Narsinghpur and Hoshangabad districts, as well as in the worse-off parts of Betul, Seoni, Chhindwara, Raipur and Bilaspur. But it is impossible to make any reliable forecast on this point at present, and its detailed treatment will be taken up separately later on when the situation is more accurately known.

STATEMENT A.—Showing the prices of Wheat and Rice in each district on the 15th November for the last three years, and for the two years 1894-95 on the 15th of each month up to April.

Division	Name of District	Year	Prices of food-grain on 15th November: Wheat.	Prices of food-grain on 15th November: Rice, common.	Prices of food-grain, 1895-96: 15th January: Wheat.	15th January: Rice, common.	15th February: Wheat.	15th February: Rice, common.	15th March: Wheat.	15th March: Rice, common.	15th April: Wheat.	15th April: Rice, common.
Jubbulpore Division.	Saugor	1894	11·23	9·41	10·01	11·06	14·54	11·06	14·54	11·06	11·11	11·06
		1895	11·70	11·05	11·23	9·41	11·76	11·05	11·76	11·05	11·76	11·05
		1896	7·49	7·60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Damoh	1894	10·30	13·00	20·0	14·19	16·10	12·0	12·76	10·0	12·75	10·0
		1895	11·25	11·25	11·75	10· 0	12·50	12·50	12·50	12·50	12·50	12·50
		1896	8·00	8·25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	1894	12·00	14·00	18·0	15·0	16·50	14·50	14·75	14·0	15·75	14·0
		1895	12·25	13·25	14·0	15·25	13·0	14·25	13·50	14·50	15·0	15·50
		1896	8·75	8·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mandla	1894	15·00	15·00	20·0	15·0	..	...	18·50	17·0	18·0	13·0
		1895	15·00	13·00	15·0	17·0	16·0	...	15·0	14·0	10·0	12·0
		1896	9·00	10·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Seoni	1894	16·59	13·36	25·0	13·57	24·88	13·57	24·88	13·57	20·36	13·57
		1895	14·45	11·48	10·59	...	16·0	12·80	16·0	12·80	16·59	12·80
		1896	8·96	8·00	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Nerbudda Division.	Narsinghpur	1894	13·00	9·13	19·20	11·23	18·0	9·13	16·0	9·13	14·0	9·13
		1895	13·08	9·13	13·0	9·13	13·0	9·13	13·0	9·13	13·0	9·13
		1896	8·00	8·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	1894	14·23	10·25	19·7	11·86	17·66	11·86	16·35	11·85	16·35	11·86
		1895	13·80	11·87	14·72	11·28	14·72	11·28	14·72	11·28	13·27	11·25
		1896	8·00	7·52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nimar	1894	14·22	13·06	17·07	12·47	16·0	12·47	17·07	12·47	18·28	12·47
		1895	14·22	12·47	15·06	13·06	14·22	13·06	15·06	13·06	16·0	13·06
		1896	8·53	8·07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Betul	1894	16·00	9·82	20·57	10·80	20·57	10·80	20·57	10·80	18·0	10·80
		1895	14·04	10·28	14·40	9·82	14·40	9·82	15·43	9·82	15·43	9·39
		1896	9·00	7·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chhindwara	1894	12·67	10·91	16·89	11·43	15·20	11·13	16·89	11·43	16·89	10·0
		1895	11·70	10·00	12·67	11·43	13·82	11·43	15·20	10·0	13·82	10·0
		1896	9·50	6·66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur Division.	Wardha	1894	14·55	10·00	16·0	10·0	16·0	10·0	17·77	10·0	16·0	10·0
		1895	14·54	10·00	14·55	10·0	14·55	10·0	14·55	10·0	16·0	10·0
		1896	8·42	8·00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Nagpur	1894	15·62	11·25	18·75	12·50	18·75	12·50	18·12	12·50	16·87	12·50
		1895	14·37	10·50	15·0	12·50	14·37	11·87	14·37	11·87	16·25	12·50
		1896	8·12	8·12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chanda	1894	13·50	12·50	16·50	14·66	17·60	14·66	16·0	12·80	16·0	12·57
		1895	14·77	12·80	...	...	13·50	50·0	13·50	15·0	14·80	15·0
		1896	9·62	8·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bhandara	1894	15·00	12·50	17·50	13·25	18·75	13·25	17·50	12·50	17·50	12·50
		1895	15·00	12·50	15·0	12·50	13·25	12·50	16·0	12·50	17·50	12·50
		1896	8·75	8·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Balaghat	1894	11·00	16·00	16·0	16·0	17·50	17·50	17·80	15·0	16·0	10·0
		1895	11·00	11·00	11·0	16·0	11·0	16·0	12·50	16·0	12·50	12·50
		1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhattisgarh Division.	Raipur	1894	18·56	17·05	26·55	18·26	26·55	17·50	26·55	18·25	25·56	18·25
		1895	15·00	15·00	...	...	17·0	15·75	18·56	17·05	20·56	19·37
		1896	9·50	9·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	1894	17·75	18·00	28·40	20·90	24·62	18·0	26·62	20·09	22·43	18·0
		1895	15·49	14·64	18·93	14·64	17·75	18·0	17·75	18·0	18·93	18·0
		1896	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	1894	14·00	17·50	21·0	16·69	21·0	16·69	20·13	17·50	20·13	17·50
		1895	13·00	16·00	14·75	19·69	15·31	18·37	13·50	18·37	16·62	19·26
		1896	8·	11·	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

STATEMENT B.—*Showing estimate of probable Famine Relief Expenditure in the Central Provinces up to the 31st March 1897.*

Division.	District.	Works under the Public Works Department.	Civil Works under Local officers.	Works carried out by Private agency.	Poor-houses, children's kitchens and gratuitous relief.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		R	R	R	R	R	R
Jubbulpore Division.	Saugor	1,05,400	10,000	4,000	30,000	2,000	1,51,400
	Damoh	49,800	7,000	1,000	17,000	3,000	77,800
	Jubbulpore	1,05,600	60,000	3,000	30,000	4,000	2,02,600
	Mandla	61,700	38,000	2,000	15,000	4,000	1,20,700
	Seoni	49,300	5,000	2,000	3,500	1,000	60,800
	Total	3,71,800	1,20,000	12,000	95,500	14,000	6,13,300
Nerbudda Division.	Narsinghpur	65,000	25,000	...	10,700	1,000	1,01,700
	Hoshangabad	70,700	35,000	...	15,000	1,000	1,21,700
	Nimar	15,000	5,000	...	5,000	300	25,300
	Betul	40,000	10,000	...	4,000	300	54,300
	Chhindwara	30,000	15,000	7,000	4,000	300	56,300
	Total	2,20,700	90,000	7,000	38,700	2,900	3,59,300
Nagpur Division.	Wardha	12,300	5,000	...	6,000	200	23,500
	Nagpur	49,500	5,000	75,000	32,000	400	1,61,900
	Chanda	17,700	4,000	10,000	3,800	200	35,700
	Bhandara	66,000	8,000	52,000	20,000	1,000	1,47,000
	Balaghat	79,500	12,000	60,000	27,000	2,000	1,80,500
	Total	2,25,000	34,000	1,97,000	88,800	3,800	5,48,600
Chhattisgarh Division.	Raipur	1,43,400	18,000	5,000	6,000	1,000	1,73,400
	Bilaspur	85,400	18,000	5,000	8,000	500	1,16,900
	Sambalpur	30,800	1,000	...	3,500	500	35,800
	Total	2,59,600	37,000	10,000	17,500	2,000	3,26,100
	GRAND TOTAL	10,77,100	2,81,000	2,26,000	2,40,500	22,700	18,47,300

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS FROM 1ST JULY TO 14TH DECEMBER 1895, AND FROM 1ST JULY TO 12TH DECEMBER 1896.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st July 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

RAILWAY.	Average earnings per mile per week during the second-half of 1895.	Week ending 14th December 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 14th December 1895. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 14th December 1895. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Week ending 12th December 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Week ending 12th December 1896. Earnings. TOTAL.	Week ending 12th December 1896. Earnings. Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st July to 14th December 1895.	Earnings from 1st July to 12th December 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
State lines worked by companies.	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	566	1,734	11,23,377	648	1,733	12,25,000	707	2,32,40,381	2,35,91,000	3,50,619	...
Bengal-Nagpur	107	802	1,20,081	139	802	1,10,000	135	20,72,640	21,70,000	97,360	...
Indian Midland (*a*)	116	752	1,14,809	153	752	1,20,000	160	20,33,235	23,14,000	2,80,765	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extension)	190	21	5,225	249	21	2,800	133	87,773	54,900	...	32,873
Bezwada-Madras (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	...	...	...	...	9	900	100	...	32,200	32,200	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	214	1,789	4,20,818	235	1,815	4,14,000	228	87,57,065	77,39,000	...	10,18,065
Pálanpur-Deesa	34	17	579	34	17	1,400	82	13,353	14,600	1,247	...
South Indian	160	1,042	1,71,119	164	1,042	1,47,000	141	40,11,604	38,91,000	...	1,20,604
Máyavaram-Mutupet	89	54	4,233	78	51	3,700	69	1,13,462	1,14,000	538	...
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	107	1,165	1,43,613	123	1,165	1,25,000	107	29,21,789	29,01,000	39,211	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	122	756	98,147	130	756	1,05,000	139	21,60,567	22,33,000	72,433	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	61	215	13,125	61	200	14,100	70	2,81,609	2,88,000	6,391	...
Assam-Bengal	64	130	9,225	71	159	10,700	67	1,89,415	2,26,000	36,585	...
TOTAL	230	8,537	22,24,411	261	8,585	22,85,600	266	4,58,82,893	4,56,28,700	...	2,54,193
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North Western (state) (*e*)	238	2,548	6,04,870	237	2,797	5,83,000	208	1,43,17,092	1,20,86,000	...	22,31,092
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	203	797	1,56,347	196	805	1,72,000	214	37,09,186	33,34,000	...	3,75,186
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges	388	813	3,14,007	386	814	2,98,000	366	74,58,577	79,44,000	4,85,423	...
Bengal Central (*f*)	159	125	16,458	132	125	18,200	146	4,70,905	4,74,000	...	2,968
East Coast (state)	83	447	27,809	65	500	33,100	66	7,79,183	9,95,000	2,15,817	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	128	834	1,01,339	122	886	1,54,000	174	24,98,574	27,71,000	2,72,426	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhat (state provincial)	65	28	1,399	50	28	1,900	68	43,509	52,100	8,591	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	557	70	8	500	63	10,626	11,300	674	...
TOTAL	224	5,580	12,22,846	219	5,963	12,60,700	211	2,92,93,715	2,76,07,400	...	16,26,315
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*g*)	365	1,490	8,34,828	560	1,490	7,14,000	479	1,20,89,794	1,16,42,000	...	4,47,794
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	502	461	3,06,730	665	461	3,08,000	668	59,01,456	55,20,000	...	3,81,456
Madras	252	840	2,07,653	247	840	1,88,000	224	49,74,770	48,00,000	...	1,74,770
TOTAL	364	2,791	13,49,211	483	2,791	12,10,000	434	2,29,60,020	2,19,62,000	...	10,04,020
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	250	16,908	47,96,468	284	17,339	47,56,300	274	9,81,42,628	9,52,58,100	...	28,84,528
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	162	161	23,176	144	161	27,000	168	6,33,374	5,91,000	...	42,374
Tarkessur	229	22	4,491	204	22	6,100	277	1,21,403	1,28,000	6,537	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Coy.'s sec.)	113	66	5,402	82	66	4,600	70	1,75,468	1,98,000	22,532	...
Bengal Dooars	100	36	4,966	138	36	3,700	103	1,42,407	1,41,000	...	1,407
Dibru-Sadiya	149	78	11,103	142	78	12,600	162	2,73,055	2,84,000	10,945	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	275	51	12,101	237	51	14,000	275	3,26,044	3,39,000	12,956	...
TOTAL	169	414	61,239	148	414	68,000	164	16,71,811	16,81,000	9,189	...
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	23	73	1,442	20	74	2,600	35	40,301	44,600	4,299	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	2	114	327	3	114	10,600	93	(*h*) 988	2,12,000	2,11,012	...
Nágdá-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,100	32	...	(*i*) 33,700	33,700	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	169	333	74,478	224	333	64,200	193	12,96,336	13,07,000	70,064	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	92	13	1,374	106	13	1,000	7	28,321	26,800	...	1,521
Rájpura-Bhátinda	183	108	20,013	185	108	10,000	98	4,39,644	3,40,000	...	93,044
Kolar Gold-fields	320	10	3,814	381	10	2,700	270	77,452	77,700	248	...
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*j*)	100	362	37,195	103	362	33,600	93	8,40,454	8,61,000	20,546	...
The Gaekwar's Mehsana	50	93	5,545	60	93	6,700	72	1,18,344	1,27,000	8,056	...
Kolhapur	74	29	2,448	84	29	2,100	72	50,531	49,000	...	1,531
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	49	72	3,993	55	72	3,300	46	79,686	76,300	...	3,386
Cooch Behar	43	22	1,231	50	22	1,100	50	21,332	26,100	4,768	...
TOTAL	114	1,229	1,51,860	124	1,264	1,39,600	110	29,93,389	32,47,200	2,53,811	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	84	334	36,396	109	334	36,900	110	6,30,125	6,17,000	...	13,125
Jetalsar-Rájkot	71	46	3,702	80	46	5,100	111	75,617	79,000	3,383	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	49	364	20,956	58	364	27,500	76	4,13,981	4,81,000	67,019	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*k*)	42	60	2,758	46	60	3,000	50	(*l*) 48,820	59,800	10,980	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	66	94	6,782	72	94	8,200	87	1,45,847	1,51,000	5,153	...
TOTAL	65	898	70,594	79	898	80,700	90	13,13,790	13,87,800	74,010	...
GRAND TOTAL	232	19,449	50,80,161	261	19,915	50,44,600	253	10,41,21,618	10,15,74,100	...	25,47,518

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itársi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam Nágdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*f*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*g*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*h*) Total earnings from 11th November to 14th December 1895.
(*i*) Total earnings from 15th July to 12th December 1896.
(*j*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangud and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*k*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*l*) Total earnings from 1st August to 14th December 1895.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd December 1896.*

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.
RAILWAY STATISTICS.

No. XXXV of 1896-97.
STATEMENT OF APPROXIMATE GROSS EARNINGS OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column *Total Earnings from 1st April 1896*, audited figures have been used as far as possible.

Railway.	Average earnings per mile per week in 1895-96.	Week ending 14th December 1895. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Week ending 12th December 1896. Mean mileage worked.	Earnings. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Earnings from 1st April to 14th December 1895.	Earnings from 1st April to 12th December 1896.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R	Miles.	R	R	Miles.	R	R	R	R	R	R
State lines worked by companies.											
Standard gauge—											
East Indian	609	1,734	11,23,377	648	1,733	12,25,000	707	3,74,63,356	3,64,63,000	...	10,00,356
Bengal-Nágpur	146	862	1,20,081	139	862	1,16,000	135	40,62,612	37,38,000	...	3,24,612
Indian Midland (*a*)	126	752	1,14,869	153	752	1,20,000	160	32,80,419	36,49,000	3,68,581	...
East Coast (state) (Bezwada extn.)	194	21	5,225	249	21	2,800	133	1,36,627	95,700	...	40,927
Bezwada-Mad. (Mad.-Ennúr sec.)	158	...	...	...	9	900	100	...	49,000	49,000	...
Metre gauge—											
Rajputana-Malwa (*b*)	253	1,789	4,20,818	235	1,815	4,14,000	228	1,61,65,838	1,35,33,000	...	26,32,838
Pálanpur-Deesa	42	17	579	34	17	1,400	82	25,241	35,600	10,359	...
South Indian	167	1,042	1,71,119	164	1,042	1,47,000	141	63,95,462	63,25,000	...	70,462
Máyavaram-Mutupet	88	54	4,233	78	54	3,700	69	1,83,342	1,83,000	...	342
Southern Mahratta (*c*)	117	1,165	1,43,613	123	1,165	1,25,000	107	49,16,182	49,96,000	79,818	...
Bengal and North-Western (*d*)	144	756	98,147	130	756	1,05,000	139	38,08,620	38,45,000	36,380	...
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Lucknow-Bareilly section)	72	215	13,125	61	200	14,100	70	5,10,180	5,22,000	11,820	...
Assam-Bengal	76	130	9,225	71	159	10,700	67	(*e*) 1,89,415	3,79,000	1,89,585	...
TOTAL	256	8,537	22,24,411	261	8,585	22,85,600	266	7,71,37,294	7,38,13,300	...	33,23,994
State lines worked by the State.											
Standard gauge—											
North-Western (state) (*f*)	255	2,548	6,04,870	237	2,797	5,83,000	208	2,49,26,705	1,96,99,000	...	52,27,705
Oudh and Rohilkhand (state)	234	797	1,56,347	196	805	1,72,000	214	66,04,830	56,77,000	...	9,27,830
Eastern Bengal (state) including metre and 2′ 6″ gauges	337	813	3,14,007	386	814	2,98,000	366	1,02,58,660	1,08,50,000	5,91,340	...
Bengal Central (*g*)	144	125	16,458	132	125	18,200	146	6,85,143	6,82,000	...	3,143
East Coast (state)	94	427	27,869	65	500	33,100	66	13,39,971	16,41,000	3,01,029	...
Metre gauge—											
Burma (state)	169	834	1,01,339	122	886	1,54,000	174	42,24,152	46,42,000	4,17,848	...
Special gauges—											
Jorhát (state provincial)	58	28	1,391	50	28	1,900	68	64,847	65,600	753	...
Cherra-Companyganj (state provl.)	57	8	557	70	8	500	63	15,115	15,700	585	...
TOTAL	236	5,580	12,22,846	219	5,963	12,60,700	211	4,81,19,423	4,32,72,300	...	48,47,123
Lines worked by guaranteed cos.											
Standard gauge—											
Great Indian Peninsula (*h*)	448	1,490	8,34,828	560	1,490	7,14,000	479	2,14,91,397	2,14,43,000	...	48,397
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	738	461	3,06,730	665	461	3,08,000	668	1,21,73,337	1,05,43,000	...	16,30,337
Madras	253	840	2,07,653	247	840	1,88,000	224	78,76,768	76,46,000	...	2,30,768
TOTAL	437	2,791	13,49,211	483	2,791	12,10,000	434	4,15,41,502	3,96,12,000	...	19,29,502
TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	279	16,908	47,96,468	284	17,339	47,56,300	274	16,67,98,219	15,66,97,600	...	1,01,00,619
Assisted companies.											
Standard gauge—											
Delhi-Umballa-Kalka	169	161	23,176	144	161	27,000	168	10,38,696	9,21,000	...	1,17,696
Tarkessur	265	22	4,491	204	22	6,100	277	2,10,763	2,17,000	6,237	...
Metre gauge—											
Rohilkund and Kumaon (Co.'s sec.)	117	66	5,402	82	66	4,600	70	3,07,756	3,43,000	35,244	...
Bengal Dooars	139	36	4,966	138	36	3,700	103	1,98,646	1,97,000	...	1,646
Dibru-Sadiya	150	78	11,103	142	78	12,600	162	4,15,775	4,43,000	27,225	...
Special gauge—											
Darjeeling-Himalayan	282	51	12,101	237	51	14,000	275	5,44,636	5,82,000	37,364	...
TOTAL	173	414	61,239	148	414	68,000	164	27,16,272	27,03,000	...	13,272
Lines owned by native states and worked by other agencies.											
Standard gauge—											
Bina-Goona	19	73	1,442	20	74	2,600	35	(*i*) 45,510	68,700	23,190	...
Bhopal-Ujjain	7	114	327	3	114	10,600	93	(*j*) 988	3,25,000	3,24,012	...
Nagdá-Ujjain	...	...	...	...	34	1,100	32	...	(*k*) 33,700	33,700	...
The Nizam's guaranteed state	184	333	74,478	224	333	64,200	193	21,25,502	21,90,000	64,498	...
The Gaekwar's Petlád	110	13	1,374	106	13	1,000	77	52,818	85,800	32,982	...
Rájpura-Bhátinda	195	108	20,013	185	108	10,600	98	7,37,949	6,81,000	...	56,949
Kolar Gold-fields	301	10	3,814	381	10	2,700	270	1,14,890	1,12,000	...	2,890
Metre gauge—											
Southern Mahratta (Mysore sec.) (*l*)	98	362	37,195	103	362	33,600	93	12,90,354	12,18,000	...	72,354
The Gaekwar's Mehsána	68	93	5,545	60	93	6,700	72	2,23,177	3,04,000	80,823	...
Kolhápur	82	29	2,448	84	29	2,100	72	86,299	82,000	...	4,299
Special gauges—											
The Gaekwar's Dabhoi	72	72	3,993	55	72	3,300	46	1,71,305	1,59,000	...	12,305
Cooch Behar	48	22	1,231	56	22	1,100	50	32,367	44,600	12,233	...
TOTAL	121	1,229	1,51,860	124	1,264	1,39,600	110	48,81,159	53,03,800	4,22,041	...
Lines owned and worked by native states.											
Metre gauge—											
Bhávnagar-Gondal-Junágarh-Porbandar	121	334	36,396	109	334	36,900	110	13,47,350	12,22,000	...	1,25,350
Jetalsar-Rájkot	80	46	3,702	80	46	5,100	111	1,28,936	1,31,000	2,064	...
Jodhpore-Bickaneer	60	364	20,956	58	364	27,500	76	7,09,050	8,11,000	1,01,950	...
Oodeypore-Chitor (*m*)	42	60	2,758	46	60	3,000	50	(*n*) 48,820	93,100	44,280	...
Special gauge—											
Morvi	78	94	6,782	72	94	8,200	87	2,68,537	2,71,000	2,463	...
TOTAL	85	898	70,594	79	898	80,700	90	25,02,693	25,28,100	25,407	...
GRAND TOTAL	259	19,449	50,80,161	261	19,915	50,44,600	253	17,68,98,343	16,72,32,500	...	96,65,843

(*a*) Includes the Bhopal-Itarsi railway.
(*b*) Includes the Godhra-Rutlam-Nagdá railway.
(*c*) Includes the Guntakal-Mysore frontier section.
(*d*) Includes the Tirhoot state railway. Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, the company's section of this line is the property of the Bengal and North-Western Railway Company.
(*e*) Total earnings from 1st July to 14th December 1895.
(*f*) Includes the Jammu and Kashmir and the Hyderabad-Shadipalli railways.
(*g*) Although for convenience classed amongst state railways, this line is the property of the Bengal Central Railway Company.
(*h*) Includes the Wardha Coal, the Dhond-Manmád, the Khámgaon, and the Amráoti railways.
(*i*) Total earnings from 1st May to 14th December 1895.
(*j*) Total earnings from 11th November to 14th December 1895.
(*k*) Total earnings from 15th July to 12th December 1896.
(*l*) Includes the Mysore-Nanjangúd and the Yesvantpur-Mysore frontier sections.
(*m*) This line is being worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company as a temporary measure.
(*n*) Total earnings from 1st August to 14th December 1895.

G. A. ANDERSON,
Under Secretary.

CALCUTTA, *the 23rd December 1896.*

GOVERNMENT

FINANCE AND COM.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896. (*The figures represent*

DISTRICTS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE. Best sort.		RICE. Common.		JAWAR OR CHOLUM (*Sorghum vulgare*).		BAJRA OR CUMBU (*Penicillaria spicata*).		MARUA OR RAGI (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Burma—														
Tenasserim—														
Mergui	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	12 14	12 14	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tavoy	...	...	...	...	9 6	9 6	10 5	10 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moulmein and Amherst	5 9	5 9	...	...	8 7	8 6	8 15	8 15	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (deltaic)—														
Pegu	...	...	...	...	10 2	10 2	14 3	14 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rangoon	13 —	13 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	13 8	13 8	15 —	15 —	...	...	...	...
Thôngwa	...	...	...	...	10 12	9 5	9 8	10 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bassein	...	...	...	...	6 13	6 13	7 5	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pegu (inland)—														
Tharawadi	...	...	...	...	9 4	8 11	13 7	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Henzada	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	8 5	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prome	10 6	10 6	...	...	7 3	7 3	8 4	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toungoo	...	...	...	...	9 1	9 1	10 10	10 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thayetmyo	8 6	9 9	...	...	8 8	8 3	9 3	9 3	19 9	19 9	...	...	...	...
Upper Burma—														
Mandalay	...	...	...	...	8 11	8 11	9 4	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bamo	...	...	...	...	8 3	7 14	11 8	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pakôkku	...	...	...	...	6 6	6 6	7 2	8 —	37 —	37 —	...	...	...	...
Meiktila	...	...	...	...	7 2	6 4	8 15	7 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arakan—														
Sandoway	...	...	...	...	11 11	11 1	13 8	12 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kyaukpyu	...	...	...	...	9 13	9 1	10 6	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akyab	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Assam—														
Surma—														
Sylhet	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 10	8 —	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cachar	6 6	6 10½	...	...	5 5	5 13½	6 10½	7 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hill tracts—														
Khási and Jaintiá Hills	5 8	5 8	...	...	3 9	3 10	5 3	5 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gáro Hills	...	...	...	...	4 8	...	7 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manipur	...	...	...	...	10 —	8 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmaputra—														
Goálpára	10 —	12 —	...	...	5 4	6 —	8 4	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kámrúp	7 —	6 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darrang	7 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nowgong	...	...	...	...	5 11	5 11	8 14	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sibságar	...	...	...	...	6 8	6 8	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lakhimpur	5 8	5 8	...	...	5 8	4 —	8 8	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bengal—														
Eastern hill tracts—														
Nágá Hills	...	...	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern—														
Backerganj	...	...	...	...	7 8	7 12	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Noakhali	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 8	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chittagong	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	9 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tippera	7 —	10 —	...	...	6 11	6 11	7 —	7 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca	7 —	7 —	...	...	7 3	7 2	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maimensingh	9 8	9 8	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deltaic—														
Khulna	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	8 10	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
24-Pargunas	...	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Midnapur	7 12	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Howrah	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 6	9 2	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Calcutta	8 6	8 —	10 —	10 —	6 10	6 10	8 6	8 6	10 —	11 6	8 14	10 10	...	...
Hooghly	8 —	10 —	...	...	7 8	7 —	8 8	8 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadia (Krishnagarh)	9 6	10 —	...	...	6 2	7 —	8 14	8 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jessore	7 —	8 —	13 —	10 —	8 —	7 —	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Faridpur	...	...	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...

OF INDIA.

MERCE DEPARTMENT.

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni — Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram — Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize — Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar — Previous half-month.	Firewood. Half-month of report.	Firewood — Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt — Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Burma—
												Tenasserim—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	256 2	256 2	15 —	15 —	Mergui.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	344 2	344 2	14 3	14 3	Tavoy.
...	...	9 5	9 5	...	...	5 11	5 11	140 —	140 —	14 —	14 —	Moulmein and Amherst.
												Pegu (deltaic)—
...	...	11 2	11 2	20 8	20 8	9 —	9 —	143 —	143 —	14 3	14 3	Pegu.
...	...	14 —	14 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	133 —	133 —	20 —	18 —	Rangoon.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100 —	100 —	11 2	11 2	Thôngwa.
...	...	9 3	9 3	...	...	...	...	150 13	150 13	15 12	15 12	Bassein.
												Pegu (inland)—
...	...	10 9	10 9	...	...	...	...	440 —	440 —	14 4	14 9	Tharawadi.
...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	...	...	183 8	183 8	16 2	16 2	Henzada.
...	...	11 14	11 14	...	...	5 10	5 10	193 3	193 3	14 3	14 3	Prome.
...	...	9 1	11 6	...	...	..	...	326 8	326 9	14 3	14 3	Toungoo.
...	...	9 7	10 3	22 8	22 8	8 10	8 10	245 —	245 —	12 14	12 14	Thayetmyo.
												Upper Burma—
...	...	8 11	8 —	...	8 —	7 —	8 3	87 —	87 —	15 2	15 2	Mandalay.
...	...	11 8	11 4	...	...	8 10	7 4	220 —	220 —	7 5	7 8	Bamo.
...	...	11 —	11 —	...	..	7 —	...	113 —	113 —	11 15	11 15	Pakôkku.
...	...	10 2	13 8	17 2	12 13	7 2	7 2	223 7	218 15	14 4	14 4	Meiktila.
												Arakan—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	469 11	17 11	16 —	Sandoway.
...	...	6 —	6 —	...	..	...		340 —	340 —	24 —	24 —	Kyaukpyu.
...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 8	.	150 —	150 —	13 —	13 —	Akyab.
												Assam—
												Surma—
...	...	9 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Sylhet.
...	...	8 —	9 6	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	8 —	8 14½	Cachar.
												Hill tracts—
...	...	6 8	7 —	16 —	14 —	...	...	60 —	60 —	7 —	7 —	Khási and Jaintiá Hills.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	120 —	7 4	7 —	Gáro Hills.
...	...	...	...	...	...	3 —	3 —	100 —	100 —	3 —	3 —	Manipur.
												Brahmaputra—
...	...	8 —	10 —	...	...	...	..	160 —	180 —	8 8	9 8	Goálpára.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	40 —	40 —	9 —	10 —	Kámrúp.
...	...	8 2	8 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Darrang.
...	...	7 8	8 —	..	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —	Nowgong.
...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	..	...	120 —	120 —	7 —	8 —	Sibságar.
...	...	8 —	8 —	13 —	14 —	...	..	140 —	140 —	8 —	8 —	Lakhimpur.
												Bengal—
												Eastern hill tracts—
...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	...	...	4 —	4 —	Nágá Hills.
												Eastern—
...	...	10 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	80 —	80 —	9 12	9 12	Backerganj.
...	...	13 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	8 —	Noakhali.
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	..	...	80 —	80 —	9 8	10 —	Chittagong.
...	...	8 —	13 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	Tippera.
...	...	9 2	9 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	120 —	130 —	8 8	8 14	Dacca.
...	...	12 8	12 8	...	...	13 —	13 —	100 —	100 —	8 —	8 —	Maimensingh.
												Deltaic—
...	...	9 —	13 8	...	...	9 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	8 —	9 2	Khulna.
...	...	9 8	9 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	101 —	101 —	9 1	8 —	24-Parganas.
...	...	9 — and 10 —	8 — to 10 —	...	...	12 — to 13 —	6 8	240 —	240 —	10 —	10 —	Midnapur.
...	...	...	10 —	...	...	8 —	7 11	100 —	90 —	9 11	8 14	Howrah.
10 11	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 11	12 13	9 6	9 6	80 —	80 —	8 —	8 —	Calcutta.
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	9 8	9 8	Hooghly.
...	...	10 10	10 —	...	...	...	14 9	128 —	128 —	9 6	10 10	Nadia (Krishnagarh).
...	...	9 6	9 —	...	...	...	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	Jessore.
...	...	14 —	15 —	...	...	...	...	200 —	160 —	8 —	10 —	Faridpur.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896—*continued*. (*The figures*

Districts.	Wheat. Half-month of report.	Wheat. Previous half-month	Barley. Half-month of report.	Barley. Previous half-month.	Rice. Best sort. Half-month of report.	Rice. Best sort. Previous half-month.	Rice. Common. Half-month of report.	Rice. Common. Previous half-month.	Jawar or cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Half-month of report.	Jawar or cholum. Previous half-month.	Bajra or cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Half-month of report.	Bajra or cumbu. Previous half-month.	Marua or ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or ragi. Previous half-month.
Bengal—*continued.*														
Central—														
Bankura	8 4	8 —	...	...	8 12	8 —	12 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burdwan	...	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birbhum	7 8	7 8	...	...	6 12	7 8	9 12	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Murshidabad	9 8	9 8	13 —	13 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	9 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Santhal Parganas	7 4	7 4	...	...	7 8	8 —	10 8	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pabna	11 4	11 4	12 12	12 12	6 6	6 6	9 8	9 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bogra	7 8	7 2	...	...	7 8	7 8	9 12	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajshahi	9 —	9 —	...	10 8	7 8	6 —	9 6	7 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malda	9 —	...	...	...	8 —	...	11 —	8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern—														
Rangpur	...	...	...	...	6 4	5 8	9 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dinajpur	7 11	7 1	...	...	7 2	7 2	9 14	9 10	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jalpaiguri	7 8	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hills—														
Darjeeling	6 —	5 —	6 8	6 —	5 8	5 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	9 8	9 8
Orissa—														
Puri	6 —	...	...	...	7 14	8 —	13 2	11 13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuttack	6 9	6 9	...	...	9 3	9 3	11 13	11 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balasore	10 —	10 8	7 —*	7 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	10 12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chota-Nagpur—														
Singhbhum	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mánbhum	7 12	7 12	...	...	9 — to 11 8	9 8 to 10 8	10 8 to 12 —	12 — to 12 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohárdaga	5 8 to 7 8	5 8 to 7 8	...	...	7 —	6 7 to 8 —	9 — to 10 —	9 — to 10 —	...	...	...	...	17 —	15 —
Palámau	9 —	9 —	10 —	10 2	6 3	6 12	8 11	8 7	...	...	...	...	13 8	12 6
Hazáribágh	7 8	7 —	10 —	10 —	6 —	6 4	9 —	8 12	...	...	...	...	15 8	12 8
Bihár, south—														
Monghyr	8 12	8 4	13 8	16 —	7 4	7 4	8 8	8 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gaya	8 4	8 —	10 8	11 —	7 4	7 8	8 —	8 4	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 4
Patna	9 —	8 4	12 —	11 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	13 —
Shahabad	8 8 and 9 —	8 — and 8 8	11 8	11 8	7 — and 7 8	7 8	8 8 and 9 8	8 — and 8 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bihár, north—														
Purnea	10 —	8 —	16 —	15 —	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bhágalpur	9 —	8 8	11 6	10 2	8 4	8 3	10 2	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Darbhanga	8 —	8 —	11 —	10 —	7 8	7 8	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	15 —	14 —
Muzaffarpur	8 —	8 —	11 8	13 —	6 8	7 8	7 8	8 4	...	...	...	...	14 —	15 —
Sáran	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 —	6 12	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 —
Champáran	9 —	9 —	10 —	13 —	6 8	7 —	9 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
N.-W. Provinces—														
Eastern—														
Mirzapur	8 4	7 14	10 2	9 10	5 13	5 12	7 4	6 12	10 8	10 —	6 3	9 9	12 —	12 —
Benares	7 11	7 13	9 7½	9 12	5 14	6 —	9 1	7 13	11 1	11 2	9 14	10 4½	12 7	12 3
Ghazipur	7 8	7 8	10 4	10 4	6 8	7 —	7 12	7 12	...	...	10 4	10 —	12 8	12 8
Jaunpur	7 10	7 10	9 2	9 2	5 10	5 15	6 10	7 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	7 4	7 12	8 2	9 —	6 8	6 4	8 —	8 1	9 6	10 —	8 8	10 —	11 8	...
Central—														
Bánda	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 4	6 —	6 8	6 12	7 —	10 —	10 4	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur	7 4	7 8	8 4	8 12	5 4	5 8	6 4	7 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...
Hamirpur	7 3	7 6	8 12	9 1	6 —	6 —	7 2	7 6	11 10	9 5	7 3	9 4	...	...
Jalaun	7 —	7 8	9 —	9 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	9 8	10 —	10 —
Cawnpore	8 —	8 6	9 —	9 8	6 4	6 4	8 —	8 4	10 —	11 —	9 4	10 —	12 —	12 4
Jhánsi	7 12	8 4	9 8	10 —	6 4	6 8	7 4	7 8	10 4	11 —	8 6	10 —	...	...
Etáwah	7 12	7 12	8 11	8 12	4 —	4 8	6 8	7 —	9 8	9 8	8 8	8 8	...	12 —
Farukhabad	7 11	7 10	8 7	8 3	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	9 6	9 8	9 3	9 2	...	...
Mainpuri	7 14	7 12	8 8	8 6	4 8	5 —	7 8	6 12	9 2	9 1	8 2	8 9	...	...
Etah	8 14	8 7	9 2	9 6	5 4	5 4	7 2	7 2	9 14	...	9 8	9 8	7 4	7 8
Western—														
Meerut	7 14	8 8	7 8	...	5 —	5 —	9 —	10 —	9 4	11 —	9 —	...	...	...
Agra	7 8	8 —	8 8	9 —	4 —	4 —	7 8	7 8	9 —	10 —	8 4	9 —	...	...
Muttra	8 4	8 8	9 2	9 8	6 —	6 8	8 8	8 —	10 8	10 —	9 4	10 —	...	...
Aligarh	8 —	8 4	8 12	9 —	5 4	5 12	7 —	7 8	10 8	10 —	9 8	9 12	...	...
Bulandshahr	8 4 and 8 8	9 —	8 8 and 9 —	8 12	5 —	5 —	6 — to 8 —	8 —	10 4	11 8	8 4 and 9 8	9 12	...	...
Sub-montane, east—														
*Ballia	8 4	7 8	11 4	10 10	8 8	7 8	9 —	8 —	14 —	...	11 4	...	14 —	13 —
Azamgarh	7 13	7 13	9 10	9 10	5 14	5 14	8 2	8 2	...	...	...	...	11 2	11 2
Gorakhpur	7 3	7 3	9 —	9 —	5 14	5 14	8 9	9 —	10 6	...	9 2	10 6	13 2	13 8
Basti	8 12	8 12	10 12	11 4	6 12	6 8	8 12	8 12	12 —	12 —	...	...	14 8	14 8

* Unhusked.

represent the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni. Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram. Previous half-month	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize. Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar. Previous half-month.	Firewood. Half-month of report.	Firewood. Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt. Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Bengal—*continued*.
												Central—
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	19 —	10 —	10 —	320 —	320 —	9 —	9 —	Bankura.
...	...	10 —	9 12	...	...	...	14 8	80 —	80 —	11 4	12 —	Burdwan.
...	...	9 6	9 —	...	...	10 —	13 8	160 —	160 —	10 6	10 —	Birbhum.
...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	14 —	14 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Murshidabad.
...	...	9 8	10 —	14 —	13 8	9 8	10 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Santhal Parganas.
...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	15 —	15 —	140 —	140 —	9 2	9 2	Pabna.
...	...	7 15½	7 2	...	...	...	...	90 —	90 —	7 15½	8 13	Bogra.
...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	...	12 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Rajshahi.
...	...	11 8	11 —	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 —	Malda.
												Northern—
...	...	7 8	10 12	12 —	13 —	7 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	8 —	8 —	Rangpur.
...	...	7 11	7 11	...	...	...	...	120 —	120 —	8 14	9 7	Dinajpur.
...	...	8 8	10 —	...	...	7 8	8 —	140 —	135 —	8 —	8 —	Jalpaiguri.
												Hills—
...	...	8 —	9 —	12 8	12 —	7 —	7 —	120 —	120 —	7 — and 8 —	7 —	Darjeeling.
												Orissa—
...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	13 2	13 2	80 —	80 —	11 13	11 13	Puri.
...	...	14 7	13 2*	...	...	14 7	13 13	90 —	90 —	10 12	10 12	Cuttack.
...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	7 —	7 —	100 —	80 —	8 —	10 —	Balasore.
												Chota-Nagpur—
...	...	12 —	12 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	100 —	100 —	7 —	7 —	Singhbhum.
...	...	9 4	9 4	...	14 —	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	Mánbhum.
...	...	9 —	9 — to 10 —	10 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	8 —	8 —	Lohárdaga.
...	...	10 11	...	11 13	12 6	11 13	10 2	...	...	8 2	8 7	Palámau.
...	...	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 —	12 —	12 —	240 —	240 —	8 —	8 —	Hazáribágh.
												Bihár, south—
...	9 —	11 8	11 3	13 4	13 —	11 8	11 8	126 — to 168 —	126 — to 168 —	8 15	9 4	Monghyr.
13 8	15 —	10 4	10 2	11 2	11 2	10 2	10 4	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Gaya.
10 —	16 —	11 8	11 —	13 —	12 —	12 8	11 —	130 —	130 —	10 —	10 —	Patna.
...	...	11 —	11 —	12 —	11 — and 11 8	12 —	...	120 —	120 —	9 8	9 8	Shahabad.
												Bihár, north—
16 —	...	8 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	11 —	13 —	320 —	320 —	9 8	9 —	Purnea.
...	...	11 8	10 1	13 —	12 10	11 8	11 6	150 —	126 —	10 —	10 —	Bhágalpur.
...	...	10 4	10 8	12 —	11 8	11 —	10 —	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 8	Darbhanga.
...	...	10 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	12 —	12 —	160 —	160 —	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarpur.
13 —	14 —	11 —	11 —	12 8	12 —	11 8	11 4	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Sáran.
...	...	11 4	13 —	12 —	14 4	11 —	13 —	180 —	180 —	10 —	10 —	Champáran.
												N.-W. Provinces—
												Eastern—
8 8	8 —	9 9	9 7	11 2	11 —	7 12	7 4	110 —	110 —	9 12	9 7	Mirzapur.
12 7	12 7	9 12	9 12	11 6	11 8½	11 —	11 2	130 —	130 —	9 4½	9 4½	Benares.
13 —	13 —	10 4	10 —	11 4	10 —	8 12	9 —	160 —	160 —	9 —	9 —	Ghazípur.
...	...	9 2	9 2	11 2	11 4	7 12	7 10	170 —	170 —	10 —	10 —	Jaunpur.
7 —	9 —	9 6	9 5	11 —	11 2	8 12	10 12	120 —	110 —	10 —	10 —	Allahabad.
												Central—
...	...	9 —	9 8	10 4	10 8	7 8	7 8	160 —	180 —	10 8	10 4	Bánda.
...	...	8 12	8 12	10 —	10 —	7 —	7 8	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8	Fatehpur.
...	...	9 6	9 8	10 5	10 7	7 2	7 6	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Hamirpur.
10 —	10 —	8 8†	9 8†	9 —	10 —	7 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Jalaun.
12 —	12 —	9 4	9 8	11 —	11 8	10 4	9 12	140 —	140 —	11 12	11 12	Cawnpore.
...	...	9 4	10 —	10 4	11 —	8 6	8 12	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Jhánsi.
...	...	9 —	9 —	10 12	10 8	7 12	8 —	160 —	200 —	11 —	11 —	Etáwah.
13 8	13 —	8 15	9 1	10 3	10 8	10 4	10 8	145 —	130 —	11 14	11 12	Farukhabad.
12 —	13 8	8 6	8 5	9 15	9 15	7 15	8 3	180 —	180 —	11 —	11 —	Mainpuri.
7 2	7 8	9 8	9 10	10 10	10 10	9 2	9 2	160 —	160 —	11 8	11 8	Etah.
												Western—
10 —	10 —	8 8	10 —	10 —	11 —	9 8	11 —	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Meerut.
10 8	10 8	8 8	8 12	10 —	11 —	8 —	9 —	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 8	Agra.
8 4	8 —	9 4	9 8	11 8	11 8	11 4	12 —	140 —	140 —	12 —	12 —	Muttra.
12 —	13 8	9 8	9 8	11 —	11 8	10 —	9 —	140 —	122 —	11 —	11 12	Aligarh.
‡	14 —	9 8 and 10 —	9 12	10 4 and 10 6	11 —	8 8	9 —	120 —	120 —	11 4	11 4	Bulandshahr.
												Sub-montane, east—
...	...	11 —	10 4	11 4	10 4	9 8	9 8	115 —	115 —	10 —	11 —	Ballia.
...	...	10 —	10 —	10 6	10 —	7 6	7 6	165 —	160 5	9 13	9 13	Azamgarh.
13 1	13 8	9 14	9 14	11 4	11 11	7 9	7 9	160 —	160 —	9 10	9 10	Gorakhpur.
9 8	9 8	9 12	9 14	11 —	11 8	9 —	9 4	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 8	Basti.

* Kalai. † Unhusked. ‡ Not available.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896—*continued*. (*The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat. Half-month of report.	Wheat. Previous half-month.	Barley. Half-month of report.	Barley. Previous half-month.	Rice. Best sort. Half-month of report.	Rice. Best sort. Previous half-month.	Rice. Common. Half-month of report.	Rice. Common. Previous half-month.	Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*). Half-month of report.	Jawar or Cholum. Previous half-month.	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*). Half-month of report.	Bajra or Cumbu. Previous half-month.	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*). Half-month of report.	Marua or Ragi. Previous half-month.
N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*														
Sub-montane, west—														
Shahjahanpur	8 4	8 8	9 4	9 8	5 4	5 4	8 4	8 4	10 4	...	9 12	...	...	...
Budaun	8 10	8 10	7 12	9 —	5 13	7 7	7 10	9 5	10 5	11 10	9 8	10 10	12 6	12 12
Pilibit	8 2	8 2	10 1	11 —	4 —	4 8	9 10	9 10	...	...	9 12	10 6	...	...
Bareli	7 1	7 10	8 9	8 13	4 11	5 —	7 6	7 10	9 9	10 9	8 11	9 11	...	...
Moradabad	7 15	7 15	7 12	7 7	5 —	5 —	8 5	8 12	10 14	11 —	9 4	10 5	...	...
Bijnor	7 14	8 12	6 12	8 2	7 14	7 14	8 7	9 —	...	...	9 —	10 11	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	9 15	9 —	7 15		5 —	5 8	7 7	8 14	9 1	12 2	9 1	10 7	...	...
Sahárunpur	8 —	8 13	7 8	9 15	4 12	5 6	7 14	8 9	10 13	11 13	9 10	9 11	11 12	12 14
Dehra-Dún	7 15	8 4	8 8	9 9	6 8	6 9	7 4	7 9	10 2	10 8	9 —	10 —	11 —	11 8
Hills—														
Naini Tal	7 —	7 —	8 12	9 8	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	...	...	10 4	8 —	...	...
Almora	7 —	7 8	8 8	9 8	7 4	7 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	10 8	10 —
Garhwál	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	4 —	4 —	6 8	6 8	...	...	...	...	8 —	...
Oudh—														
Southern—														
Partábgarh	8 4	7 —	9 8	8 —	6 —	6 —	7 8	6 12	10 —	8 —	8 8	7 4	11 4	9 12
Sultanpur	8 12	8 4	9 8	9 4	5 12	5 12	8 —	8 —	10 0	...	8 4	6 4	12 8	12 8
Rae-Bareli	8 —	8 2	9 —	9 8	5 —	5 4	7 4	7 8	10 —	10 —	8 8	9 4	11 —	11 8
Unao	7 8	7 8	8 —	8 —	6 —	6 8	7 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	...	11 —
Lucknow	7 12½	8 5½	9 13½	10 4	5 4	5 8	6 10	9 10	10 4	10 10½	9 2	10 15½	11 2½	12 3½
Hardoi	8 4	7 12	9 4	8 8	6 —	7 —	7 —	8 4	10 4	11 4	9 4	10 8	...	...
Northern—														
Fyzabad	8 —	8 2	9 8	9 12	6 14	7 1	9 1	9 8	10 6	...	...	...	14 12	14 12
Barabanki	7 14	8 4	9 1	9 8	6 —	6 —	8 4	8 13	10 4	11 —	8 —	8 —	11 9	12 —
Gonda	8 2	8 7	9 —	9 12	7 12	8 9	8 3	9 5	11 —	12 —	11 —	10 —	...	...
Bahraich	7 12	7 4	10 4	10 4	6 4	6 4	7 12	7 12	12 6	13 8	12 —	12 —	17 8	17 8
Sitapur	7 12	8 —	9 8	11 —	6 —	7 —	10 —	9 —	10 8	...	9 12	11 —	11 —	13 —
Kheri	8 8	9 4	11 —	11 8	6 —	7 —	9 —	10 4½	...	...	...	...	13 8	14 5½
Rajputana—														
Eastern—														
Partábgarh	12 9	12 9	17 4	18 9	6 10	6 10	9 13	9 4	20 14	18 9	...	...	..	...
Bánswára	13 12	14 6	10 4	16 4	5 10	5 10	12 6	13 2	...	...	...	...	..	...
Meywar (Udaipur)	8 15½	8 15½	12 8	12 8	7 13	7 13	8 3½	8 9½	14 1	14 13½	12 6	12 8	*Nil*	*Nil*
Hilly Tracts of Meywar	11 —	11 —	24 —	23 —	...		12 8	12 —	...	...	...	...	..	...
Sirohi	8 8	10 8	13 —	16 —	5 —	6 —	6 —	7 —	12 8	15 —	12 8	14 —	...	...
Erinpura	9 —	9 —	12 9	12 9	6 3	6 3	7 2	7 2	12 13	12 13	12 10½	12 10½	...	...
Ajmere	8 2	7 14½	9 12	9 15	4 5½	4 5½	8 8	6 8	10 4	10 4	9 1½	9 5½	...	...
Abu	{7 13& {5 5	}9 —½	10 4	10 9	5 8½	5 10	6 10	7 —	...	..	9 6	10 4	...	...
Kishengarh	7 12	7 10	10 4	10 8	6 —	6 —	7 6	7 —	10 8	10 4	9 4	9 —	*	*
Bundi	11 —	11 —	15 4	16 —	8 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	16 —	16 8	...	..	...	...
Kotah	10 4	11 4	12 —	12 —	7 —	7 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 —	8 —	8 —	...	...
Jhallawar	10 4	9 15	10 1	9 15	6 8	6 15	8 14	9 8	13 1	13 13½	11 10½	12 2½	...	...
Tonk	7 2	7 10	8 8	8 11	3 —	4 —	4 —	6 —	8 —	9 1	8 1	8 11	...	...
Jaipur	8 —	7 —	10 —	10 —	4 12	4 12	6 4	5 4	10 —	10 —	8 12	9 4	*	*
Kerauli	7 15	7 13	10 5	10 5	8 —	6 14	8 12	7 8	11 4	10 15	10 10	10 —	...	...
Dholpur	8 —	8 2½	9 9½	10 2	7 —½	7 —½	7 5	7 5	9 14½	10 6½	8 11½	10 2	...	...
Bhartpur	7 13	7 11	9 1	9 7	5 2	5 2½	5 0	5 0	9 7	10 —	9 —	9 6	...	...
Alwar	8 4½	8 1¼	9 11½	9 8	6 6½	6 8	6 14	7 —	11 —	10 12½	9 12½	9 7½	...	...
Deoli Cantonment	10 5	9 9	13 5	12 6	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	14 5	13 2	17 5	16 4½	...	..
Nasirabad Cantonment	8 4	8 4	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	*	*	9 8	9 8	*	*
Bálmer	8	9 0	...	...	5 8	5 8	7 8	7 8	...	...	11 —	13 —	...	...
Anádra	{8 7& {10 2	} 9 12	..		6 —	6 2	7 7	7 14	...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...
Shahpura	9 8	9 4	12 —	13 12	7 8	7 8	9 6	9 8	13 —	13 —	13 —	12 -	...	...
Western—														
Jodhpur	7 8	8 4	9 11	10 —	5 10	5 10	6 4	6 4	10 —	10 —	9 1	8 12	...	...
Jaisulmer	7 9	7 9		...	6 6	6 —	7 3	7 3	10 —	9 9	9 3	9 —	...	...
Bikanir	7 —	7 —½	8 13	9 6	3 —	3 —	5 8	6 —	...	...	7 10½	7 14	...	...
Central India—														
Indore	8 6	9 4	10 —	10 8	6 4	6 —	7 —	7 —	12 14	12 8	10 11	10 8	...	...
Nimach Cantonment	8 12	9 —	...		6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	12 —	12 8	9 —	9 —	*	*
Gwalior	7 1½	7 15½	9 —½	8 8	5 5	5 9½	6 6	6 6	9 6½	9 1½	8 3½	8 8	...	...
Panjab—														
Southern—														
Hissar	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	†	†
Ferozpur	7 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	†	†
Central—														
Lahore	8 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	9 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	‡	‡
Gujránwála	7 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	‡	‡
Gujrát	8 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	‡	‡
Jhelam	8 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	*	†

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

the number of seers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Kangni or Kakun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												N.-W. Provinces—*contd.*
												Sub-montane, west—
14 —	15 —	9 4	10 —	11 4	...	7 4	7 4	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Shahjahánpur.
13 13	15 13	9 4	10 —	11 4	12 6	8 —	8 11	184 —	184 —	10 9	10 8	Budaun.
	...	9 4½	9 14	4 11	12 6	7 13	7 13	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Pilibit.
12 8	12 8	7 11	8 13	9 14	11 3	6 3	7 —	125 —	125 —	10 —	10 —	Bareli.
10 2	11 4	9 2	8 12	10 —	12 —	8 4	8 4	162 —	162 —	11 —	11 —	Moradabad.
...	...	9 —	10 2	...	10 11	...	...	135 —	135 —	11 —	11 —	Bijnor.
...	...	8 4	9 7	9 5	11 8	7 11	8 3	132 —	132 —	11 4	11 4	Muzaffarnagar.
10 11	12 14	8 12	9 15	10 12	12 6	8 8	10 12	118 —	118 —	11 4	11 4	Saháranpur.
...	...	8 4	8 4	10 8	11 8	7 8	9 8	160 —	160 —	10 —	10 —	Dehra-Dún.
												Hills—
15 —	8 —	8 12	7 —	11 8	8 —	6 —	6 —	160 —	160 —	8 —	8 —	Naini Tal.
10 —	10 —	7 4*	8 8*	...	...	6 —†	7 —†	120 —	120 —	8 —	8 —	Almora.
...	...	7 —	7 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	160 —	160 —	6 8	6 —	Garhwál.
												Oudh—
												Southern—
9 —	8 —	9 8	8 8	10 —	9 8	7 —	6 8	160 —	160 —	10 4	10 4	Partábgarh.
...	...	10 4	9 12	11 4	11 —	11 —	11 —	160 —	160 —	10 12	10 12	Sultanpur.
8 8	10 —	9 4	9 12	11 —	11 4	7 4	8 —	200 —	200 —	10 12	10 —	Rae-Bareli.
...	11 —	8 —	7 8	9 12	10 —	8 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Unao.
12 5	13 2½	9 6½	10 —½	10 15	12 10	9 12	10 10½	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Lucknow.
...	17 —	9 4	9 4	10 4	11 8	6 8	8 4	200 —	200 —	10 8	10 4	Hardoi.
												Northern—
12 12	12 12	9 14	9 15	11 4	11 11	7 12	8 8	150 —	150 —	10 8	10 8	Fyzabad.
9 12	10 —	9 14	10 13	10 12	11 —	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	10 —	10 —	Barabanki.
8 8	9 —	10 4	10 9	11 2	12 13	10 12	11 4	200 —	200 —	10 —	10 4	Gonda.
12 —	12 —	9 4	9 4	12 4	12 4	10 4	10 4	160 —	160 —	11 4	10 4	Bahraich.
14 —	14 —	9 —	10 —	10 8	11 —	10 8	11 —	140 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Sitapur.
12 —	11 —	10 4	11 —	13 8	14 6½	11 2	12 8	220 —	220 —	11 —	10 8	Kheri.
												Rajputana—
												Eastern—
...	...	16 9	16 9	23 3	22 9	...	...	...	...	13 —	13 —	Partábgarh.
...	...	17 8	17 8	35 —	37 8	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 —	Bánswára.
14 1	12 14½	11 5½	10 15	15 10	15 10	8 9½	8 15½	160 —	160 —	10 8½	10 8½	Meywar (Udaipur).
...	...	16 —	16 —	30 —	30 —	...	...	‖	‖	11 —	11 8	Hilly Tracts of Meywar.
...	...	12 8	15 —	12 8	15 —	...	...	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —	Sirohi.
...	...	11 7½	11 7½	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	12 —	12 —	Erinpura.
10 8	10 8	9 9½	9 5½	10 12	10 6½	...	9 —	95 —	90 —	12 8	12 8	Ajmere.
...	...	9 2	9 9	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Abu.
‡	‡	10 4	10 —	10 12	10 8	‡	‡	§	§	12 8	12 8	Kishengarh.
...	...	16 —	16 —	16 —	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8	Bundi.
...	...	13 —	13 —	12 8	12 8	18 —	18 —	240 —	240 —	9 12	9 12	Kotah.
14 8	14 7	10 5½	10 7	13 11½	14 10	10 4	10 3½	175 —	175 —	9 7½	9 3	Jhailawar.
...	...	8 8	8 10	8 8	8 13	...	...	120 —	115 —	11 —	10 12	Tonk.
13 —	13 —	{7 4 & 9 —}	{8 — & 9 —}	10 8	10 —	12 —	12 —	85 —	90 —	12 8	12 8	Jaipur.
12 8	12 8	10 10	9 11	...	...	12 8	11 14	200 —	200 —	10 15	10 15	Kerauli.
...	9 1	8 15	9 2½	...	...	12 15	12 15	157 8	158 —	11 13	11 13	Dholpur.
9 12	9 12	8 15	8 11	10 10	11 —	11 —	12 —	120 —	100 —	11 8	11 8	Bhartpur.
10 8	10 8	9 12½	9 7½	11 0½	11 4½	12 8	12 9	140 —	140 —	12 10	12 8½	Alwar.
...	...	13 5	12 1	..	...	...	...	180 —	150 —	12 —	11 12	Deoli Cantonment.
...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	7 —	8 8	110 —	110 —	13 —	13 —	Nasirabad Cantonment.
...	...	6 8	11 6	...	...	...	...	200 —	200 —	14 —	14 —	Bálmer.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 —	12 —	Anádra
...	...	10 12	10 12	14 —	15 8	...	...	160 —	...	11 12	11 10	Shahpura.
												Western—
...	...	9 6	9 11	10 10	11 14	6 4	6 14	..	...	13 2	13 2	Jodhpur.
...	...	9 —	9 9	...	...	..	...	160 —	160 —	21 —	21 —	Jaisulmer.
...	...	7 10½	7 15	...	...	7 6	8 —	80 —	80 —	11 8	11 8	Bikanir.
												Central India—
...	...	10 4	10 12	14 2	14 —	13 4	13 12	120 —	120 —	10 4	10 4	Indore.
...	...	10 8	10 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	130 —	130 —	12 4	12 4	Nimach Cantonment.
10 10	10 10	7 2½	7 —½	9 11	9 11½	7 5½	7 5	191 4	211 4	11 6½	11 6½	Gwalior.
												Panjab—
												Southern—
¶	¶	9 —	10 —	¶	¶	¶	¶	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Hissar.
8 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	6 —	10 —	120 —	120 —	12 8	12 —	Ferozpur.
												Central—
9 —	14 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	6 —	7 —	95 —	95 —	13 4	13 4	Lahore.
9 —	12 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	‡	‡	95 —	95 —	12 —	13 —	Gujránwála.
6 —	6 —	10 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	‡	‡	110 —	110 —	14 —	14 —	Gujrát.
‡	‡	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	14 —	14 —	Jhelam.

* Unhusked. † Husked. ‡ Not sold. § Sold in bundles. ‖ Nine pies a bundle. ¶ Not produced.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1895—*continued.* *(The figures*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Panjab—*contd.*														
South-eastern—														
Gurgáon	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	10 —	†	†
Delhi	8 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	†	†
Rohtak	7 —	9 —	9 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	†	†
Karnál	8 —	9 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	12 —
Sub-montane—														
Ambala	7 —	9 —	8 —	10 —	...	...	6 —	8 —	10 —	13 —	9 —	10 —	‡	‡
Ludhiána	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	†	†
Jalandhar	8 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	‡	‡
Hoshiárpur	8 —	10 —	9 —	11 —	...	...	7 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	11 —
Gurdáspur	8 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	11 —	12 —	‡	18 —
Amritsar	8 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	†	†
Siálkot	8 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	‡	‡	‡
Hills—														
Simla	7 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	9 —	10 —	8 —	9 —	11 —	11 —
Kángra	9 —	11 —	12 —	15 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	16 —	18 —
Northern—														
Ráwalpindi	8 —	8 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	11 —	13 —	10 —	9 —	•	•
Hazára	9 —	9 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	‡	‡	‡	‡	†	†
Peshâwar	8 —	9 —	11 —	12 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	10 —	†	†
Kohát	9 —	10 —	11 —	14 —	...	...	9 —	11 —	•	15 —	11 —	12 —	†	†
Bannu	10 —	12 —	14 —	16 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	15 —	10 —	14 —	13 —	9 —	9 —
Western—														
Shâhpur	9 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	11 —	12 —	10 —	12 —	16 —	16 —
Jhang	9 —	10 —	13 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	12 —	14 —	12 —	12 —	14 —	15 —
Multan	8 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	‡	†
Montgomery	8 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	‡	‡	†	†	‡	‡
Dera Ishmael Khan	9 —	10 —	11 —	13 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	11 —	14 —	11 —	12 —	‡	‡
Muzaffargarh	9 —	10 —	12 —	12 —	...	...	10 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	‡	‡
Dera Ghazi Khan	9 —	10 —	12 —	13 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	11 —	‡	11 —	11 —	16 —	18 —
Sind and Baluchistan														
Karáchi	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	8 —	8 8	10 —	12 —	9 —	11 —	‡	‡
Hyderabad	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 8	9 —	9 —	13 —	14 —	11 —	13 8	‡	‡
Thar and Párkar (Umarkot)	10 —	10 —	...	...	12 —	12 —	14 —	14 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	‡	‡
Sukkur (Shikárpur)	9 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	7 8	9 —	8 8	11 8	14 —	10 —	...	‡	‡
Upper Sind Frontier	8 8	9 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	8 —	9 —	11 8	13 8	10 8	12 —	‡	‡
Quetta	9 —	8 14	11 8	11 8	5 —	5 —	7 —	7 —	10 8	11 8	10 12	11 4	‡	‡
Bombay—														
Konkan—														
Karwar (Kánara)	6 7	6 7	...	...	8 1	7 1	9 1	8 1	9 8	10 7	...	•	18 —	16 3
Ratnágiri	6 12	6 12	...	...	8 2	8 3	8 12	8 12	•	•	13 4	•	13 3	14 2
Alibág (Kolába)	6 15	7 6	...	...	10 13	10 6	11 11	11 —	•	•	8 3	10 15	•	...
Bombay	7 2	7 13	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 13	8 7	9 3	10 7	7 15	8 10	13 8	13 8
Tanna	7 5	7 5	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 5	7 4	•	•	7 10	9 —	•	•
Deccan—														
Dharwar	7 6	7 6	...	...	7 3	7 10	7 10	8 2	8 —	12 4	8 6	10 4	...	...
Belgaum	6 9	8 2	...	...	7 8	8 10	8 6	8 15	9 5	11 7	8 1	9 12	12 —	16 —
Satara	7 4	7 15	...	...	6 10	6 7	8 —	7 15	10 1	10 7	6 15	9 —	...	•
Sholapur	7 7	8 6	...	...	5 12	5 12	7 13	8 12	8 15	10 12	7 12	8 15	•	•
Bijápur	7 2	8 —	...	...	5 9	6 8	7 10	8 9	9 —	11 11	8 13	10 9	...	•
Poona	7 —	8 2	...	...	6 1	6 11	7 3	7 3	9 6	9 6	7 8	8 1	10 14	10 14
Khandesh—														
Ahmadnagar	7 4	8 —	...	...	7 6	7 6	8 5	9 1	8 14	10 5	7 5	8 12	...	...
Nasik	8 4	9 5	...	...	7 1	7 1	8 12	8 12	•	•	8 8	9 3	12 1	13 13
Dhulia (Khandesh)	7 7	7 14	...	...	5 9	5 9	7 9	7 9	9 1	9 8	7 13	8 4	...	•
Guzerat—														
Surat	6 15	7 6	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 6	7 6	11 9	12 —	8 13	10 3	•	•
Broach	7 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	7 —	8 —	9 —	9 8	11 8	8 —	9 —	•	•
Kaira	7 12	8 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	...	...	9 —	9 8	12 8	13 —
Baroda Cantonment	6 —	6 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 8	7 8	11 —	11 —	8 8	9 —	12 8	13 —
Ahmadabad	6 12	7 8	...	...	6 8	6 8	8 —	8 —	9 8	10 8	8 8	10 —	12 —	13 —
Godhra (Panch Mahâls)	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	•	10 8	10 8	15 8	15 8
Disa Cantonment	8 8	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	7 —	7 —	13 8	13 8	12 —	12 8	•	•
Káthiawár—														
Rájkot	8 9	9 2	...	...	5 8	5 8	6 8	6 8	10 14	10 5	9 2	9 11	...	•
Central Provinces—														
Western—														
Nimar	8 8	8 13	...	...	6 13	6 13	8 1	10 9	10 11	12 —	...	...	...	...
Khandwa—Asirgarh Cant.	8 4	8 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	9 —	9 —	10 —	12 —	10 —	•	•	•
Hoshangabad	8 —	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 8	7 8	8 6	9 10	10 —	...	...	...	...
Betul	9 —	10 4	...	...	6 12	...	7 3	10 4	10 4	14 6	...	...	...	...
Chhindwára	9 6	10 14	...	...	6 11	6 11	...	8 14	12 —	12 —	...	...	...	...
Nágpur	8 2	9 6	...	...	6 2	8 12	8 2	9 6	11 —	11 14	...	...	...	...
Wardha	8 7	8 14	...	...	5 —	6 11	8 —	7 4	10 11	11 7	...	...	...	...

• Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

represent the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*). Half-month of report.	Kangni — Previous half-month.	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*). Half-month of report.	Gram — Previous half-month.	Maize (*Zea Mays*). Half-month of report.	Maize — Previous half-month.	Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*). Half-month of report.	Arhar — Previous half-month.	Firewood. Half-month of report.	Firewood — Previous half-month.	Salt. Half-month of report.	Salt — Previous half-month.	Districts.
												Panjab—*contd.*
												South-eastern—
†	†	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Gurgáon.
13 —	13 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	10 —	90 —	90 —	11 8	11 8	Delhi.
10 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	120 —	120 —	11 —	11 —	Rohtak.
10 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	160 —	160 —	10 8	10 8	Karnál.
												Sub-montane—
12 —	16 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	‡	‡	130 —	130 —	12 12	12 12	Ambala.
10 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	10 —	11 —	110 —	110 —	12 8	12 —	Ludhiána.
13 —	13 —	9 —	11 —	10 —	13 —	‡	‡	100 —	100 —	13 —	13 —	Jalandhar.
10 —	12 —	9 —	10 —	9 —	12 —	9 —	9 —	130 —	130 —	12 12	12 12	Hoshiárpur.
11 —	12 —	10 —	11 —	9 —	13 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	12 —	12 —	Gurdáspur.
10 —	10 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	†	†	110 —	110 —	12 —	12 —	Amritsar.
‡	‡	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	‡	‡	120 —	120 —	13 8	13 12	Siálkot.
												Hills—
8 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	9 —	9 —	Simla.
‡	‡	8 —	9 —	11 —	13 —	9 —	10 —	100 —	100 —	11 —	11 —	Kángra.
												Northern—
10 —	11 —	9 —	10 —	10 —	11 —	*	*	70 —	70 —	13 10	12 12	Ráwalpindi.
‡	‡	9 —	9 —	11 —	13 —	†	†	81 —	81 —	11 8	11 8	Hazára.
11 —	11 —	9 —	10 —	11 —	12 —	15 —	15 —	80 —	80 —	19 —	19 —	Peshávar.
†	†	10 —	11 —	11 —	12 —	†	†	128 —	128 —	20 6	26 —	Kohát.
8 —	8 —	11 —	13 —	14 —	15 —	15 —	15 —	90 —	90 —	25 —	25 —	Bannu.
												Western—
16 —	16 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	12 —	†	†	160 —	160 —	13 —	13 —	Sháhpur.
14 —	14 —	10 —	11 —	11 —	14 —	8 —	8 —	100 —	160 —	12 —	12 —	Jhang.
9 —	10 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	13 —	†	†	90 —	90 —	12 4	12 4	Multan.
†	†	9 —	11 —	*	*	6 —	7 —	230 —	230 —	12 —	12 —	Montgomery.
4 —	4 —	10 —	12 —	11 —	11 —	8 —	8 —	125 —	125 —	19 —	19 —	Dera Ishmael Khan.
‡	‡	9 —	10 —	‡	‡	8 —	9 —	130 —	130 —	12 —	12 —	Muzaffargarh.
‡	13 —	10 —	10 —	‡	15 —	‡	‡	100 —	120 —	15 10	15 10	Dera Ghazi Khan.
												Sind and Baluchistan—
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	9 —	91 —	91 —	14 8	14 8	Karáchi.
...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 8	106 11	106 11	12 8	12 8	Hyderabad.
...	...	7 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	213 —	213 —	12 —	12 —	Thar and Párkar (Umarkot).
...	...	9 4	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	142 —	160 —	12 —	12 —	Sukkur (Shikárpur).
...	...	10 —	10 —	...	...	7 —	8 —	160 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Upper Sind Frontier.
6 —	6 —	8 8	8 8	11 8	12 —	7 —	8 —	58 3	64 —	9 —	9 —	Quetta.
												Bombay—
												Konkan—
...	...	7 10	7 5	...	...	...	*	312 —	312 —	10 10	10 10	Karwar (Kánara).
...	...	8 4	8 1	...	...	7 7	8 2	112 —	112 —	12 6	10 6	Ratnágiri.
...	...	7 10	8 1	...	...	7 7	7 —	89 10	89 10	11 14	11 14	Alibag (Kolába).
...	...	8 2	8 2	...	...	8 5	8 5	87 6	87 6	11 9	11 9	Bombay.
...	...	8 —	8 14	...	...	7 5	7 5	89 10	89 10	12 4	12 4	Tanna.
												Deccan—
...	...	7 5	9 2	...	...	6 15	7 6	100 —	100 —	12 6	12 6	Dharwar.
...	...	7 —	8 8	...	...	5 14	7 5	119 —	104 —	11 9	10 12	Belgaum.
...	...	8 —	8 11	...	...	8 6	9 1	95 5	85 8	10 6	10 6	Satara.
...	...	8 2	9 14	...	...	7 14	9 10	91 7	91 7	11 4	11 4	Sholapur.
...	...	7 2	8 15	...	...	6 11	8 6	80 —	80 —	10 3	10 9	Bijápur.
...	...	8 10	8 10	...	...	8 3	8 3	81 1	81 1	10 12	10 12	Poona.
												Khándesh—
...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	8 6	8 6	91 6	91 6	11 —	9 10	Ahmadnagar.
...	...	9 4	10 —	...	...	9 4	10 11	128 —	128 —	12 1	11 6	Násik.
...	...	7 13	9 1	...	...	8 9	11 2	106 10	80 —	11 —	10 9	Dhulia (Khandesh).
												Guzerat—
...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 6	8 5	78 15	74 —	12 —	12 —	Surat.
...	...	8 —	8 8	...	...	8 8	9 —	98 8	90 —	13 —	13 —	Broach.
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	9 —	10 —	106 11	106 11	12 —	12 —	Kaira.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	80 —	80 —	11 8	11 8	Baroda Cantonment.
...	...	9 —	9 8	...	...	8 —	9 —	80 —	80 —	13 8	13 8	Ahmadabad.
...	...	11 —	11 8	...	...	9 —	9 —	182 —	182 —	12 —	12 —	Godhra (Panch Mahals).
...	...	9 8	9 8	...	...	8 —	8 —	128 —	160 —	11 —	11 —	Disa Cantonment.
												Káthiawár—
...	...	8 5	8 5	...	...	7 —	7 —	80 —	80 —	60 —	60 —	Rájkot.
												Central Provinces—
												Western—
...	...	9 —	9 5	...	...	8 4	8 13	100 —	100 —	10 14	10 14	Nimar.
...	...	*	*	...	...	*	*	160 —	160 —	9 8	9 8	Khandwa—Asirgarh Cantonment.
...	...	9 —	9 6	...	...	8 —	8 8	160 —	160 —	9 8	9 8	Hoshangabad.
...	...	10 4	10 4	...	...	6 —	8 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	8 12	Betul.
...	...	10 13	10 14	...	...	8 —	8 —	200 —	120 —	8 —	9 2	Chhindwára.
...	...	10 —	10 10	...	...	10 —	10 —	120 —	115 —	10 —	10 —	Nágpur.
...	...	8 10	10 —	...	...	8 10	10 —	160 —	160 —	10 11	10 11	Wardha.

* Not sold. † Not produced. ‡ Not procurable.

RETAIL PRICES FOR THE 1st HALF OF NOVEMBER 1896—*concluded.* (*The figures represent*

Districts.	Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. Common.		Jawar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).		Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria spicata*).		Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	
	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.
Central Provinces—*contd.*														
Central—														
Narsinghpur	8 —	8 —	...	...	6 6	6 6	8 —	8 —	10 11	10 1	...	...	...	...
Saugor	7 8	7 8	...	..	6 14	6 14	7 10	7 10	10 7	10 7	...	...	...	...
Damoh	8 —	8 —	...	...	7 8	7 8	8 4	8 —	...	11 —	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	8 12	9 —	...	...	7 —	7 —	8 8	8 —	12 —	...	...	...	...	...
Mandla	9 8	9 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	10 —	10 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seoni	9 —	10 3	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Balaghát	8 12	8 8	...	...	8 6	7 —	10 15	9 —	...	11 —	...	...	...	...
Bhandára	8 12	10 —	...	...	8 12	...	10 —	9 4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chanda	9 10	11 —	...	..	...	...	8 6	9 1	11 14	11 14	...	...	...	...
Eastern—														
Bilaspur	10 —	9 —	...	...	8 —	7 8	10 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raipur	9 8	10 —	...	...	8 2	8 12	9 —	10 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sambalpur	8 —	7 8	...	...	8 8	8 8	11 —	11 8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Berar—														
Buldána	8 —	8 8	...	...	6 —	6 —	8 —	8 8	11 —	11 8	10 —	10 —	...	...
Básim	7 12	9 —	...	...	6 —	6 —	6 12	8 —	9 8	12 —	...	...	...	...
Akola	7 10	7 12	...	...	5 —	5 —	6 —	6 12	9 12	11 8	...	...	...	...
Ellichpur	8 6	8 8	...	...	5 8	6 —	6 —	7 —	11 —	12 —	8 —	9 —	...	...
Amraoti	8 —	8 8	...	...	5 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	11 8	13 —	9 —	11 —	...	...
Wun	8 —	8 8	...	...	4 —	4 —	6 —	6 —	12 —	13 —	10 —	11 4	...	...
Nizam's Territories—														
Secunderabad	6 13	6 13	*	*	5 7	5 7	6 13	6 13	7 14	9 4	21 7	21 7	18 1½	20 1
Bolárum	7 —	7 1	*	*	5 4	5 6	6 11	7 5	9 5	9 13	*	*	*	*
Chadarghát	8 —	7 12	*	*	7 —	6 10	8 —	7 12	10 8	10 12	*	11 —	*	*
Madras—														
Malabar coast—														
Malabar	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 2	11 5	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. Canara	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 11	12 —	...	...	...	...	...	...
South, Central—														
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	10 14	12 1	17 6	15 14	20 11	16 6	19 11
Nilgiris	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 —	9 3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salem	...	...	...	..	...	...	9 6	12 3	12 11	18 14	13 2	18 —	13 11	22 3
Central—														
Bellary	...	...	..	...	...	...	7 —	8 2	8 13	12 6	...	...	9 11	...
Anantapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8	8 10	10 13	16 —	...	...	11 10	15 8
Cuddapah	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 5	8 5	10 11	14 3	10 3	12 11	13 2	17 8
Karnul	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3	7 3	10 5	13 —	...	...	11 3	17 10
East Coast, north—														
Ganjam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	18 —	18 —
Vizagapatam	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 —	9 10	...	...	14 14	16 13	15 3	17 3
Godavari	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 —	9 —	14 6	15 6	...	...	13 11	14 10
East Coast, central—														
Kistna	...	...	..	...	...	...	8 13	10 6	11 2	12 10	*	*	11 14	13 14
Nellore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 5	12 8	12 3	16 —	10 5	14 13	12 5	18 —
East Coast, south—														
Madras	...	...	...	..	...	...	8 11	10 6	12 3	18 —	...	...	13 8	19 3
Chingleput	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	10 14	...	...	...	...	13 11	17 13
N. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 6	10 5	*	*	*	*	14 14	20 14
S. Arcot	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 8	14 —	...	...	16 14	21 10	18 5	22 5
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 14	15 —	...	...	21 —	26 2	21 14	27 3
Trichinopoly	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 11	11 3	15 6	21 —	16 8	21 10	16 6	23 10
Southern—														
Tinnevelly	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 10	12 6	*	*	*	*	*	*
Madura	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 5	11 6	15 6	19 6	*	18 6	18 10	21 11
Mysore—														
Mysore	6 —	7 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	7 8	8 —	9 —	10 —	17 —	12 —	16 8	17 —	24 —
Bangalore	6 4	6 12	5 14	6 12	6 8	7 —	7 10	8 —	12 1	14 —	...	...	16 7	18 8
Kolar	7 8	9 —	7 —	8 —	6 —	7 8	7 —	9 —	15 —	20 —	15 —	15 —	16 —	22 —
Tumkur	7 —	9 —	7 —	8 —	6 8	7 8	7 —	8 —	11 —	14 —	13 8	20 —	14 —	20 —
Hassan	...	..	6 8	9 8	7 8	9 —	8 8	10 —	...	...	...	...	18 —	28 8
Kadur	5 —	5 —	6 —	8 —	7 —	9 —	9 —	11 —	16 —	24 —	...	...	20 —	20 —
Shimoga	6 5	7 14	...	...	6 5	7 14	7 6	11 —	12 10	21 —	...	...	15 2	25 3
Chitaldrug	7 —	12 —	7 —	10 —	6 —	7 —	6 —	8 —	11 —	19 —	15 —	25 —	17 —	22 8
Coorg—														
Coorg	7 —	9 —	6 8	8 —	9 —	10 8	11 —	13 —	...	...	...	...	28 —	27 8
Aden	5 10	7 —	...	...	5 10	5 10	6 4	8 —	10 3	10 3	7 —	9 4	*	*

* Not sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

the number of sers (of 80 tolas) and chittacks sold for one rupee.)

Kangni or Kadun, Italian Millet (*Setaria italica*).		Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).		Maize (*Zea Mays*).		Arhar, or Thur, Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).		Firewood.		Salt.		Districts.
Half-month of report	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	Half-month of report.	Previous half-month.	
												Central Provinces—*contd.*
												Central—
...	...	9 2	9 2	...	...	...	...	160 —	160 —	9 2	9 2	Narsinghpur.
...	...	9 6	10 —	...	...	8 —	9 5	130 —	160 —	9 2	10 1	Saugor.
...	...	10 —	11 —	...	...	...	...	200 —	160 —	9 —	9 —	Damoh.
...	...	10 —	10 12	...	...	7 12	7 12	160 —	160 —	9 12	9 12	Jubbulpore.
...	...	10 8	11 —	...	...	10 —	9 —	200 —	200 —	9 —	9 —	Mandla.
...	...	9 —	10 3	...	...	9 —	9 —	300 —	280 —	9 2	9 2	Seoni.
...	...	10 11	9 —	...	...	9 15	9 —	220 —	120 —	8 —	9 —	Bálághát.
...	...	11 4	12 8	...	...	8 12	9 4	320 —	320 —	9 8	9 8	Bhandára.
...	...	11 13	11 13	...	...	10 10	10 10	320 —	320 —	...	...	Chánda.
												Eastern—
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	13 —	13 —	130 —	130 —	9 —	8 —	Biláspur.
...	...	11 —	11 —	...	...	9 8	9 8	100 —	100 —	9 —	9 —	Raipur.
...	...	8 —	8 —	...	...	8 —	8 —	120 —	120 —	9 4	9 4	Sambalpur.
												Berar—
...	...	8 —	10 8	...	...	7 8	8 —	182 —	182 —	10 —	10 —	Buldána.
...	...	8 8	9 —	...	...	8 —	...	70 —	75 —	9 —	8 8	Basim.
...	...	8 6	9 8	...	...	8 —	9 8	120 —	120 —	11 8	11 12	Akola.
...	...	8 8	8 8	...	...	11 —	11 —	150 —	150 —	10 —	10 —	Ellichpur.
...	...	9 —	9 —	...	...	...	...	90 —	90 —	11 —	11 —	Amráoti.
...	...	10 —	10 4	...	...	12 —	12 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Wun.
												Nizam's Territories—
*	*	7 14	8 12	*	*	10 8	10 8	100 —	100 —	8 12	8 12	Secunderabad.
*	*	9 4	10 —	*	*	*	*	116 14	116 14	8 12	8 12	Boláram.
*	*	9 8	10 8	*	*	*	*	70 —	98 —	8 8	8 12	Chadarghát.
												Madras—
												Malabar Coast—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	136 2	136 2	12 —	12 —	Malabar.
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	121 8	121 8	11 14	11 14	S.Canara.
												South, central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	109 13	109 13	10 5	10 11	Coimbatore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	274 3	274 3	10 10	10 10	Nilgiris.
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	197 13	197 13	10 14	11 5	Salem.
												Central—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 6	109 6	9-13&11-8	10-5&11-8	Bellary.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97 3	97 3	11 8	11 8	Anantapur.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	116 10	116 10	11 13	11 13	Cuddapah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	109 6	109 6	9-8&11-5	10-2&11-10	Karnul.
												East Coast, north—
...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	291 10	291 10	11 —	11 —	Ganjam.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	97 3	97 3	13 3	13 3	Vizagapatam.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	135 2	133 11	12 2	12 2	Godávari.
												East Coast, central—
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	..	140 14	140 14	13 3	13 3	Kistna.
...	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	93 5	93 5	13 3	12 13	Nellore.
												East Coast, south—
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	96 11	96 11	13 5	13 5	Madras.
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	91 14	91 14	13 5	13 5	Chingleput.
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	160 13	160 13	12 2	12 2	N. Arcot.
...	...	..	...	..	...	...	...	209 —	209 —	12 13	12 13	S. Arcot.
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	145 13	145 13	12 14	12 14	Tanjore.
...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	113 3	145 13	11 5	11 5	Trichinopoly.
												Southern—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58 5	58 5	13 —	13 —	Tinnevelly.
...	...	...	..	...	...	..	..	97 3	97 3	13 2	14 11	Madura.
												Mysore—
12 —	16 8	7 —	8 12	...	...	11 —	13 —	96 —	96 —	9 12	10 —	Mysore.
...	...	7 13	7 8	...	...	11 8	13 —	108 —	108 —	9 8	9 8	Bangalore.
10 —	10 —	7 —	9 12	9 8	9 12	10 —	12 —	192 —	192 —	10 —	10 —	Kolar.
...	30 —	7 —	8 —	...	...	10 —	13 —	224 —	224 —	10 —	10 —	Tumkur.
...	17 —	6 8	9 8	...	...	9 —	12 —	200 —	144 —	8 —	8 8	Hassan.
...	...	6 —	8 —	...	...	6 —	8 —	240 —	240 —	9 —	9 —	Kadur.
...	...	6 5	9 7	...	...	...	...	320 —	320 —	9 7	10 8	Shimoga.
16 —	25 —	8 —	11 —	...	...	9 —	12 —	163 —	163 —	9 —	9 —	Chitaldrug.
												Coorg—
...	...	15 —	17 8	...	...	...	...	110 —	110 —	8 8	8 8	Coorg.
..	...	5 10	9 4	...	...	6 4	8 —	65 5	65 5	32 —	32 —	**Aden.**

* Not sold.

J. F. FINLAY,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Total Gross and Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue).

[In thousands of Rupees.]

	In the eight months, April to November, of									
	1887-88.	1888-89.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-92.	1892-93.	1893-94.	1894-95.	1895-96.	1896-97.
IMPORTS (gross revenue).										
Arms, Ammunition, and Military Stores	1,45	1,54	1,41	1,72	2,12	2,06	2,15	2,04	2,19	2,37
Liquors:										
Spirit	29,67	31,38	31,93	35,71	33,50	35,19	33,42	35,32	38,00	38,29
Other liquors	4,19	4,13	4,16	4,21	4,44	4,18	4,24	3,84	4,38	4,08
Apparel, including haberdashery and millinery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,62	4,91	5,05
Chemical products and preparations	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,71	1,72	1,49
Cotton manufactures:										
Twist and yarn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,14	—
Piece goods, grey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,81	35,20
" white	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,18	13,92
" coloured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,88	14,56
Other goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,06	1,52
Drugs, medicines, and narcotics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,22	2,16	2,30
Dyeing and tanning materials	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,92	2,56	2,49
Glass and glassware	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,06	2,32	2,61
Hardware and cutlery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,85	4,66	5,08
Metals:										
Copper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,40	5,13	3,58
Iron and steel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,60	2,58	2,56
Silver	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22,91	20,54	20,42
Tin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	99	86	84
Other metals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,00	1,61	1,40
Oils: Petroleum	—	7,93	10,61	10,96	11,38	11,09	13,79	15,37	29,51	27,97
Paints and colours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,01	1,16	1,18
Paper	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,25	1,67	1,64
Provisions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,46	6,14	5,56
Silk, raw and manufactured	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,31	9,76	8,87
Spices	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,57	2,02	2,20
Stationery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	97	97	1,06
Sugar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,78	9,98	9,38
Tea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,39	1,40	1,85
Umbrellas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,12	1,09	1,01
Wood and timber	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	70	1,01	73
Woollen goods	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,25	5,48	6,50
Imports by post	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	89	94	99
All other articles	1	2	2	2	3	2	15	15,08	15,86	15,82
Total	35,33	45,01	48,14	51,73	51,48	52,55	53,76	1,57,63	2,64,68	2,42,52
EXPORTS (gross revenue).										
Rice and rice-flour	36,35	29,60	38,40	51,06	44,52	35,79	37,85	50,83	50,38	39,51
Total Gross Revenue	71,68	74,61	86,54	1,02,79	96,00	88,34	91,61	2,08,46	3,15,06	2,82,03
Total Net Revenue	69,74	72,63	84,38	1,00,13	92,98	86,02	88,81	2,03,60	3,07,44	2,74,01
Provincial distribution of Net Customs Revenue.										
Bengal — Import	8,46	13,96	15,72	16,79	17,62	18,88	18,75	42,83	1,02,82	90,73
Bengal — Export	8,87	9,68	7,24	10,16	10,87	8,05	8,54	9,31	12,13	7,68
Bombay — Import	9,91	12,15	12,30	14,35	14,06	14,50	16,31	76,89	96,28	95,24
Bombay — Export	1,07	90	1,13	1,07	75	1,21	1,09	2,16	1,72	1,72
Sind — Import	3,37	4,06	4,11	4,74	4,49	4,16	4,36	8,39	14,53	15,32
Sind — Export	50	27	36	51	43	50	34	44	42	28
Madras — Import	6,58	7,54	7,28	8,28	7,37	6,96	7,07	14,70	24,34	17,83
Madras — Export	3,07	3,52	4,75	3,08	2,64	2,87	3,46	4,79	3,23	5,83
Burma — Import	6,06	6,30	7,37	6,30	6,39	6,60	5,57	11,06	20,15	16,54
Burma — Export	21,85	14,25	24,12	34,85	28,36	21,69	23,32	33,03	31,82	22,84

Finance and Commerce Department,
December 19, 1896.

J. F. FINLAY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weather Review of India for the week ending at 8 a.m. on Saturday, December 12th, 1896.

During the week under review the pressure changes were of the usual oscillatory character and the weather was, as is ordinarily the case during the first three weeks of December, fine and settled over Northern and Central India, and the northern half of the Peninsula. A wave of low pressure crossed the north-west frontier on the 8th and passed eastwards across Northern India during the next three days, but it was of very feeble intensity and its effect on the weather was but slight. It gave moderate cloud to the Punjab and light snow to the higher elevations of the Kashmir-Himalayas from the 8th to the 10th. It was followed by a wave of cold which reduced temperature very considerably in Baluchistan on the 10th, and in Sind and Rajputana on the 11th. The reduction averaged as much as 9° in Baluchistan during the 24 hours preceding 8 A.M. of the 10th. Another *low pressure* wave affected Baluchistan and North-Western India on the 11th and 12th, but its passage across these areas was not accompanied by any change in the weather.

Pressure was in considerable to large excess in Burma and Bengal during the first four days of the week and only in slight excess in Ceylon and the south of the Bay, and hence very steep gradients favouring the prevalence of strong north-easterly winds across the Coromandel coast obtained during this period. General rain occurred in the southern half of the Peninsula. Moderate to heavy in the Coast districts and moderate in the interior. Winds fell off over the Bay during the next two days and the rainfall diminished rapidly both in amount and extent. Practically no rain was reported from the Peninsula on the 12th, except in Upper Burma, which obtained some local showers on the 6th and 7th; weather was fine throughout the week in Burma.

The temperature conditions were unusual over a large part of India during the greater part of the week but to a less extent than during the past five or six weeks. There was a steady decrease of temperature throughout the week, which reduced the prevailing excess very largely, and eventually resulted in the establishment of fairly normal conditions.

Daily Summary.—*Sunday, 6th December.*—Pressure had increased over the whole of India—briskly to rapidly over Northern and Central India and slightly over the Peninsula. The distribution of pressure was practically the same as at the close of last week, but the range of pressure between the region of high pressure in the north and of low pressure in the south was somewhat greater than on the preceding day. The air movement was fairly normal, light airs and calms prevailing over Northern India and winds from between east and north over the remainder of India. Skies were heavily clouded on the southern half of the Peninsula and light to moderate showers had fallen in Southern India during the previous 24 hours. Negapatam had obtained 3·04 inches and Madras 1·32 inches. Skies were partially clouded in Burma and some local thunder showers had occurred in Upper Burma. Fine weather held in Northern, Central and Western India. The temperature conditions were very unusual over the greater part of the country. Temperature was in large excess in the Central Provinces and Berar, in considerable excess in Bombay and in moderate excess in Burma and Madras (excepting the Coromandel coast districts).

Monday, 7th December.—Pressure had changed very irregularly. The changes were, however, too small to modify the distribution of pressure to any important extent. Pressure contiuued in general excess. The excess was greatest in North Bengal and Assam and least in the extreme south of the Peninsula and the south of the Bay. Steeper gradients than usual hence obtained over

the Bay. Winds had shifted round to west north-west at Colombo and were blowing freshly. Strong north-east winds were blowing across the Madras coast and occasioning heavy rain on the coast districts and moderate showers on the interior. The largest falls during the previous 24 hours were 4·40 inches at Madras and 4·23 inches at Cuddalore. A few local showers of little significance had again fallen in Upper Burma. Temperature had decreased briskly in the area of greatest excess in the Central Provinces, but was still in considerable excess in that area.

Tuesday, 8th December.—Pressure had fallen slightly in Baluchistan, Kashmir and the greater part of North-Western India. Pressure had risen slightly in Burma and was in large excess in that area. Over the remainder of India the changes were again small and irregular. Unusually steep gradients prevailed between Burma and the south-west of the Bay and very strong winds were blowing at Diamond Island and probably over the centre of the Bay. Skies had become overcast in the Punjab Himalayas and light snow was falling in Kashmir. There was a good deal of cloud over the Punjab and in Kumaon Himalayas. Fairly general rain hed again been received in the south of the Peninsula, but the amounts were smaller than on the previous two days. The largest fall was 2·60 inches at Cuddalore. Temperature was normal in Burma, in slight defect in the area of rainfall in Southern India and more or less in excess in the remainder of India. The excess was greatest in a belt stretching from Khandesh to Ganjam and Orissa. It was, however, steadily decreasing in amount.

Wednesday, 9th December.—Pressure had given way over nearly the whole of India, briskly over a large part of Northern and Central India and slightly elsewhere. A slight low pressure area had appeared over the South Punjab and the adjacent districts of Rajputana. Except within the depression area, where it was normal, pressure continued in general excess. The amount of excess was, however, not so large as hitherto. Gradients were less steep over the Bay than on the previous day, and winds had fallen off in strength in that area. A feeble cyclonic circulation obtained in the depression area in North-Western India. Weather was cloudy in the Punjab, light snow continued to fall in Kashmir. Moderate general rain had again occurred in the south of the Peninsula where the heaviest fall was 1·99 inches at Cuddalore.

Thursday, 10th December.—Pressure had increased briskly in Baluchistan and slightly in Upper India and had fallen slightly in the Gangetic Plain. The shallow low pressure area noticed in the Punjab on the 9th had apparently moved south-eastwards and now lay over the area defined by the stations of Agra, Jeypore, Jhansi, Cawnpore and Sutna, where pressure was in very slight defect. If was not, however, shown in the Pressure Chart as a distinct system, and its existence was revealed only by the pressure abnormals. Over the remainder of the country the barometer had changed but slightly and the general pressure conditions were unaltered. Skies had cleared in the Punjab and were only moderately clouded in Kashmir. Light showers of no value had fallen in Kashmir. Winds were north-westerly on the Coromandel coast and the rainfall had diminished considerably in Southern India. Only light showers had fallen in that area during the previous 24 hours. A feeble cool wave was affecting Baluchistan and occasioning a rapid reduction of temperature in that area.

Friday, 11th December.—The barometer had risen slightly over the area occupied by the low pressure area on the 10th and had fallen slightly to briskly over North Bihar and Bengal to which region the low pressure area had been transferred during the previous 24 hours. Pressure had fallen briskly in Baluchistan due probably to the approach of another feeble low pressure wave from the westward. Elsewhere the changes of pressure were unimportant. Pressure was normal or in slight excess except in North Bihar where there was a slight local deficiency. Winds were reverting to their normal north-easterly directions on the Coromandel coast. Skies were partially clouded in the southern half of the Peninsula and clear over the remainder of India. Some sporadic showers had occurred in Southern India, chiefly on the coast districts. The cool wave had extended on to Sind and Rajputana.

Saturday, 12th December.—Pressure was stationary in North-Western India, the west coast districts and Lower Burma and had risen elsewhere. The rise was brisk to rapid over North-Eastern and Central India. The wave of low pressure, which was approaching Baluchistan on the 11th, had marched rapidly eastwards and covered the sub-montane districts from Umballa to Gorakpur. Pressure was highest over East Rajputana and lowest in Malabar, and the intervening gradients were steeper than usual. Winds were rising on the Bombay coast and were unchanged in most other places. Skies were clearing in the Peninsula and practically no rain had fallen in that area during the previous 24 hours. Fine dry weather held over the remainder of India. Temperature had fallen generally and was now practically normal except in Bombay (+3°·4), the Central Provinces and Berar (+2°·3) and Burma (−2°·5).

Temperature.—The temperature conditions have changed considerably during the week. There has been a steady fall of temperature so that the abnormal excess which prevailed during the past five or six weeks over the greater part of the country has been very largely reduced, and in the case of Burma and Sind and Rajputana replaced by a moderate amount of deficiency. Thus the mean temperature of the whole of India for the week was only 1°·6 above the normal as compared with 3°·2 during the previous week and of the Central Provinces and Berar—the area of greatest excess of temperature—4°·1 above as compared with 9°·5. At the end of the week temperature was in slight to moderate defect in Burma, Sind and Rajputana, in slight excess in Madras, in moderate to considerable excess in the Central Provinces and Bombay and normal in the remaining provinces.

It is noteworthy that higher maximum or day temperatures were recorded at Poona and Akola on the 6th than have been registered in December during the last twenty years. The following gives data for these two stations :—

Station.	Maximum temperature of 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. of 6th.	Highest maximum temperature recorded in December previous to 1896.	Year in which recorded.
Akola	91°·4	89°·8	1877
Poona	91·5	90·6	1885

The following table gives the variations of the mean temperature from the normal in different provinces of India :—

Province.	December 1896.							Mean variation of week.
	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	10th.	11th.	12th.	
Burma	+2·1	+0·4	−0·5	−2·1	−2·2	−1·7	−2·5	−0·9
Bengal and Assam . .	+1·8	+1·6	+1·2	+1·2	+1·3	+1·3	+0·6	+1·3
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	+1·4	+1·5	+2·4	+2·5	+2·9	+2·7	+0·6	+2·0
Punjab	−0·4	−0·7	+1·0	+1·8	+1·3	+0·6	0	+0·5
Bombay	+4·9	+4·5	+2·5	+3·2	+2·9	+2·7	+3·4	+3·4
Central Provinces and Berar	+6·2	+4·5	+3·5	+3·9	+4·4	+4·2	+2·3	+4·1
Central India and Gujarat .	+1·9	+2·2	+1·4	+2·0	+3·1	+1·5	+0·2	+1·8
Sind and Rajputana . .	+1·2	+0·6	+1·6	+1·8	+2·3	−1·4	−1·9	+0·6
Madras	+2·0	+1·6	+1·1	+1·8	+1·8	+2·1	+1·3	+1·7
Mean for whole of India	+2·3	+1·9	+1·6	+1·8	+2·0	+1·3	+0·4	+1·6

Rain.—The rainfall during the week under review occurred almost solely in the southern half of the Peninsula and was due to the prevalence of very strong

north-east winds across the Coromandel coast during the first four days of the week. The falls were heavy in the Coast districts and moderate in the interior. Madras and Cuddalore were the centre of the heavy precipitation in the Coast districts. The largest amount received in 24 hours was 8·64 inches at Chingleput (Madras) on the 7th. Winds fell off in strength during the last three days of the week and the rainfall was very light and scattered on the 10th and 11th, and absolutely *nil* on the 12th. A feeble disturbance affected North-Western India from the 8th to the 10th and gave light snow to the higher elevations of the Kashmir Himalayas and one or two showers in Garhwal. Some light local showers also fell in Upper Burma on the 6th and 7th, and in the Assam Valley on the 11th and 12th.

The concluding rainfall statement shows that only ten divisions out of the 57 received any rain during the week, and that in five out of these ten divisions the total fall of the week was less than a tenth of an inch, and hence of no value. The remaining five divisions, including East Coast (Central), East Coast (South), Madras (South), Malabar coast and Madras (South-Central) received total amounts ranging between 0·57 inch and 4·66 inches. The fall was normal in East Coast Central and very excessive in the remaining four divisions—from three to four times the normal of the week.

The rainfall of the period up to date is more or less in defect in Arakan, Cachar, Bengal, the greater part of the Punjab, Sind, the greater part of the Central Provinces, Berar, the Deccan and Ganjam. The deficiency is, both absolutely and relatively to the normal, largest in Bengal and Ganjam which usually receive moderate to heavy rain during the period.

The following large totals were recorded during the week. Chingleput (Madras) 14·76 inches, Shiyali (Tanjore) 12·80 inches and Cuddalore 12·62 inches.

Province.	Division.	Rainfall data for week ending December 12th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of Division.	Average normal rainfall of Division.	Excess or defect in inches.	Rainfall data from October 18th, to December 12th, 1896. Average actual rainfall of season to date.	Average normal rainfall, Oct. 18th to Dec. 12th.	Excess or defect of (seasonal) rainfall expressed as a percentage.
		Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Per cent.
Burma	1. Tenasserim	0	0	0	3·87	3·06	+ 26
	2. Lower Burma (Deltaic)	0	0·04	—0·04	4·88	5·49	— 11
	3. Central do.	0	0·03	—0·03	2·91	3·15	— 8
	4. Upper do.	0·03	?	?	1·15	?	?
	5. Arakan	0	0·28	—0·28	1·91	6·25	— 69
Bengal and Assam	6. Eastern Bengal	0	0·05	—0·05	0·06	3·08	— 98
	7. Assam (Surma)	0	0·18	—0·18	0·76	2·64	— 71
	8. Do. (Hill tracts)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·53	2·61	— 80
	9. Do. (Brahmaputra)	0·07	0·12	—0·05	1·18	1·63	— 28
	10. Deltaic Bengal	0	0·05	—0·05	0·03	1·64	— 98
	11. Central do.	0	0·02	—0·02	0·05	1·11	— 95
	12. North do.	0	0·08	—0·08	0·62	1·22	— 49
	13. Bengal Hills	0	0·09	—0·09	1·55	2·02	— 23
	14. Orissa	0	0·13	—0·13	0·07	3·08	— 98
	15. Chota Nagpur	0	0·09	—0·09	0·40	1·22	— 67
	16. Bihar (South)	0	0·10	—0·10	0·36	1·10	— 67
	17. Do. (North)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·10	0·01	— 88
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	18. North-Western Provinces (East)	0	0·08	—0·08	0·49	0·77	— 36
	19. Oudh (South)	0	0·13	—0·13	0·28	0·42	— 33
	20. Do. (North)	0	0·16	—0·16	0·48	0·30	+ 60
	21. North-Western Provinces (Central)	0	0·12	0·12	0·44	0·29	+ 52
	22. North-Western Provinces (West)	0	0·12	—0·12	0·63	0·20	+ 215
	23. North-Western Provinces (Submontane East)	0	00·8	—0·08	0·16	0·58	— 72
	24. North-Western Provinces (Submontane West)	0	0·17	—0·17	0·36	0·29	+ 24
	25. North-Western Provinces (Hills)	0·06	0·22	—0·16	0·90	0·49	+ 84
Punjab	26. Punjab (South-East)	0	0·16	—0·16	0·38	0·23	+ 65
	27. Do. (South)	0	0·07	—0·07	0·09	0·19	— 53
	28. Do. (Central)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·11	0·44	— 75
	29. Do. (Submontane)	0	0·18	—0·18	0·13	0·37	— 65
	30. Do. (Hill Districts)	0	0·15	—0·15	0·65	0·87	— 25
	31. Do. (North)	0	0.18	—0·18	0·88	1·02	— 14
	32. Do. (West)	0	0·05	—0·05	0·06	0·19	— 68
Bombay and Malabar Coast Districts (Madras).	33. Malabar Coast	1·85	0·47	+1·38	12·25	7·66	+ 60
	34. Madras (South Central)	1·66	0·43	+1·23	9·45	7·31	+ 29
	35. Coorg	0	0·14	—0·14	6·68	6·03	+ 11
	30. Mysore	0·03	0·17	—0·14	3·33	4·38	— 24
	37. Konkan	0	0·03	—0·03	0·98	2·35	— 58
	38. Bombay Deccan	0	0·17	—0·17	1·57	2·86	— 45
	39. Hyderabad (North)	...	...	...	...	...	...
	40. Khandesh	0	0·16	—0·16	0·61	1·57	— 61
Central Provinces and Berar	41. Berar	0	0·21	—0·21	0·76	1·58	— 52
	42. Central Provinces (West)	0	0·20	—0·20	0·74	1·22	— 39
	43. Central Provinces (Central)	0	0·12	—0·12	0·79	1·05	— 25
	44. Central Provinces (East)	0	0·11	—0·11	1·39	1·23	+ 13
Bombay (North)	45. Gujarat	0	0	0	0·58	0·46	+ 26
	46. Kathiawar	0	0	0	0·80	0·31	+ 158
	47. Sind	0	0·03	—0·03	0	0·15	— 100
	48. Baluchistan Hills	0	0·15	—0·15	0·97	0·57	+ 70
Rajputana and Central India.	49. Central India (East)	0	0·11	—0·11	0·32	0·53	— 40
	50. Rajputana (East) and Central India (West)	0	0·06	—0·06	0·92	0·40	+ 130
	51. Rajputana (West)	0	0·02	—0·02	0·25	0·12	+ 108
Madras	52. East Coast (North)	0	0·26	—0·26	0·80	6·99	— 89
	52(a). Do. (do.) (a)	0	0·03	—0·03	0·19	3·94	— 95
	53. Hyderabad (South)	0	0·06	—0·06	2·10	0·93	+ 126
	54. Madras (Central)	0·09	0·15	—0·06	2·85	3·87	— 26
	55. East Coast (Central)	0·57	0·47	+0·10	10·17	9·57	+ 6
	56. Do. (South)	4·66	1·02	+3·64	22·41	14·82	+ 51
	57. Madras (South)	2·31	0·80	+1·51	16·93	10·39	+ 63

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Acting Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

SIMLA, *the 17th December 1896.*

DENZIL IBBETSON,

Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Weekly Report on the state of the Season and Prospects of the Crops.

Madras.—*For week ending 19th December.*—No rain has fallen in the Circars and the Deccan, except a few light showers in parts of Cuddapah and Anantapur. Good to heavy rain is reported in the Carnatic from Nellore southwards and in the Central and Southern districts. Light showers have also fallen in Malabar. The water-supply is good in the Southern half of the Presidency but poor or bad elsewhere, except under the largest irrigation works. Cultivation is proceeding actively in the former area and to a slight extent in parts of the Deccan. The standing crops in the Carnatic, Central, Southern and West coast districts are in good condition, though damaged in parts by excessive rain. Elsewhere they are poor, except where irrigated. Some fair harvests have been gathered in the former districts, and partial crops are still being gathered in the Deccan and the Circars. Fodder is generally scarce; but pasture, for the most part, is available, though scarce in parts of the Deccan, where cattle are suffering. Prices are slightly easier especially in the Deccan districts. *Cholam* (*Sorghum vulgare*) in Kurnool and Anantapur is 14½, and in Bellary and Cuddapah 13½ seers per rupee. The numbers relieved were: Relief-workers 22,578; fed at kitchens 721, and weavers 2,943; all in the Deccan districts. There has been a slight decrease in workers owing to the organization of a Weavers' relief, in Cuddapah, and a slight increase in workers in Bellary.

Bombay.—*For week ending 23rd December.*—No rain fell during the week. More rain is urgently wanted for the crops sown after the recent rain in the Deccan and the Karnatak districts. The standing crops have been damaged by locusts in one taluka of Karachi and are withering for want of rain in Bijapur and Belgaum. They are poor in Thana and are reported to be thriving elsewhere. Preparations for the late crops or sowings have been completed, except in Ratnagiri and the Upper Sindh Frontier. Sowing of garden lands in Ahmednagar, Nasik and Khandesh is still proceeding. The harvesting of the autumn crops is nearly finished, except in Khandesh, Dharwar and Baroda. Fodder is sufficient, except in the Deccan, Karnatak, Shikarpur and one taluka of Baroda, it is dear in Kaira. The grain supply is generally sufficient in affected districts. Cotton-picking continues in Ahmedabad, Broach, Khandesh and Baroda. The condition of the agricultural stock is deteriorating in Poona, Sholapur, Bijapur, Dharwar and parts of Ahmednagar, but is healthy elsewhere, except in parts of Khandesh, Ratnagiri and Thar and Parkar. Prices are rising in parts of Broach, Surat, Ratnagiri, Sholapur and Bijapur; are falling in parts of Broach, Surat, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Bijapur, Belgaum and the Upper Sindh Frontier, and are stationary in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Nasik, Kolaba, Poona, Kathiawar and parts of Broach and Surat. Prices in the affected districts are :—Dharwar 13, Belgaum 11½, Sholapur 11, Bijapur 10½, Ahmednagar 9¾, Poona 9½, Satara 9½, Khandesh, Kolaba and Ratnagiri 9 and in Nasik 8½ seers per rupee. The numbers on relief works were :—Nasik 8,948, Khandesh 3,333; Ahmednagar 22,896 including non-working children. The numbers on gratuitous relief were :—Khandesh 1,435. The numbers in Poona, Satara, Sholapur and Bijapur have not been reported.

Bengal.—*For week ending 21st December.*—There was no rain during the week. The harvesting of winter rice is proceeding, and is approaching completion in some districts. The outturn of winter rice as finally estimated is 7½ annas for the Province as a whole. The prospects of the spring crops in some districts of the Patna and Rajshahi Divisions are so far fair, though more rain

is of course wanted, but generally throughout the Province they are poor. In Behar the prospects of the poppy crop are satisfactory. The pressing of sugar-cane is going on in some districts. Prices continue high. In the distressed districts the prices per rupee of staple food-grains are—Nadia (common rice) 11 seers, Khulna (common rice) 9½ seers, Patna (common rice) 10¼ seers, Shahabad (common rice) 9½ seers, Saran Indian-corn) 11 seers 10 chitaks, Champaran (Indian-corn) 10¾ seers, Muzaffarpur (Indian-corn) 11 seers, Darbhanga (common rice) 9 seers. The numbers on relief-works and in receipt of gratuitous relief on Saturday, the 19th December, were—Relief-works:—Nadia (18th December) 777, Khulna (18th December) 129, Shahabad 710 (men 287, women 270, and children 153), Saran 1,852 (men 464, women 700, and children 688), Champaran 20,645 (men 8,757, women 7,125, and children 4,763), Darbhanga 5,228 (men 2,430, women 1,708, and children 1,090); Gratuitous relief—Saran 290 (men 77, women 170, and children 43), Champaran 1,178 (men 277, women 602, and children 299); Darbhanga 3,308 (men 971, women 1,547, and children 190). Only two test-works are now open in Patna.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh.—*For week ending 23rd December.*—There was no rain during the week. The spring sowings are almost complete. Irrigation is actively progressing and the crops are said to be doing well, though rain is urgently needed. The poppy sowings are nearing completion. The crops have suffered slightly in portions of a few districts from westerly winds and frost, and a flight of locusts passed over a portion of the Almora district and caused slight damage to the crops. The numbers in receipt of relief on Saturday, the 19th December, in twelve districts officially recognised as distressed were as follows:—Banda 84,843; Cawnpore 8,749; Hamirpur 24,734; Allahabad 30,318; Jhansi 16,952; Jalaun 18,247; Jaunpur 16,403; Lucknow 16,624; Unao 2,930; Rae Bareli 21,138; Sitapur 8,231; Hardoi 23,624; total 272,793. This total is distributed as follows among the various methods of relief prescribed by the Famine Code which are in operation:—Employed on relief works 181,130; relieved as dependents 46,599; relieved in poor houses 23,019; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 22,045. The numbers relieved in twenty-one districts which are under observation but are not yet officially recognised as distressed were on the same date as follows:—Relieved on test-works 22,839; relieved in poor houses 9,771; relieved under other provisions of the Famine Code 836; total 33,446. The grand total in receipt of relief on the last day of the week was therefore 306,239. Supplies are generally sufficient, but fodder is somewhat scarce in places. Prices remain high though they show a tendency to fall in certain districts. The prices of staple food-grains on which famine wages are based are as follows in the districts officially recognised as distressed:—Banda, Cawnpore and Hamirpur 10½, Allahabad, Jhansi and Jalaun 9¾, Jaunpur and Lucknow 10, Rae Bareli 10¾, Sitapur 13½, and Hardoi 9¼ seers per rupee.

Punjab.—*For week ending 23rd December.*—No rain. The harvesting of autumn crops is nearly over. Sugarcane-pressing and cotton-picking are still going on. Sowings of the spring crops on wet lands are in progress, but most of the dry lands are lying unsown owing to the failure of the winter rains. The sessamum crop is still standing in Mooltan and is being harvested in Dera Ismail Khan. The condition and prospects of the sown crops are generally reported average to poor and the prospects of the spring crops are said to be fair. In Delhi wheat on dry lands is suffering from cold dry winds and from want of rain in Umballa. Rain is urgently wanted throughout the Province. The stock of food-grains is insufficient in Hissar, Amritsar and Rawalpindi. A supply has been imported from Karachi. In Hissar damage has been done to crops. The rape crop is being damaged by grubs in parts of Ferozepore. Locusts have appeared in two tahsils of Dera Ismail Khan and have slightly damaged the standing crops, but laid no eggs. Cattle are generally in poor condition. Their condition is fair in Delhi and Gurgaon and good in Amritsar. Fodder is scarce in all districts, except Rohtak. The number of persons employed on famine works were:—Umballa 1,099, Ferozepore 2,395, Mooltan 378, Karnal 2,208; and on test-works,—Delhi 96 and Rohtak 204. Test-works have also been opened in Sialkot and five tahsils of Rawalpindi, but no persons have attended.

the works as yet in the latter district. Prices are high in all districts but are falling slightly in Gurgaon. Wheat is selling from 7 to 9 seers, bulrush millet 7 to $10\frac{5}{16}$, great millet 9 to 10½, gram 8 to 10⅜, and maize 9½ to 11½ seers per rupee. The prices of the staple grains on which famine wages are based are—in Delhi, bulrush millet 8½ seers, Umballa, maize 10 seers, Ferozepore, maize 8 seers, Mooltan, wheat second quality 9 seers, Rohtak, great millet 9½ seers, and Karnal, maize 9½ seers per rupee.

Central Provinces.—*For week ending 23rd December.*—The weather is cold with occasional light clouds. The prospects of the spring crops continue generally favourable, except in Hoshangabad, where the crops are suffering from want of moisture. Fodder is insufficient in Hoshangabad. One-fourth of the linseed area has been sown in Raipur. The estimated anna outturns reported are:—wheat 10 in Nagpur and Chanda and 12 in Raipur. Grain is being imported into Nimar. The numbers on relief works and in receipt of gratuitous relief are:—Saugor 13,129, Damoh 5,087, Seoni 2,069, Narsinghpur 1,777, Hoshangabad 14,443, Nimar 756, Betul 1,713, Chhindwara 1,086, Wardha 251 and Nagpur 5,619. Of these 6,125 were gratuitously relieved. 6,276 persons were also employed on railway works in Saugor. No reports have been received from relief works in Jubbulpore, Mandla and Raipur. The prices of staple food-grains upon which famine wages are based are:—Saugor 8, Damoh and Mandla 9, Seoni, Narsinghpur, Hoshangabad, Betul and Raipur 10, Nimar 9½, Wardha 11¼ and Nagpur 13¾ seers per rupee.

Burma.—*For week ending 19th December.*—In Lower Burma reaping continues. Crop prospects are generally very good. In Akyab paddy on high lands has withered and in Kyaukpyu the early cessation of the rains has injured the crop. In the Shwel township of Prome one-fourth of the late planted paddy is suffering from want of rain. In Upper Burma no rain has fallen during the week. The reaping of wet-weather paddy is in progress, and cultivation of dry-weather paddy and island crops is progressing. It is reported that one-third of the crops on the irrigated areas in Minbu has failed for want of water. Rain would benefit peas and other island crops, but for other crops it is too late. The only districts in which crops may be said to be fair or good are Mandalay, Shwebo, Bhamo, Upper Chindwin, Thayetmyo and Kyauksi. In the other districts they are very poor. The price of paddy has fallen considerably in Rangoon and Thongwa, and slightly in Pakokku, while it has risen slightly in Thayetmyo. Elsewhere prices are stationary. The numbers on relief works were:—Meiktila 14,444, Myingyan 9,563, and on gratuitous relief:—Meiktila 2,549, Myingyan 3,326. Prices of rice are:—Myingyan 9 seers 12 chittacks, Meiktila 7 seers 12 chittacks.

Assam.—*For week ending 22nd December.*—The weather is seasonable. The prospects of crops in Kamrup are not good. The harvesting of late rice continues. The condition of tea is fair. The price of food-grains is high in Silchar, Darrang, Nowgong and in the Khasi Hills. Fodder is sufficient except in the Khasi Hills and in parts of Cachar. The water-supply is sufficient.

Mysore and Coorg.—*For week ending 23rd December.*—MYSORE: Slight rain in civil and military station. The standing crops are in good condition and prospects are favourable. Paddy and *ragi* (Eleusine coracana) have been harvested in parts. No marked change in prices.

COORG: The rice harvest and coffee-picking continue. Prices of food-grains are steady. Water and fodder for cattle are sufficient.

Berar and Hyderabad.—*For week ending 23rd December.*—BERAR: The weather is cool. Picking of cotton continues and cutting of *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) is well advanced. Of the winter crops, wheat, gram and linseed are suffering in parts of the province owing to insufficient moisture. Sowing operations are almost completed. The fodder and water-supply are inadequate to wants. Prices fluctuating.

HYDERABAD: No rain during week. In the Central and Warangal divisions the standing spring crop is in fairly good condition, but more rain is

wanted for the crop in the Aurangabad and Gulburga divisions. Scarcity of fodder exists. Prices are: wheat 7, coarse rice $6\frac{5}{8}$, white *juar* $9\frac{3}{4}$, yellow *juar* 12, gram $8\frac{1}{2}$ and *tur* $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per current sicca rupee.

Central India.—*For week ending 23rd December.*—No rain fell in Central India during the week. Agricultural operations are still suspended in Baghelkhand, have been completed in two States in Bundelkhand and are in progress in other Agencies. The spring crops are good in Malwa, fair in Bhopal and in parts of Bundelkhand, and bad in Baghelkhand. Agricultural stock and pasturage are fair in Bhopal, good in Malwa and indifferent in Bundelkhand and Baghelkhand. Prices are steady in Bhopal and above normal in other Agencies. The prices of staple grains on which famine wages are based are:—in Baghelkhand $9\frac{5}{8}$ seers per rupee, in Bundelkhand not reported. Opium is being sown in Bhopal and is in good condition in Malwa. The number of persons employed on famine relief works were:—1,437 in Bundelkhand and 3,020 in Baghelkhand; on gratuitous relief 1,550 in Bundelkhand and 1,503 in Baghelkhand. Reports from Gwalior and Bhopawar have not been received.

Rajputana.—*For week ending 23rd December.*—No rain. Agricultural operations satisfactory in Jhallawar, Kotah, Ajmere, Jeypur, Bhurtpur, fair in Kherwara and poor in Dholepur. The spring sowings are in progress in Sirohi, Meywar and some parts of Ulwar and have been completed in Jaisulmere. The standing crops are fair in Meywar, Haraoti, Ajmere, Bickanir, Jaisulmere, poor in Dholepur and good elsewhere. Prospects of the harvest are good in Jeypur, fair in Jaisulmere and below average in Haraoti. *Jowar* (*Sorghum vulgare*) has been damaged by frost in Jaisulmere. The agricultural stock is fair in Meywar, Dholepur, Bickanir, Jaisulmere and good elsewhere. Pasturage and fodder are sufficient except in Tonk and some places in Jeypur and Ulwar, and are failing in Dholepur and Bhurtpur. Prices are rising in Sirohi, falling in Pertabgurh, Jhallawar, Ajmere, Kishengurh and Dholepur, fluctuating in Meywar, high in Haraoti and steady elsewhere. The number of persons employed on relief works were:—Marwar 2,884; Kotah 386; Dholepur 4,584; Bhurtpur 9,050; Bickanir 18,668; Jaisulmere 147; and on gratuitous relief—Marwar 735, Bhurtpur 36 and Bickanir 2,533. The prices of the staple grains on which famine wages are based are:—in Kotah 14, Dholepur $11\frac{1}{4}$, Bhurtpur $9\frac{1}{2}$, Bickanir $7\frac{9}{16}$ to $8\frac{1}{16}$, Jaisulmere 8 to 12 seers per rupee.

Kashmir.—KASHMIR VALLEY.—*For week ending 22nd December.*—The weather is fine. Spring sowings are almost completed. Prices are below normal.

JAMMU PROVINCE.—*For week ending 23rd December.*—No rain. Prices are high in Jammu, Jasrota and in Mirpur and Manawar tehsils of the Bhimber district and comparatively favourable in the others. Fodder is scanty in hilly tracts where the crops also have suffered. Relief works are in progress. Prices $10\frac{1}{2}$ seers per rupee.

Nepal.—*For week ending 19th December.*—No rain. The weather is fine but cold and the sowing of wheat is finished. Price $8\frac{1}{2}$ seers.

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